Confidential

Washington. Dec.r 2nd. 1882

Honorable F. T. Frelinghuysen.

Secretary of State.

Sir.

On my arrival, Oct.r 15th., at the port of Corinto in Nicaragua, whither I had proceeded in compliance with Your Confidential instructions of Sept.r 23rd. last, I learned that Mr. Hall had not arrived from Guatemala. I communicated with him by telegraph and proceeded at once to Granada, where President Zavala resides, reaching there on the 20th. Oct.r. On the 21st. the President accorded me an interview at which I stated the object of my visit.

I have now the honor to inform You of my return and to submit the following report:

The presidential election had occurred

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two weeks before my arrival and had re-
sulted in the choice of electors favorable to
Mr Adam Cardenas, Minister of Foreign Affairs
during Mr Zavala's Administration. Before
I had left the country the Electors cast
more than two thirds of their votes for
Mr Cardenas.

Being thus the President Elect, to hold
office during four years from March next,
it became of prime importance to bring him
into the discussion of the matter You had
confided to me; but he was at Rivas, whither,
in the condition of the roads and the absence
of the Lake Steamer, I could not go. It was
suggested to the President to appoint Mr
Cardenas to represent him in the discussion,
with the understanding that, should the President
of the United States as well as himself, approve
the conclusions reached, both would be committed

- to -

to them as the basis of a treaty to be entered into when considered expedient; but Mr Zavala thought the appointment of Mr Cardenas, in the position he occupied, not advisable, and, moreover, seemed to think it necessary, should such formality be entered into, to consult some of the leading men of the State, a course I thought in every way perilous.

After two somewhat lengthy interviews with the President, entirely alone, it was decided to await the arrival of both Mr Hall and Mr Cardenas.

I had found President Zavala well disposed but timid, especially so as respects complications that might arise under existing treaties, particularly with England, and from apprehensions growing out of the attitude of the friends of the Jesuits - the Church adherents.

For the better understanding of this cause

- of -

of measures I will remind you of the attempted revolution in Matagalpa, not long since, in favor of the Jesuits who were then being expelled the country. There was then, and there still is, much dissatisfaction in Leon, the most populous City in Nicaragua, on the part of the Church party. The opposition assumes the form of protest against the railways the State is constructing, the schools of various kinds it is establishing, the Canal enterprise which it supports, and, in general, against every form of improvement which the Government has inaugurated or purposes to inaugurate in the Country. This, too, when the finances of the Country are so well managed that the projected works are paid for from the revenues while a surplus is being accumulated.

The ignorant classes are taught to believe that these progressive measures are injurious to the interests of the poor and designed to destroy the

Church. They are told to distrust the United States as only desiring to absorb their country and have impressed upon them the idea that they are being sold to the Yankees, who, it is alleged, once their invasion begins, will destroy every trace of the native races as effectually — so they report — as has been their disappearance in California and Texas.

The Church party entertains hopes, without foundation in my judgment, that revolutionary disturbances may be created to interfere with the inauguration of Mr. Cardenas.

Then there can be little doubt that the English are both jealous and watchful. It became apparent shortly after my arrival that H.B.M. Consul had been instructed and took occasion to afford him the fullest opportunity to acquire information respecting the Canal projects.

It was with a knowledge of these circumstances that the subject of my mission

— was —

was subsequently taken up by Mr. Hall and myself.

On his arrival at Granada we were invited to an excursion on the Lake to Rivas, whence Mr Cardenas returned with us.

This gentleman, as the President before had done, expressed himself as personally favorable to the concessions desired. He fully recognised their scope and the advantages they promise, but he also expressed apprehensions much as the President had. Mr Hall and myself held a long and very earnest discussion with him and were pleased with the spirit and sentiments manifested by him. The result was a proposition in the form of the appended communication (A) addressed by me to President Zavala.

To this he replied as per letter (B.) also appended hereto. There are also two notes from Mr Cardenas (C. & D.), showing his participation

-in-

in the discussion, his approval of the President's reply, and, what is of more consequence, the significance he attached to the paper.

To rightly interpret this reply requires careful attention to the existing condition of political affairs in Nicaragua, to the treaty stipulations by which the State is bound, the status of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, and, finally, the avowed readiness of these gentlemen to concede, so far as practicable, all that is required.

The President did not hesitate to say that when work should be in progress upon the canal and disbursements were being made amongst the people, the ignorant class would be disabused of its prejudice and released from existing influences; then the United States could obtain such concessions as might be necessary for their interests, and, as implied, with safety to the peace of Nicaragua and to the continued control of that progressive

—and—

Conservative class of men who have made of Nicaragua an exception to all other of the Spanish American Republics.

Mr. Hall regarded the matter as in a satisfactory form and so it appeared to me. I trust the Department will take the same view. I certainly did not deem it wise to press the matter further while recognizing the difficulties attending a more distinct commitment at this time, on the part of the Executive of that country. Indeed one more so worded be scarcely less than a negotiated convention.

I desire to express my obligations to Mr Hall for a very effective and very earnest interest in the matter.

As further illustrative of the attitude of the opposition to the Government and as giving statements respecting the condition of public affairs in Nicaragua which I have not thought appropriate

in this report, I inclose an article, cut from a paper, published in Leon, called "La Tribuna", in which it is charged that I had visited Nicaragua for the purpose of bribing the Government. I seized upon the opportunity the article offered to address a letter to Mr Medina, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to make the statements you will find in the copy of my communication enclosed with the article. I had already reached Comito on the return journey when my attention was called to the article, but had time to receive, on the day of sailing, a telegraphic acknowledgement of the receipt of the letter from Mr Medina, in which he expresses satisfaction with its contents. This telegram is enclosed with the other papers.

The communication will probably serve a purpose in that country and will turn attention from the particular object of your Department.

I have the honor to be, Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
S. L. Phelps

(Copy)

Confidential

Granada November 2nd 1882

His Excellency

The President of Nicaragua.

Sir.

By direction of the President of the United States of America I have the honor to submit for Your consideration certain suggestions, of a confidential character, connected with the subject of the probable construction, in the near future, by an American Company, of a Ship Canal across the territory of Nicaragua, under grants already made by Your Government.

The suggestions now made are deemed by the President of the United States essential to secure to the citizens and Governments of both Republics the proper enjoyment of interests held to be paramount to those of all other nations severally or collectively, and, if approved by

Your

Your Excellency, will become the subject of treaty negotiations between the two Governments as may be hereafter considered, by either or both, opportune and necessary.

The subjects suggested for future negotiations are substantially as follows:

(A.) That, in consideration of the guaranty by the United States, hereinafter expressed, as well as of the protection and support which the United States are disposed to extend to the Canal enterprise, admitted to be of vital importance to the welfare of both Republics, and, in further consideration of an annual sum to be paid to the Government of Nicaragua by the United States, Nicaragua shall concede to the latter, as follows:

(B.) The exclusive right of using Lake Nicaragua as an anchorage and rendezvous for their vessels of war.

(C.) The exclusive right to establish and

— maintain —

Maintain in Lake Nicaragua a coaling, supply and refitting Station for their vessels of War.

(D.) The lease of all the Islands in Lake Nicaragua: Lands in such islands occupied for the Station which are or may be owned by individuals, to be paid for by the United States in accordance with the laws of Nicaragua for the expropriation of property for public uses: Owners of lands not occupied by the United States to have entire freedom in the use and enjoyment of such lands, except that they shall not use them, nor permit them to be used, for purposes connected with any Naval Service other than that of Nicaragua.

(E.) Employees of the United States at the Station to be exempt from Military duty and from all exactions and requisitions.

(F.) These Concessions which it is proposed that the Republic of Nicaragua shall make to the

United

United States, shall in no manner abridge or affect the sovereign rights or the jurisdiction of Nicaragua over the Islands, Lake or proposed Naval Station, or the rights already granted to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

(4.) That in consideration of these concessions when made by the Republic of Nicaragua, and in order to secure to themselves the constant and safe enjoyment of the advantages which the proposed Canal will afford, the United States shall guarantee positively and efficaciously to Nicaragua the perfect neutrality of the territory along the line of the proposed ship canal, with the purpose that the free navigation thereof from one sea to the other, may not be interrupted or embarrassed, and shall, in the same manner guarantee the rights of sovereignty and of property which Nicaragua has and possesses over all said territory, and shall pay an annual

- Sum -

to Nicaragua for the lease of the Islands in the Lake and for the further concessions herein proposed to be granted by Nicaragua, which sum shall be determined in the final negotiation.

I trust Your Excellency will cause Your views in respect to these suggestions to be communicated to me.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's Most Obt. Sert.

S. L. Phelps

(83) 9

Granada Noviembre 2 de 1882.

Señor Capitan S. L. Phelps.
Presente.

Muy Señor mio.

Refiriéndome á su atenta comunicacion de esta misma fecha, me es grato manifestar á U. en términos generales, no pudiendo por ahora entrar en el estudio de las concesiones especiales de que U. me habla: que el Gobierno de Nicaragua estará siempre dispuesto á convenir por medio de tratados con el Gobierno Americano, cuando ambos crean llegada la oportunidad, en los arreglos y estipulaciones que se juzguen necesarios y convenientes para asegurar á los Gobiernos y á los ciudadanos de ambas Repúblicas los intereses especiales que tienen en la gran via de comunicacion por canal, proyectada por el territorio de Nicaragua.

Soy de U. atento y seguro servidor.

J. M. Zavala

(B.)

Translation

Granada. November 2nd 1887

Captain S. L. Phelps

Present.

My dear Sir.

Referring to your respectful communication of this same date, it is a pleasure to me to state to you in general terms - being unable at this time to go into the study of the special concessions to which you refer - that the Government of Nicaragua will always be ready by means of treaties with the American Government whenever they may consider it opportune, to enter into the agreements and stipulations which may be deemed essential and expedient for securing to the Government and to the citizens of both Republics, the special interests they have in the projected great highway of communication by canal, through the territory of Nicaragua.

I am, Sir, Your Obt. Servt.

(Signed) Joaquin Zavala

(6)

Granª Novº 2/882

Distinguido Sr mio.

Devuelvo a U. los documentos que se sirvió confiarme, y le acompaño el borrador o proyecto de contestación que de acuerdo con lo que propuse á U., el Presidente está dispuesto a dar a la comunicación q. U. le dirija acerca del asunto de que hablamos en nuestra última entrevista

De U. mo

Hon. S. L Phelps
etc etc

tudes cognidemanus

att.o S. S.

A. Cárdenas

(6.)

Translation.

Granada. Nov: 2nd 1882.

My Esteemed Sir.

I return the documents which You kindly confided to me, and with them a rough draft of the reply, which, in accordance with what I proposed to You, the President is disposed to make to the communication which You may address him touching the matter about which we conversed at our last interview.

I am, with great Consideration,

Your Obt. Servt.

(Signed) Adan Cardenas.

Hon. S. L. Phelps

&c. &c.

Gran.a Nov.e 3/882

Estimado Sr.

Al mismo tiempo que la presente recibirá V. la invitacion del Presidente a la comunicacion en que V. le da parte el objeto de su venida al pais.

Me es grato esperar que V. encontrará satisfactorio, sus terminos y su sentido, y que ella, asi como la hecha ya por Vrica rayan en favor de la empre-

sa. Con.e S. L. Phelps.

etc etc etc

ra del Canal, y los propo
sitos de su Gobno de seguir
le prestando su apoyo, que
U no pudiò cumplir per
completo, y de lo que puede
dar testimonio, bastarà
p.a demostrar una vez mas
el interes que aquì se tiene
en la ejecucion de la grande
obra, y en facilitar los tra
bajos de los amigos de la
empresa en los EE UU. afin
de conseguir del Congreso
y Gobno Americano el
apoyo q. necesita.

Dexo a U. un pelo.

mi ape. de regreso a mi país
y el mejor escito en una
trabajos; y Suy. con todo
cumplimiento

Su muy atto S. S.

D. Caudrau

Translation.

Granada, Nov. 3rd 1882

Esteemed Sir.

With the present You will receive, at the same time, the answer of the President to the communication in which You set forth the object of Your visit to this Country.

It is a pleasure to me to State that You will find its terms and its meaning satisfactory and that this answer, as well as what has already been done by Nicaragua in favor of the Canal enterprise and the determination of its Government to continue giving its support, of which You have able to satisfy Yourself personally and can bear testimony, will suffice to demonstrate once more, the interest maintained here in the execution of the great work and in facilitating the labor of the friends of the enterprise in the United States, in obtaining the aid it needs from the American Congress and Government. Wish You a pleasant Voyage)

— &c —

in returning to your country and the successful result of your labors.

I am, with all consideration,

Your Obt. Sevt.

(Signed) Adan Cardenas.

Hon S. L. Phelps

&c &c.

Article cut from "La Tribuna"

LA TRIBUNA.

Suscricion—pago anticipado
Anualidad $5-00.
Semestre „3-00.
Trimestre „2-00.

Avisos i Comunicados;
Se públican á precios convencionales.

CARLOS SELVA.—Director i Redactor | LEON, NOVIEMBRE 5 DE 1882. | Sale los Domingos.

mete a la mayoria—Aquí, en el presente caso, imitar al pueblo americano seria antidemocrático i hasta inmoral i de fatales consecuencias para la libertad—Aquí, el pais todo vendria a someterse, a aceptar, a sancionar la ilegalidad i los abusos del poder. Si hoi se cometiera la debilidad i la indignidad que la prensa ministerial pretende, se sentaria un funesto precedente i se autorizaria a todos los Presidentes para repetir la misma farsa, eligiendo ellos mismos su sucesor dentro de sus socios, de sus familiares o sirvientes, seguros de que la nacion se someteria mas tarde, recordándole el ejemplo del pueblo americano. ¡No, jamas cometerá el partido conservador esa indignidad!—El retraimiento de las elecciones fué por no sancionar con su presencia la iniquidad que se iba a cometer ¿cómo iria a aceptarla ahora despues que a los motivos fundamentales para rechazar el candidato ministerial, se agregan los abusos cometidos, la ilegalidad de los actos electorales i el completo abandono en que el pais todo dejó los comicios lanzando sarcástica i estridente carcajada a la faz de los forjadores de candidaturas *nacionales*? ¡No, mil veces no! El partido conservador tiene que conservar puras sus honrosas tradiciones o desaparecer con gloria de la escena—El pais todo está con él para sostener los principios, salvar la dignidad nacional i conservar la autonomia con la que hoi trafica un puñado de logreros. La nacion está preparada esperando la voz del redentor—La lucha será brava, porque no hai a quienes combatir. El Gobierno no tiene ejércitos, porque no tiene opinion, pero aunque los tuviera fraternizarian con el pueblo o serian arrollados por él, que todo lo puede un pueblo altivo que se lanza a la conquista de sus derechos. No hai que trepidar—La revolucion es necesaria, es justa, es la única solucion lógica del embrollo creado por los traficantes, adoradores del vellocinio de oro en cuyas aras sacrifican la honra, la dignidad i el porvenir de la patria.—

CARTA DE NUEVA YORK.

Un amigo nos ha enviado copia de los siguientes párrafos de una carta que le dirijieron de Nueva York.

"Paso a otra cosa, grave mui grave para el porvenir de nuestra querida patria.

Ya sabrás que el Comité de relaciones exteriores de la Cámara de los EE. UU. encargado de abrir dictámen sobre el proyecto de incorporacion de la sociedad provisional i fundadora de la Compañía del Canal de Nicaragua, lo hizo modificando sustancialmente el contrato celebrado por Menocal con el Gobierno de esa República.

Las enmiendas propuestas por el Comité, a que te incluyo en un recorte del Herald, importan nada menos que la renuncia que Nicaragua debe hacer de su soberanía, convirtiendo, de acuerdo con la mayor parte de la prensa de este país, virtualmente, las riberas del canal hasta tres millas por cada lado, en una continuacion de las costas de los EE. UU. dándole de esta manera a Uncle Sam, las llaves de esta puerta inmensa del comercio del mundo, para cerrarla, cuando, i a quien se le antoje, segun convenga mas a sus miras comerciales, políticas i militares. La situacion de Europa la consideran la mas a próposito para coronar sus propósitos. Se dice aquí en círculos que tienen derecho para estar bien informados, que el Gobierno de los EE. UU. está dispuesto a llevar adelante la obra bajo las condiciones propuestas por el Comité, i que no omitirá gasto alguno para conseguirlo, pues cuenta para ello entre otros, con el crédito que ha pedido se le abra para ensanchar las relaciones comerciales de EE. con las Repúblicas de Centro i Sur América.

Hai quien asegure q el viaje de Mr Phelps a esa República, obedece a esta determinacion, la que es considerada ya como una necesidad en vista sobre todo de los últimos sucesos del Egipto, i agregan, sotto-voces que Mr. Phelps lleva facultades para que

tar cuatro millones, si es necesario, para hacer que los hombres que dirijen la cosa pública de Nicaragua, se comprometan de algun modo a hacer que se acepten las enmiendas propuestas.

Yo no quiero, no, convencerme de que los hombres que están ahora al frente de la cosa pública en Nicáragua, quieran sacrificarla a un poco de oro con verguenza eterna para sus nombres i los de toda su posteridad; pero como todo es posible, tiemblo ante la idea de ver a nuestros descendientes sufriendo la suerte de los primitivos dueños de la California, porque de la soberanía del Canal á la de todo el país, hai menor distancia que del Capitolio a la roca Tarpeya."

Llamamos la atencion de los nicaragüenses sobre los conceptos de los párrafos preinsertos. Las modificaciones á la contrata celebrada con Menocal son trascendentales para Nicaragua i revelan que los Estados Unidos persiguen su plan de absorcion para realizar lo que han llamado el *destino manifiesto*. Quitada la barrera del tratado Clayton-Bulwer ¿qué puede detener al gigante americano? Su aspiracion avasalladora es misterio para nadie i si algunas dudas pudiera haber habido, de seguro han desaparecido con el breve ministerio de Mr. Blaine. Propietarios los Estados Unidos del Canal, pronto lo serán del país todo i no habrá dificultad para engullirse México i el resto de Centro-América. Mr. Chistiane cree que "*cincuenta mil* ciudadanos empredédores de los Estados Unidos pueden dominar el Perú i hacerlo totalmente americano i que con el Perú bajo el Gobierno Americano, dominarian los Estados Unidos *todas las otras repúblicas de Sud-América*, la doctrina Monroe llegaria a ser una verdad." Eso que el Ministro Americano en el Perú decia al Secretario Blaine, no solo revela la tendencia a la absorcion bajo la capa de la doctrina Monroe, sino tambien la idea que se tiene de la debilidad de las repúblicas americanas. Si *cincuenta mil* ciudadanos, emprendores bastan para americanizar el Perú i *dominar* a las repúblicas del Sur, tan lejos del centro de operaciones ¿cuántos miles de esos ciudadanos *emprendadores* bastarán para hacer totalmente americanos i dominará México i Centro-América que se hallan tan cerca? La respuesta puede darla cualquiera. El Canal será la línea divisoria entre el Norte i el Sur del continente. Eso es natural i lógico i aunque no se llevara en mira, tendria que ser por la misma naturaleza de las cosas—No cincuenta mil, sin centenares de miles, quizá millones, de ciudadanos emprendedores invadirán libremente estos paises; habrá inundacion, no inmigracion paulatina que fuera asimilándose, como sucedió en los Estados Unidos, i nuestra suerte será indefectiblemente la de California i Tejas. No cabe duda que estos paises se transformarán como por encanto; pero los actuales pobladores desaparecerán o quedarán reducidos a humilde condicion ¿Que le importará entonces la grandeza de la nacion que surjirá, si ellos pierden su posicion quedando como los aborígenes de esta parte del continente o desapareciendo como casi todas las grandes familias indias de Norte?

Preciso es que el pais se ocupe de este asunto, i decimos el pais i no el Gobierno porque estando este formado por una sociedad de mercaderes i presentándose un negocio, la consecuencia es lógica. De seguro entrarán en juego unos cuantos millones de dollars para acallar la voz del patriotismo. El negocio será pingüe i de esos que no se presentan todos los dias. La llegada del Capitan Fhelps coincide con la de Mr. Hall, Ministro Americano i segun asegura el *Porvenir*, que debe estar bien informado, vienen con objeto de tratar del asunto de canal interoceánico, esto es de hacer aceptar las enmiendas hechas por el Comité de relaciones esteriores de la Cámara de Diputados a la contrata ajustada con Menocal—Quizas estemos en visperas de la venta de la patria por un plato de lentejas que irán a saborear a otras tierras los traficantes de la política.

GRANADA.—El 21 de Octubre anterior, hizo el partido iglesiero demostracion de sus fuerzas. A las 8 p. m se reunieron mas de 600 hombres, recorrieron con música la poblacion i estuvieron algun tiempo en la Plazuela de los Leones frente a la habitacion del General Zavala, vitoreando a Guadra-Guerra, a don Pedro Balladares, a Olancho, al pueblo, a la Constitucion, a la libertad electoral, a don José Argüello Arce i a don Fernando Guzman.—

El Gobierno hizo trasladar a Granada el dinero, que habia en las cajas de Tesoreria i el armamento del Cuartel de Managua, dejando apenas seis u ochocientos rifles—Parece que no hai seguridad para esas especies

(Copy)

Corinto Nov: 10. 1882

Hon. F. J. Medina.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sir.

A mendacious article, under the caption of "Carta de Nueva York", appeared in "La Tribuna", published at Leon on the 5th inst, to which I have the honor to invite Your attention.

The paper was handed me on my arrival here yesterday and I feel the greatest regret that my enforced departure in the steamer now expected here from the north, should prevent me from at once proceeding in the courts of Leon, against the Editor, who appears to be one "Carlos Selva", for malicious libel. This course I shall probably pursue on my anticipated return to this country; but meanwhile I think it advisable to petition for such action on the part of the Government as the laws admit for the punishment of this

— Mendacious —

Mendacious editor.

There are two principal assertions, each one utterly false, in the article in question, as follows:

1. That a letter of such character had been received from New York.

The text of the article proves that to be false:

2. That the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, has inserted provisions in the bill to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company, in conflict with the Canal concession granted by the Republic of Nicaragua.

You have copies of the bills as reported by the Committees of both the Senate and House of Representatives, and know there is not a word in either that conflicts with the concession or that purposes to affect in any manner either the sovereignty, the jurisdiction or the rights of property or of control of Nicaragua over every inch of its

—territory—

in and along the line of the Canal or anywhere else:

3. That the United States demands the renunciation by Nicaragua of its sovereign rights over a belt of land, three miles in width, upon either side of the Canal throughout its length.

This is not only utterly false, but it is the first time I have seen the idea advanced. It certainly has never appeared in print or been discussed in the United States.

There must be some object on the part of the United States in seeking such a concession. Let any sane man ask himself what possible advantage they could attain from such a renunciation by Nicaragua:

4. That I had been supplied with $1,000,000 with which to bribe the officials of the Government of Nicaragua in obtaining concessions conforming to the projects of the Committee of the House of

—Representatives—

Representatives of the United States:

The reckless character of this statement becomes immediately manifest from the fact that there is not a single proposition in the bill for incorporation of the Canal Company, now before the Congress of the United States, not completely and entirely in harmony with the Canal Concession. Sensible people do not throw money into the sea as both the United States and the Canal Company would do if using it here in the absurd endeavor to obtain grants already received.

5. That the real purpose of the United States is to Swallow up Nicaragua.

How little foundation there can lie for this idea is shown by facts. The independent Republic of Santo Domingo, comprising a magnificent territory, voted almost unanimously for annexation to the United States; but its advances were declined by that "Veracious power". The patriots

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of Cuba, who sustained a long and bloody struggle with Spain, appealed to the United States for that recognition which alone was wanting to secure them success in the war and final annexation to the United States; but recognition was withheld by the "all devouring Yankee people". Denmark offered St. Thomas to the United States upon most favorable terms. This too was declined. Other instances might be cited did not these suffice to prove that we do not crave territory.

The Great Republic has for years reared, and still does rear its proud crest over the Atlantic and Pacific shores, casting its protecting arms across about those who otherwise would quickly and surely be swallowed up by the governments over the Atlantic whose crowded and hungry subjects are restless and discontented in the want of fields for their repressed energies.

For myself I care little for the slander

– Continued –

contained in the article, which is not personal in character. - No man whose opinion is worth anything will give a momentary credence to a line in the paper. But it is intended to weaken the Government of this Country with the more ignorant class and thus discredit the Canal enterprise. In this view it is important to bring the author of the falsehoods to punishment. Nicaragua has interests too great and too vital in character in the Canal to allow the crime to pass unnoticed. Every one of the States of Central America, every Spanish speaking people of the Pacific Coast, have interest which, if injuriously affected or imperilled by such reckless disregard of truth, call for his summary punishment.

I came to this country upon a hurried visit for purposes of observation, information and examination, and for some matters having reference to enterprises entirely foreign to the Canal project.

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The difficulties attending travel have prevented the execution of many of my purposes; yet I feel that my journey will be productive of the best result.

Great good will arise from the testimony I can bear to the present condition of public affairs in Nicaragua and to the evident character and intelligence prevailing in the circle of patriotic citizens who influence and direct the affairs of the Republic. I have found here a Government owing no foreign debt and with but a small domestic one; a Government having a handsome balance in its treasury and whose 5% bearing paper is at a premium; its treasury circulating notes sought for in preference to coin; its surplus revenues, arising from strict accountability, a rigid economy and careful supervision of its financial affairs, expended in the construction of railways and the promotion of institutions of learning, instead

-of-

of being wasted in peculation and corruption, thus benefiting the poor rather than the already rich; a Government respected deservedly for its unpretentious republican simplicity and its undoubted patriotic purposes.

A fair presentation of this condition of affairs, which I shall not fail to make in the strongest terms to members of the American Congress, can hardly fail to produce an impression highly favorable to the Canal enterprise and interests. A very small quota of calm and dispassionate reflection will convince any reasoning person, man or woman, that the interests of the United States and of Nicaragua, in respect to the Canal, are so similar and so interwoven that it would be difficult to indicate a single one that could be affected to the injury of one Nation without an equal detriment to the other.

If my testimony could serve any

purpose

purpose it could be to the effect that there is a Sentimentalism, amounting almost to weakness, in the United States in respect to the Republics of Central America, and, so far is the sentiment from taking the form of a desire to appropriate them, that there is rather the hope that they will form a Confederation and establish a strong, effective and united Government, under which they may secure that prosperity which natural advantages offer them and that peace and happiness which men naturally crave.

It seems to me a duty to add a statement which I feel must and will receive the credence of the people of this country. It is that the Provisional Canal Company, of which I am and have been the Chairman, has not expended one dollar beyond the necessary expenses of its agents, in securing the concession made to it by the Government of Nicaragua. It has not

-for-

for itself, or for any other party, expended one dollar to influence legislative or Executive action in Nicaragua or elsewhere; nor has it held out inducements of personal benefits or interests, to arise immediately or remotely, for the purpose of inducing favorable action on the part of any officers of this Government.

The propositions of the Company have been met in the same frank and loyal Spirit in which they were made and I trust we retain the respect of the officers of this Government as honest men, just as most certainly all connected with it have retained ours in all transactions in respect to the canal project.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully Your Obt Servt.

S. L. Phelps

31.

Telégrafos de Nicaragua.

DESPACHO OFICIAL N.º 5. VALE = = 500

Depositado en Managua á las 11 i 5 del 13 de Nove de 1882.

Recibido en Corinto á las 11 i 6 am

Sr. Capitan J. L. Phelps

Acabo de recibir su atenta comunicacion del 9, á nombre del Gobierno le doy mil gracias por sus imparciales apreciaciones. Tenga la bondad de saludar de mi parte al Sr. Hall.

J. J. Medina

31/500

A. B. Nesbitt

Translation. Telegraphic Message

Managua Nov: 13th: 1887

Captain S. L. Phelps.

I have just received your polite Communication of the 9th. In the name of the Government I return you a thousand thanks for your impartial & just appreciation.

Have the goodness to present my Compliments to Mr Hall.

J. J. Medina.

Confidential

No. 24

Legation Italy, Rome, February 2nd 1883

Rec'd Feb'y 19th

No. France

February 19th 1883

Hon. John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your [illegible] 2d inst. with instructions as stated.

In accordance with the instructions given, I shall, at an early date, not later than the 26th inst. proceed to Naples and perform the duties required.

My address will remain as before, Care La Société Générale, Place Vendôme, and arrangements will be made for the immediate forwarding of all communications that may be received for me during my absence.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

W. Scott Lord

W. SCOTT LORD

FEBRUARY 2, 1883

ITALY

Misc

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 5 1883
RECEIVED

file

Nice, France.
February 16th 1883.

Hon. John Davis.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 2d inst. with enclosure as stated.

In accordance with the instructions given, I shall, at an early date not later than the 26th inst. proceed to Naples and perform the duties required.

My address will remain as before, Care La Société Générale. Nice. France. and arrangements will be made for the immediate forwarding of all communications that may be received for me during my absence.

I am. Sir.
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.
W. Scott Lord

Confidential -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 14 1883
RECEIVED

ack'd Apl 24/83.

No. 2.

Naples. Italy - March 24th 1883.

Hon. John Davis.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington - D.C.

Mr Chilton

Sir:

I have the honor to report that in accordance with the instructions contained in your favor of the 2d ult. I came to Naples and, as soon as circumstances would permit, instituted "private and confidential inquiries as to the "standing in the community of Mr. B. O. Duncan. "the United States Consul" at this place.

In the absence of any specific data upon which to base my inquiries, much time was necessarily employed in forming such acquaintance with the city and its business as would enable me to meet with those most likely to have the best knowledge for my information. The first results were, naturally, such as to bring me into contact with certain persons having personal

personal grievances. and therfore generally communicative regarding their opinions thereupon. In my efforts toward obtaining all information possible. much time has been devoted to following up these special complaints regardless of how insignificant they might at first seem. There are several such cases. all of which I have carefully investigated thinking it possible that they might assume some definite and serious shape. Such investigation has shown every case to be the result of some personal business transaction not quite to the advantage of the complainant. or some business action which has incurred his jealousy. The only matter of complaint that can be said to result from an official act of the Consul is one of long standing between Mr. Duncan and Mr. Caprani. proprietor of one of the principal hotels in Naples. the "Hotel Royal des Etrangers." It is caused by a feeling which has grown out of transactions during Mr. Duncans previous term as Consul. in the matter of a claim made by the then part. proprietor

and

and - in the absence of Mr. Caprani - acting manager of the hotel - against an American lady - Miss Lee - for damages resulting from fire in her appartment - Mr. Duncan appears to have rendered proper assistance to Miss Lee at the time - but became involved in the matter with so much feeling as to afterwards throw his influence with travelers against the hotel and, in a newspaper communication over his official signature, reflected severely upon it - recommending to Americans and others another hotel instead — This, of course, resulted in much feeling which was shared by the friends of both parties and exists up to the present time - Whatever the merits may be - the difficulty still existing is unfortunate both for the hotel and the Consulate - Of course a resident has the greater number of associates in the city and his views have the greater circulation - and any difficulty with him extends to his associates and causes more or less feeling against the Consul - It is particularly unfortunate in this case because of the prominent position Mr. Caprani occupies in the efforts toward the development of the country and the introduction of American ideas and interests: and continued reflections upon the hotel of which he is now sole - proprietor

proprietor destroy all that harmony with the Consulate which might otherwise exist to the mutual advantage of the business interests of the two countries. I understand that this matter has already been before the Department. I refer to it here rather fully in order to show the feeling still existing in regard to it. and because it is the only definite complaint I have met with. All other matters tending to reflect upon Mr. Duncan either as Consul or personally have been found after careful examination to have sprung from such petty causes as to merit no serious consideration whatever. The only thing about them approaching importance is the fact that several persons. each with some grievance. meeting together in business association and communicating opinions freely. form a sort of general opinion on the subject. although such opinion may have no worthy basis. For this I do not know that Mr. Duncan is actually responsible. I merely mention it as "a detail" in the state of affairs here. The feeling certainly exists more or less. although I am unable to find any reasonable cause or explanation other than that above given.

After satisfying myself that all these special

special complaints were merely the outgrowth of personal transactions and business jealousies. I carried my inquiries more directly into the general business life of Naples and among authorities whom I have every reason to believe to be quite disinterested. In this general field of inquiry the information received was of a much more direct and satisfactory nature. because quite free from, at least manifest, personal feeling — Everything I so ascertained — and all ground was covered in my inquiries — was complimentary to Mr. Duncan and his general services as Consul

Following out my instructions I finally called on Mr. Duncan; presented the letter you enclosed to me, and at once entered upon a thorough investigation of the official affairs at the Consulate. Mr. Duncan and his Secretary Mr. Wickersham extended all assistance desired. All books and papers bearing upon the busines of the office were placed before me for examination and information given concerning all the affairs of the Consulate. I found everything

ice

in perfect order. The accounts are maintained with neatness, completeness and accuracy. All entries appear promptly made and items properly classified and entered in their proper places— The rooms of the Consulate are pleasant and very neatly kept. Everything is in order and the general appearance indicates care and proper attention on the part of those in charge. I have no hesitation in reporting that everything I found at the Consulate indicated careful and conscientious performance of duties.

The results of all my inquiries and examinations are such as to cause me to report that I find the standing of Mr. Duncan in this community to be excellent; the conduct of affairs at the Consulate to be praiseworthy; and the usefulness of Mr. Duncan as United States Consul to be fairly good. The only things that tend to qualify the above conclusion are the several personal grievances to which I have alluded. and which, of

course

course
prevent that complete harmony with the business community most desirable for the Consul to maintain. There is such a great field here for American interests that everything tending toward the promotion of harmony between the general community and the United States Representative should be encouraged. That this does not appear to be done as completely as is desirable is a reason for qualifying any statement affirming Mr. Duncan's usefulness as Consul.

I beg leave to state that although I have exceeded my time as limited in your letter of instruction. the delay has been unavoidable For various reasons beyond my control information I particularly desired before making my report was not available until within the last two days. I have, however, made up my statement of Expenses which I will send by a following mail. so as to cover only time necessarily and actually employed in the prosecution of my inquiries.

I have the honor to be. Very Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
W Scott Lord

Examine
Fil Conrad pay

6.

Naples. Italy. March 26. 1883

APR 14 1883 RECEIVED

Hon. John Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Mr Chilton
Draft on Paris
Scott Lord Case
U. S. Consul Nice
April 26. 1883
DM

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, supported where practicable by vouchers, showing in detail the actual and necessary expenditures made by me in the performance of my duties under your instructions of the 2d ultimo- and covered by my report of the 24th instant.

I beg leave to explain in regard to the time covered by the statement, that, although limited in your letter of instructions to two weeks- I have been compelled, in order to make proper investigation, to devote at least seventeen days- allowing two days for my journey from Nice to Naples, and not charging for any days utilized for my own purposes.

Very Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Wscott Lord
Care La Societe Generale
Nice. France

Enclosures - Statement and
Four (4) vouchers marked
respectively A. B. C. & D.
DM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY
31
1883
RECEIVED

Monaco. France.

May 17. 1883.

Hon. John Davis.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 24th ult. Also of a Draft on Paris for six hundred and forty two 25/100 francs sent me by Col. R. C. Morgan. Chf. Bur. Accts. through the Consul at Nice. in payment of Voucher for "Expenses necessarily incurred" while carrying out the instructions contained in your letter of February 2d. 83.

Will you kindly permit me to call your attention to the matter of "compensation at the rate of five dollars "a day for the time necessarily employed. "not exceeding two weeks." This item was not included in my statement of "Expenses." but in my note of the 26th March

March accompanying the Statement I stated that it had been necessary for me to use seventeen days for the purpose - This was, perhaps, overlooked in the making up of the Voucher - for I have received nothing for it -

May I beg that you will Kindly make such allowance as will be consistent with the intention of your instructions - and have a Draft for the Amount sent me in Care of Messrs Brown, Shipley & Co. Lothbury - London - England -

I am, Sir
Very Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
W Scott Lord

Memorandum -

I enclose two small Vouchers showing payment of 44 15/100 francs for telegram of March 28 - sent by me from Naples in answer to one from you - after my account had been rendered - Respt W Scott Lord

Col Morgan 8.

Paris. France. June 28. 1883

Hon. John Davis.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington - D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 6th inst - with enclosures -

I have this day drawn - as you suggest upon the Secretary of State a sight-draft for $93 52/100 - the signed voucher for which I herewith enclose - I also enclose the extra duplicate voucher for $124 70 - refered to in Col. Morgan's note - signed as requested - I would state in regard to this last that I received draft for the amount through the U. S. Consul at Nice Mr. Rowland to whom I returned the signed vouchers at that date - 15th May -

Thanking you for your kind consideration I remain

Very Respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Wscott Lord

F. O. ST. CLAIR

SEPTEMBER 4, 1883

NEW BRUNSWICK

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

St Clair F. O.

1883 - 1884

see Miscellaneous Letters

Jan 17 1884 - report.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF INDEXES AND ARCHIVES

See letter from C. A. Boutelle, M. C. March 29 1884 transmitting correspondence on the case of John D. Baird.

Miscellaneous Letters March 1884

part II

Dr. St. Clair's Report

Report.

Department of State,
Washington, April 9. 1884.

To the
Honorable John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that in compliance with your verbal instructions of the 4th September, last, I left this City and proceeded as rapidly as possible to New Brunswick for the purpose of there investigating the condition of the several Consular Offices within that Province, and especially, the alleged infringement of the treaty rights of citizens of the United States, as guaranteed to them by section three

of

of the treaty of 1842, which determines the boundaries between the United States and certain Colonial possessions of Great Britain.

As you will remember, the subject was presented to the Department, through a communication from the Commercial Agent of the United States at Woodstock, New Brunswick, who forwarded, as enclosures to his despatch, several papers from John D. Baird, and others, complaining of the action of Messrs. Hale and Murchie, lumber manufacturers, and dealers in lumbers and timber, having their headquarters, at Woodstock, New Brunswick.

The allegation was that operators in American lumber

lumber, who procured their timber in American forests, (that is to say, in Maine,) on the Meduxnakik river, and its several tributaries, which combined drain a very large tract of United States territory, all of which is covered with very heavy pine forests, had been driven from the fields by the frontier practices adopted by Mipso Stalk & Musrakis.

The Meduxnakik flows down through many miles of Maine, crosses the New Brunswick border, near Holton, Maine, and then pursues a tortuous course through heavily timbered land, some twelve and a half miles, receiving several considerable tributaries, then empties into the St. Johns River at Woodstock.

The lumbering business of Maine in that section, is necessarily confined exclusively

clusively to the cutting of logs in the Winter, rolling them into the Medumakik or its tributaries, driving them to Woodstock and into the St. Johns River, at that point, thence to be floated to St. Johns City; there to be manufactured into lumber for foreign export or to be returned to the United States for sale under what is known as the "American Lumber Act."

It does not require an argument to convince any person who will give the matter the slightest attention, that if the Medumakik river be by any means rendered impassable, the whole lumber interest of this very considerable territory must be paralyzed.

With

With this brief introductory statement I will proceed to state the points in this particular case.

Messrs. Hale and Murchie, enterprising lumbermen located in Woodstock, purchased two of the largest mills and secured control of the remaining mills, so it may safely be stated that they had the absolute control of everything in the lumber line or the means of manufacturing lumber in Woodstock.

After having secured the mills they purchased what is known as the Meduxnakik boom privilege This company, or franchise, was secured under an act passed March 27, 1845, by the Colonial Authorities

of

New Brunswick, and a supplemental act passed April 14, 1847. Copies of both acts are herewith submitted.

It will be observed that these Acts were both passed at a period considerably later than the date of the treaty fixing the boundaries between the United States and the Province aforementioned, and providing for the free navigation of the St. Johns and its several branches &c.

When Messrs. Hale and Murchie had become possessed of the boom privilege, they secured by purchase, or by what is known in that country as "permit," rights to a large tract of timber land on the Medunnakik and its several branches within the limits of New Brunswick.

They

They also secured control of very large tracts of timber land within the limits of the State of Maine on the Meduxnakik and its tributaries. Having thus obtained control of all timber land or substantially all, extending from Woodstock into Maine, it naturally followed that other operators must go beyond them into the State of Maine, and this was done. Messrs Hale & Murchie having employed a large force of lumbermen, cut and hauled their logs into the river, floated them down to Woodstock, and there filled their boom and the river for a long distance with their logs; no effort being made to have them in any order except disorder,

and

and an entire avoidance of anything that looked like a compliance with the law which required at all times that a clear passage of at least 30 feet should be preserved. When Mr. Baird came down last Spring with his drive, he of course found the river blocked with a very extensive drive by Messrs. Hale & Murchie. This jam extended up the river some — miles. Many of the logs belonging to Baird I found stranded when I visited the point, in September last, five miles above the boom. The river is only navigable for logs in the early Spring and Autumn. In other words it is closed in Winter by ice and in the

summer there is not
sufficient water for the
movement of timber.
When Mr. Baird's logs
arrived at the jam, he
called on Messrs. Hale & Murchie
to open a way to the mouth
of the boom. This they
proposed to do by shooting
the logs into the boom
as rapidly as possible, and
by putting on a few men
to sort the logs of the
jam extending for miles
above the boom. This of
course meant that Mr.
Baird's logs must remain
in that river for one full
year and they did and
do remain there to the
serious loss of Mr. Baird.
So serious has this im-
pediment proved that
Americans who would be
operators

operators in lumber have retired from the field, and the valuable tracts of heavy timber land in Maine, which would be very valuable, were facilities available for the removal of the logs from the forest to the St. Johns ~~River~~ are now rendered absolutely valueless under the present modus operandi of Messrs. Hale & Murchie, which gives them complete control of the Mediumnakik river together with their boom privilege, exercised under their alleged rights as representatives of the Mediumnakik Boom Company.

The practice of Messrs. Hale & Murchie has been, so I am informed, by citizens of Maine, owners of timber land

and

and citizens of New Brunswick, thoroughly familiar with the facts, to persistently blockade the river at Woodstock and allow it to remain blockaded, until the water should become too low to remove the timber and then to make an offer to the unfortunate timber drivers who had timber above their jam, of an insignificant sum for their timber which the drivers were obliged to accept or allow their drive to remain one year in the river or on its banks during which time much injury would occur to the logs owing to the action of the elements. So thoroughly well understood was this that very few persons could be found who

who would buy any "permits" of the Maine forest owners and the result was that many thousand dollars of income was lost to the citizens of the United States owning timber land on the Meduxnakik and its several branches.

For your better information I submit herewith a map of the river and some of its branches near Woodstock, as well as of Woodstock and the St Johns river, at that point. This map was carefully prepared by competent authority and from personal examination of of the locality I can say that it is correct. The map is also accompanied by notes of explanation.

In examination of the map

map will disclose the fact that the section of the treaty, heretofore referred to, has been ignored and that even the terms of the several Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature, creating the Medunsakik Boom Company, and extending its privileges from time to time have not been complied with in that a free passage of 30 feet, at least, in width, has not and is not now preserved for the passage of lumber or other material, and that the river from the mouth of the boom, to its entrance into the St Johns, is seriously blockaded by numerous piers. I do not remember the exact number of such piers but

I

I think there must be at least as many as twelve.

In addition to the piers at a point on the Medunakik a hundred yards above its entrance into the St. Johns, there is a dam built, extending entirely across the river. This dam was constructed for the purpose of furnishing water power for the saw mill which has been erected at that point and was, when I visited the place, in operation. It is there that the dam has two so-called sluices for the passage of logs. I did not measure the width of those sluices, but suppose them to be about twelve feet wide each, but as they are at the very uppermost part

of

of the dam it is evident that logs can only be passed through them during extremely high waters. So soon as the water in the Medunakik begins to flow the logs hang upon the edge of the sluice and can only be passed through by great unusual labor. The result of this is that a drive of logs coming down the Medunakik, at the end of the logging season proper, and finding that river thoroughly blocked with logs of other drivers, and in this case those drivers are Hale and Murchie, loses much time in getting through their jam, and only succeeds in getting the logs to the dam

in

in time to find that owing to the falling of the water in the river, he must work his logs through the sluices by purely manual labor, the water being too low to carry them through unaided. This is a very serious obstacle to the successful conduct of the business in which such parties have engaged.

I may mention also in this connection that the boom which is located some distance above the town of Woodstock, was at the time I examined it, but 18 feet wide by actual measurement. It is proper, however, to say that Messrs. Hale & Murchie, and the Boommaster, whose

name

name I am unable to recall at present, told me that the narrowness of the boom at that time was owing to the lowness of the water, but from my observations, I was unable to see that the boom could at any time, no matter how high the water might rise, be widened to the extent of 30 feet, as required by the Colonial Acts.

At the mouth of the boom there are three or four piers to which I called the attention of the Messrs. Hale & Murchie and they explained that it was necessary that those piers should be there to arrest the drive of logs previous to their being

being sorted and passed through the booms. As to the practical necessity of this - I have nothing to say, and only mention it to show that the terms of the acts under which they exercise the booms privilege rights have not been complied with.

I do not regard the claim of Mr. Baird, as one in which the United States can properly interfere, unless he shall be able to show that he is a citizen of the United States. I know that he has declared his intention to become such, but I am quite certain he has not procured his final papers.

But leaving the case of Mr. Baird out of the question

question entirely, the blocking of this river, as has been practiced by Messrs. Hale & Murchie, is of very serious moment to a large number of native born American citizens, and destruction of what would otherwise be a large and valuable interest.

Respectfully submitted.

H. O'Shea

Chief of the Consular Bureau.

Copy.

Cap XLIX.

An Act to incorporate the Madupnakik Company.

Passed 27th March 1845.

Q. Whereas the erection of a Boom at or near the mouth of the Madupnakik will be convenient and advantageous to the Commercial Interests of the Province;—

1. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That William T. Dibblee. James R. Tupper. and George Connell, their Associates, Successors and assigns, be and they are hereby created and declared to be a body Politic and Corporate by the name of the Madupnakik Boom Company. and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of erecting, building and maintaining a Boom across the Madupnakik River,

Copy.

Cap XLIX.

An Act to incorporate the Madupnakik Company.

Passed 27th March 1845.

C. Whereas the erection of a Boom at or near the mouth of the Madupnakik will be convenient and advantageous to the Commercial Interests of the Province;—

1. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That William J. Dibblee. James R. Tupper. and George Connell. their Associates, Successors and assigns, be and they are hereby created and declared to be a body Politic and Corporate by the name of the Madupnakik Boom Company. and by that name shall have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province, for the purpose of erecting, building and maintaining a Boom across the Madupnakik River,

River, at or near the mouth, above the Bridge to secure the Timber, Logs, and other Lumber floating down the same, for the use and purpose of the Mills erected at the mouth of said River.

2. And be it enacted, That the said Corporation may erect and maintain a Boom across the Madupnakik River at some convenient place above the Bridge at or near the mouth thereof, for the purpose of stopping and securing Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Lumber floating upon the said River, and may erect certain Piers and Booms, such as they may think necessary, provided that the said Booms be so constructed as to admit the passage of rafts and boats and to preserve the Navigation of the River, but no person shall be allowed at any time to encumber the said Boom, either with rafts of Timber, Logs or other Lumber,

=ber, nor be allowed a passage through the same with such rafts, when the opening of the Booms would for that purpose, endanger the safety of any Timber, Logs or other Lumber con=tained therein.

3. And be it enacted, That no=thing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to authorize or empower the said Corpora=tion or any of their Agents or servants to enter in and upon any lands or tenements of any person whomso=ever, unless the consent of the own=er or owners, lessee or lessees there=of be first had and obtained in writing

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Corporation to cause the passageways or open spaces in said Booms to be carefully guarded, so that no lumber be per=mitted to escape, and it shall be the duty of the said Corporation or their Agent to open the said Booms

at

at reasonable times when requested by owners of Timber Logs, or other Lumber, and that it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of said Timber and Logs to receive and take out of the said Boom such Timber and Logs in a reasonable time after the same comes into the Boom; and should anyone suffer loss in consequence of the neglect or carelessness of the said Corporation or their Agent or Agents they shall be accountable for such loss.

5. And be it Enacted, That if any person or persons shall wilfully injure or destroy the said Boom or any of the Piers thereof, such person or persons so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, before any two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Carleton forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds, with costs of prosecution to be levied by warrant

of

of Distress and sale of the offenders good and Chattels, rendering the overplus (if any) to the offender or offenders; and for want of sufficient goods and chattels whereon to levy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices to issue their warrant to Commit such offender or offenders to the Common Gaol of the County. there to remain without bail or mainprize for such period as may be specified in such Warrant not exceeding one day for every two shillings of such penalty.

6. And be it enacted, That there shall be allowed to the corporation a Toll or Boomage upon all Timber thus boomed the sum of two pence per ton, and for all other Lumber six pence for each thousand superficial feet, and that the said Corporation shall have a lien on all Timber and other Lumber thus boomed for the payment of all such

toll

Toll or Boomage and other Expenses;
each and every person or persons
owning Timber or Lumber to
furnish to the Agent of the Cor-
poration a proper and correct des-
cription of his or their several
marks before the same comes into
the Boom; the Corporation not
bound to secure or take care of
any Timber or Lumber, until the
mark is so furnished: if no owner
appears to claim Timber or Lumber
so coming into the Boom, it may,
after twenty days' notice be sold,
and if within two years the owner
should appear and prove to the satis-
faction of the Court of Common
Pleas, he may receive the net proceeds,
after deducting Toll and other Expenses,
but if not proved and claimed
within two years, the proceeds to be-
long to the Corporation; all Tim-
ber and other Lumber to be, mea-
sured by a Sworn Surveyor ap-
pointed or approved by the Court of

Common

Common Pleas. The Expense of Sur-
-veying to be borne equally alike by
both Parties.

7. Provided always. and be it en-
-acted, That unless a good and suf-
-ficient Boom be actually erected
as contemplated by the provisions
of this Act. and a certificate of
said erection signed and verified
on oath by the Directors or Managers
of the said Corporation, which oath
any Justice of the Peace may Admin-
-ister, shall be filed in the Office
of the Secretary of the Province be-
-fore the Expiration of two years after
the passing of this Act, the opera-
-tions of this Act shall cease and
the Existence of the Corporation is
terminated at the Expiration of the
said two years.

8. And be it enacted, That this
Act shall continue and be in
force until the first day of May
which will be in the Year of Our
Lord one thousand Eight hundred and
fifty.

Copy.

Cap LXI.

An Act to further continue and amend the Act to incorporate the Medumnikik Boom Company.

Sec.

1. Title of Act.
2. Act revived.
3. Boom, where kept.
4. Time gap in Boom shall be kept open: when gap may be closed: owners of two thirds of lumber may notify Boom Master to keep Boom open.
5. Channel to be kept open from Boom to River St. John.
6. Lumber on which no boomage shall be charged: owners to furnish men to drive and sort lumber.
7. Prize logs. how distributed.
8. Boom Master, by whom appointed: Boom Master to be sworn to faithful performance of his duty; penalty for neglect.
9. Compensation to Boom Master.
10. Annual meeting. when held.
11. Notice of meeting to be given.

12. Names of officers to be published.
13. Act and part of Act repealed.

Passed 8th April, 1874.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. This Act shall be called "The Medusnikik Boom Company Amendment Act."

2. An Act made and passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled <u>An Act to incorporate the Medusnikik Boom Company</u>, be and the same is hereby revived, continued and declared to be in force until the first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, subject however to the provisions of this Act.

3. The Boom of the said Company erected under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, shall be kept or continued at or about the same place where it is at present.

4. The boom shall be maintained

with an open gap of thirty feet in the centre or channel of the river. such gap to be kept open at all times of days between the hours of five o'clock A. M., and seven o'clock P. M., except when the height of water in the river at the boom may be so great as to render it impossible or impracticable in the judgment of the boom master to sort the logs while passing through the boom, and when in the judgment of the boom master it would be unsafe or imprudent, owing to the height of water in the Saint John River, to run the logs into the said river: provided that the boom shall not remain closed as above, during the day time, for a longer period than two days in the whole in the Spring, and two days in the whole in the Fall, in any one year, during the time that the lumber is being driven in such river: the term "day" as used in this proviso being taken to mean

the hours of the day during which the boom is to remain open as herein before provided for, and fractional parts of a day during which the boom shall remain closed upon said two days, or any part of the same, shall be counted as part of the two days: and provided further, that if during said two days the owners of two-thirds of the lumber cut on the waters of the Medusnikeik, or its branches or tributaries, during the season, and coming down the river, shall in writing by themselves or their agents request the boom master to keep the passage in the boom open, he shall forthwith open the same, and shall not again close the same under the powers above given during the remainder of the day until the hour of seven P. M., or until the expiration of any shorter time named in the notice: and provided further, that the boom at the place of opening shall at all times when required

be opened for the passage of boats, rafts, and other conveyance; and provided also, that all persons getting out lumber on the Meduxnikik River or its branches shall, during the season of lumbering and before the ordinary stream driving begins, make out and deliver to the boom master a written statement of the quantity of logs, timber or other lumber gotten out by them, together with the marks put upon the same, which statement shall be made under oath, and the boom master shall be guided by such statements in determining when the boom shall be opened by him during the aforesaid two days, as to the owners of two-thirds of the lumber so requesting him to open said boom for any portion of said two days as aforesaid.

5. From the gap in the boom down the channel of the river to its mouth at the Saint John River, an open space

of at least thirty feet in width shall at all times be allowed and maintained for the running of logs and other lumber free from any piers, side booms or other structure of the said Company.

6. No boomage shall be chargeable by the said Company for logs or other lumber intended to be driven into the Saint John River; but it shall be the duty of the several parties who own or control lumber running and being driven down said stream, and intended to be put into the Saint John River during the running or driving season, and when required by the boom master, to furnish a sufficient number of men to be employed upon the boom to pass and sort the logs through the same, under the direction of the boom master, as rapidly as possible; and in case the several parties, or any of them, owning or controlling the logs or other

lumber as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to do so, the boom master is hereby empowered to hire and employ men and furnish all things necessary for the purpose; and the same parties owning or controlling the logs, or other lumber as aforesaid, shall be liable to pay the boom master pro rata, according to the number of logs or peices owned by each, all costs, charges and expenses of sorting and running the same out of the said boom, and the proportion of the expenses which each proprietor of logs, or other lumber as aforesaid, is liable to pay shall be determined by the boom master; and the boom master shall have a lien upon all logs or other lumber of any owner neglecting or refusing to pay the said charges or expenses for such charges and expenses; but nothing in this Act shall affect the right of the Boom Company to charge, and they are hereby empowered to charge the boomage

upon all logs or other lumber conveyed or intended to be conveyed, or sorted or run through the said boom, to the mills now erected or hereafter to be erected between the said boom and the mouth of the Meduxnikik River, as provided for in the sixth Section of the Act of the Act of Assembly Eighth Victoria, Chapter forty nine.

7. Prize or unmarked logs shall be fairly and equitably distributed, under the direction of the boom master, among the different owners of logs in the said boom in proportion to the quantity owned by each.

8. A boom master shall be appointed by the Governor in Council before the tenth day of April in each year, who shall, before entering on the duties of his office, make and subscribe the following oath of office before a Judge of the County Court or the Mayor of the Town of Woodstock:

"I, A.B., do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially to the best of my judgment, superintend the passing of all logs, timber and other lumber through the gap or open space in the main boom of the Medusnikik Boom Company, and that I will, to the best of my judgment, faithfully and impartially perform all the duties imposed upon me by the Medusnikik Boom Company Amendment Act.

"So help me God."

And the boom master is hereby authorized and required, and it shall be his duty, in addition to the other duties incidental to his employment as boom master, to see that the requirements of this Act are faithfully observed and performed, and to that end he is hereby required under a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered for the benefit of the overseers of the poor for the Parish of Woodstock, before any two Justices of the

Peace of Carleton County, upon the information of any aggrieved party, to diligently and impartially discharge the duties imposed upon him by this Act during the running season, or while the logs are being run out of the said boom into the Saint John River; but at no time shall his services be required after the logs or other lumber have ceased to be run into the said Saint John River; and no conviction hereunder shall be a bar to further proceedings for a breach of duty occurring after the information laid on which the previous conviction was had.

9. The boom master shall receive compensation for his services at the rate of six dollars per day while he shall be employed, as provided in the eighth section of this Act and it shall be lawful for him, in case he is unable from sickness or other good cause, to discharge his duties as boom master, to appoint a Deputy, who shall before

a Justice of the Peace make and sub-
-scribe the same oath as prescribed
for the boom master, and, in the
absence of the boom master, shall
perform the duties of boom master,
and who shall receive the same com-
-pensation, perform the same duties,
and be subject to the same penalty,
as the boom master under the pro-
-visions of this Act.

10. The said Company shall hold
an annual meeting in the month
of January of each year, at which
annual meeting the Stockholders of
said Company shall elect a Board of
five Directors.

11. The said Company shall give two
weeks' notice of its annual meeting
by publishing a notice thereof in
the Royal Gazette or in a news-
-paper published in the County of
Carleton (if there be any so pub-
-lished) for two weeks before the
time of such meeting, all of which
annual meetings shall be open to

the public.

12. That the names of the President, Secretary and Treasurer of said Company shall be made public, by the same being published in the Royal Gazette by said Company within thirty days after each said annual meeting.

13. An Act made and passed in the tenth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled <u>An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Medunikik Boom Company</u>, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that all Acts or parts of Acts repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with or repugnant to the same.

[This Act having been reserved for the signification of His Excellency the Governor General's pleasure, received the assent of His Excellency in Council on the 2d day of May 1874, and was published and declared in this Province the 3rd day of June 1874.]

Copy:

(Repealed)

Cap. LXXX.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Madumnakik Boom Company.

Passed 14th April 1847.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Act made and passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled An Act to incorporate the Madumnakik Boom Company and to enlarge the powers of the said Company;

1st Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That the said Madumnakik Boom Company shall have full power and authority to erect a sluice or sluices near to, upon, or by the Falls of the Madumnakik River near the mouth of the said River, in order to convey Rafts, Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars and other lumber,

over

over the said Falls and also to build one or more Pier or Piers and one or more Boom or Booms across the mouth of said Madawaska River.

2nd And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Corporation, and they are hereby required to float down into the said Boom, and securely raft, in a substantial manner, with good and substantial boom poles, and in such joints as are usually made for floating Timber, Masts, Spars, Logs, or other Lumber down the River St. John, preparatory to their being put in large rafts for transportation to Saint John, all such Timber, Masts, Spars, Logs, or other Lumber, as the owner or owners thereof shall have furnished to the said Corporation or their Agent, with the marks, before such Timber, Masts, Logs, and other Lumber, shall come into the Upper Boom;

and

and the said Corporation shall be entitled to receive therefor a sum not exceeding one shilling and three pence per ton for every ton of Pine, Spruce or Hemlock Timber, so rafted as aforesaid; and a sum not exceeding one shilling and eight pence per ton for every ton of Birch or other Hard wood Timber so rafted as aforesaid; and a sum not exceeding three shillings per thousand for each and every thousand superficial feet of Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Lumber, so rafted as aforesaid; such sum to include and be in lieu of the toll or boomage of two pence per ton for Timber and of six pence per thousand for Masts, Spars, Logs, and other Lumber, improved and provided by the above recited Act to incorporate the Madawaska Boom Company -

3. And be it enacted, That if the owner or owners of such Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Lumber,

do

do not, by themselves, or their Agent or Agents, attend at the Boom every morning by eleven of the clock, and pay the boomage, and take charge of and remove such Timber, Logs, Spars, and other Lumber, the said Corporation shall have power to remove such Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Lumber, to some place of safety, at the risk and expense of the owner or owners thereof, such Corporation being required to use ordinary care in the removal and keeping of the said Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Lumber; and if the owner or owners thereof shall not within six days after such Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Lumber, shall have been removed to such place of safety as aforesaid, pay the boomage, and take charge of such Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars and other Lumber, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation,

and

and they are hereby authorized, if they see fit, to send the said Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Lumber, to Saint John, at the risk of the owner, and then, after ten days personal notice, or thirty days notice in a newspaper published in Woodstock, to sell so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the boomage, together with the usual freight and expenses of taking the same to Saint John, Expense of keeping, expenses of the sale, and all other incidental expenses, rendering the overplus (if any) to the owner, and the remaining part of such Timber, Masts, Spars Logs, and other Lumber, shall be kept till required by the owner, at his risk and expense.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Corporation to keep a correct Register of all the marks of any Timber, Masts, Spars, and other Lumber, which

which they may send to Saint John under the authority of this Act.

5. Be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall make fast any raft or rafts, or joint or joints of Timber, Logs, or other Lumber, to the said Booms or Shores, so as to interfere with the rafting of the said Company, that then it shall be lawful for the said Company or their Agents, to remove the same to some convenient place of safety, and the owner or owners of the said raft or rafts, joint or joints of Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars and other Lumber, shall pay the expenses incurred by such removing of such Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, or other Lumber.

6. And be it enacted, That there shall be allowed said Corporation, as toll for sluicing rafts of Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, or other Lumber, through said Sluice, such Timber Logs, Masts, Spars, and other Lumber, being rafted before coming to the

Booms by the owner or owners there-
-of. the sum of two shillings for
each and every joint of Timber,
Logs. Masts. Spars or other Lumber
run through said Sluice.

7. And be it enacted. That this
Act shall continue and be in
force so long as the said Act to
which this is an Amendment shall
continue and be in force. and no
longer.

FREDERICK F. LOW

AUGUST 1884

JAPAN

Telegram

8 Aug 1884

m No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating the message back from the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages** beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

RECEIVED AUG 9 1884

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	CHECK
74 CH	Bh	J	12 Paid

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C. 11 15 Pm

Dated San Francisco Aug 8 Aug 8 1884.

To Hon Frederick T Frelinghuysen

Secy State Washn

Telegram received think I can will inform you definitely early next week

A A

F F Low

The Anglo-Californian Bank Limited.

San Francisco Aug 14 1884

Hon Frederick T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Washington, DC

Sir:—

On the 8th inst I received the following telegram from you:— "Can you go to Japan to investigate difficulties arising from the sale of property for Government purposes by Minister Bingham and Consul General Van Buren. The investigation will take long. I am authorized to pay $2000 for your services and expenses"; to which I replied "Dispatch received. Think I can. Will inform you definitely early next week" Today I wired you as follows:— "Can go to Japan next month. If this arrangement is satisfactory reply by telegraph and send instructions by mail".

Your first dispatch is not quite clear and I have based my reply upon the

assumption that the word "not" is omitted in the telegram, and that it should read investigation will not take long, instead of the reverse. If the investigation will take some time it would be impracticable for me to undertake it. And besides the $2500 would not be a remuneration for a lengthy investigation, for a financial point of view I could not afford it, as my salary as an officer of this Bank is $1800 per annum.

If I am correct in my understanding of your dispatch, and it will suit you to have one start about the middle of September, I will go and do the best possible to ascertain the true status of the case. I cannot go sooner as I require a few weeks to arrange my business affairs so as to leave the State for some time. In case you conclude to confide the business to me I would thank you to give me a resume of the difficulties, and full

instructions. to this in whatever may be required I wish not come in conflict with the Minister and Queens Counsel

I am, Sir
Your obedient Servant
F. T. Lord

5.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

No.

FROM San Francisco Cal
August 14 1884

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 14 1884
RECEIVED

Hon Fredk. T. Frelinghuysen
Secy of State.
Washn DC

Can go to Japan next month.

If this arrangement is satisfactory reply by telegraph, & send instructions by mail.

F F Low

Received _____ 188 , , M

Operator.

6.

The Anglo-Californian Bank Limited.

San Francisco Sept 3rd 1884

Sir:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions dated August 14th and accompanying documents.

I expect to start for Lapaz in about two weeks, and while there shall make the necessary examination as instructed, and shall report the facts and my conclusions thereon without unnecessary delay.

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

F. F. Low

Hon Fredk T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Washington

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1884
RECEIVED.

Consular

7.

Yokohama, Japan
November 25. 1884

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of 11th August last, I have made as thorough an investigation as possible, with a view of determining whether Mr Van Buren, the Consul General at this Port, "did unlawfully "purchase the Consulate, jail "and other buildings", and "whether any right of the "United States for the use of the "buildings in question for "Consular jail and other purposes "was lost, saved or accrues to "the United States by the recent "Transfer to Mr Van Buren".

I may remark in this Connection that the records of

of the Consulate General have been placed at my disposal, and every facility afforded for making a thorough investigation of the questions respecting which the Department requires information.

To enable the Department to reach a clear understanding of the whole subject a description of the property in question and a brief history of the manner of its acquisition may prove useful.

In the Convention between the Japanese Government and those of Great Britain, France The United States and the Netherlands in 1864 it was stipulated that the Japanese Authorities should set apart a block of land in Yokohama, for the occupation of Foreign Governments for Consular purposes. The Block in question is designated on

a map of Yokohama herewith
(inclosure No 1) on which are
marked lots numbered 167. 169
170. 171. 172. 173 and 233.
In a subsequent Convention
in 1866 the three blocks lying
west of the Consular Block —
between that and the plot marked
on the map "Cricket ground", were
also set apart, one of which
"shall be reserved for public
"buildings required by the Foreign
"community and approved by the
"Consuls: such as Town Hall
"Public Rooms, Post and Police
"offices, Fire engine houses &c"
The Block on which the Consular
buildings now stand is understood
to be the one agreed upon by the
Consuls to be reserved for "public
purposes"

Owing to fires and
other causes the earlier records
of the Consulate are very
imperfect and accurate

information is difficult to be gained from them. But from the records to be found in the Consulate and the Legation and such information as could be had from other sources, it appears that a building for the use of the U.S. Consulate was erected on a portion of the Consular Block in 1865 or thereabouts by the Consul Fisher, and from all the information obtainable I am led to believe that the Consul was authorized by the Department to construct the buildings, and that his drafts to cover the outlay were duly honored by the Department.

In November 1866 that section of the Settlement was destroyed by fire, which included all the buildings on the Consular Block that had then been erected. In this fire the larger part of the Consular records were consumed

After the fire there appears to have been a general desire among the occupants of the Block in question for a rearrangement of the lots, as you will observe the Consuls had a right to do without consulting the Japanese Authorities in accordance with the stipulations contained in the Convention of 1864. The danger from fire had impressed the occupants of the lots with the necessity of securing a larger vacant space about the buildings. The British Consul was specially desirous of enlarging his premises, and there seemed to be no convenient way of increasing the space for Consular buildings except the American Church, which had been erected on one of the lots by the Consent of the Consuls, would consent to remove to some other part of the Settlement.

Negotiations looking to such a result were undertaken, but the Church authorities declined to remove to the lots that were offered them. The question was finally settled by the U.S. Consul agreeing to relinquish the lot in the Consular Block and taking in lieu thereof the lot marked 234 in the Public building block adjoining on the west. By this arrangement he got a much larger lot, and in a locality quite as eligible. This transfer was made, I infer, by an arangement with all the diplomatic representatives of the Government that were parties to the Conventions of 1864 & 1866, as the Consul states in a note to the Governor of Kanagawa under date of November 3. 1868

"I am authorized by the United
"States' Minister to give you
"positive assurance that the
"Representatives of all the Treaty

"Powers agreed to an arrangement
"by which the United States Consulate
"is to occupy the grounds to which
"you refer" &c.

It appears further from the correspondence between Mr Consul Stahler and the Governor of Kanagawa that the latter, on behalf of the Japanese Government, agreed to defray the expense of the erection of suitable buildings for the Consulate, according to plans and estimates submitted, the Consul to pay as rent for the same 10% per annum on the cost, which was estimated at $1,000= The only correspondence with the department that on the subject, that I can find, is Mr Consul Stahler's dispatch No 64 of July 14 1869, after the buildings were practically completed. As the rent of the Consulate buildings proper had never exceeded $800 per annum

I assume the cost of construction was less than the estimate.

At that time the Consuls collected the rent of all lots occupied by their nationals and paid the proceeds over to the Japanese authorities; and from the correspondence on file it would appear that the Consul Stahle actually constructed the Consular buildings himself, using the funds that came into his hands for rents collected for the purpose, and adjusting the account when he made his settlement for the rents collected.

In 1872 Acting Vice Consul Mitchell, with the consent and concurrence of the Chargé d'Affaires, entered into a similar contract with the Japanese Authorities for the construction of a Jail to cost £6000, the Consul agreeing to pay an annual rent for the same equal

to ten per centum upon the cost;
he also agreed that the jail should
not be surrendered until the
expiration of ten years from
and after its completion.

The records of the Consulate
contain no leases or agreements
with the Japanese authorities, other
than the correspondence before
referred to; and since the agree-
ment in regard to the jail expires
(in 1887) I see nothing to prevent
the Consul General from aban-
doning the buildings and removing
the Consulate elsewhere. The
only claim the Japanese could
set up would be the rent of
the lot which had been set
apart for Consular purposes.
On the other hand there is no
contract or agreement which would
prevent the sale of the buildings
in question subject to the restriction
contained in the Convention of 1866
in respect to the land, which

which prohibits its occupancy
for other than public purposes.
For a violation of this provision
the Japanese would have the right
to re enter and take possession
of the lot in question.

On the 6th January
1875 Consul General Van Buren
in his No 39 sent to the Depart-
ment a proposition from the
Governor of Kanagawa, offering
to sell the Consular buildings
Lot &c for the sum of $5000
and recommending the purchase.

On the 3d March 1875
the Department in its No 30
acknowledged the receipt of
Mr Van Burens No 39 and
enclosures, and instructed him
that the subject matter had
been referred to the Minister,
Mr Bingham. He was
further instructed that such
propositions should come through
the Minister and not through

the Consulate.

In Department No 44 under date of July 7. 1875 the Consul General was instructed that "Mr Bingham has also been "informed that, the settled policy "of the Government, hereto to this "time, been opposed to the acquisition "of property for its use in foreign "countries, and in view of the "appropriation now made for "securing such accommodations, "as may be required, it is not "likely that Congress would favor-"-ably regard the proposition made "by the Japanese Authorities "to sell the buildings now occupied "by the Government."

Nothing further appears to have been done on either side looking to the sale and purchase of the buildings in question until in the latter part of 1880. On December 1st of that year Mr Van Buren

informs the Department that "the
" Lahanese Authorities are now making
" an effort to get rid of all prop-
" erties similar to this (Consular
" buildings) and have verbally
" proposed to me to become the
" purchaser of these particular
" buildings. I suppose no poss-
" ible objection to my making
" the purchase can exist on the
" part of the Government, and
" as no legal obstacle intervenes,
" I shall accept the propositions,
" of course reserving the buildings
" for Consular occupation and
" receiving the same rent as
" heretofore paid"

In his No 500 Mr
Van Buren informs the De-
partment "that the Lahanese
" Authorities have conveyed to me
" the Consular and jail buildings
" I agreeing to use the same for
" Consular purposes and upon
" the same terms. I have

"therefore assumed their obligation
"as to repairs &c." This course
"has been pursued with all their
"properties occupied by foreigners,
"they giving as a reason for their
"determination to part with them
"the constant trouble and expence
"they are put to in making the
"necessary repairs."

The receipt of these dispatches was duly acknowledged by the Department without Comment; and since that date the accounts for rent paid to Mr Van Buren have been duly audited and allowed, so I am informed by the Consul General.

It appears from the evidence that the offer to sell was voluntary on the part of the Lafarges. It was made in writing by the Local Authorities, and Mr Van Burens reply, accepting the proposition, was made in the

in the same manner; and the price demanded by the Japanese was duly paid upon the completion of the transfer papers.

Mr Van Buren states, that when he informed the Department, on December 1st 1880, of the offer to sell the buildings he did not anticipate concluding the purchase until after he should have received a reply from the Department. The Japanese Authorities, however, insisted on closing the transaction before the end of the calendar year; hence the apparent haste in consummating the purchase.

The stipulation mentioned in the Consuls Generals correspondence with the Department — "to use the same as heretofore "for Consular purposes and "upon the same terms" — is formed in the Correspondence with the Japanese in respect to the

purchase, and does not appear in the conveyance. Nor do I see how Mr Van Buren could make any such a stipulation, as it remains with any future incumbent of the office of Consul General to occupy the premises or not as he may elect. The object of the Lapanese in asking for such an acknowledgement, I imagine, was, to be sure the lot would be used for "public purposes" as stipulated in the Convention. And for any violation of this agreement the Lapanese would be entitled to reenter and take possession of the lot.

As to the legality of the purchase I fail to see how there can be any question in regard to it; and when Minister Bingham incidentally decided, in the case of Van Buren vs Snipes, that the purchase was illegal I feel certain

that his decision was based upon insufficient evidence as to the actual facts.

The Japanese Government in binding itself by the Conventions of 1864 and 1866 to reserve certain Blocks for Consular and other Public uses, upon the payment of a yearly ground rent, did not agree to erect buildings on the land. The erection of buildings was a separate and distinct transaction made with the Consul. Nor was there any engagement on either side that the buildings should be leased for any given time (except in the case of the Jail). Nor do I perceive how it was possible for a Consul to enter into an agreement for the lease of buildings for a term of more than one or two years without violating the positive instructions of the Department

(See Consular Regulations 1881 ¶ 508)

After the arrangement made by the Minister for the United States to abandon the lot in the original Consular Block and accept in lieu thereof Lot 234 in the adjoining Block, suppose the Japanese had declined to erect the necessary buildings, and the United States not desiring to make the investments, an arrangement had been made with the Consul, in his individual capacity, or with some other person, to build the buildings for Consular uses in consideration of a stipulated rent, would it not have been a legal and proper transaction? And would not the owner of the buildings have had the right to dispose of the buildings, subject always to the covenants and inhibitions contained in the

Convention of 1866 in respect to the uses for which the land should be occupied? These questions must, I think, be answered in the affirmative. And if so, can there be any question about the legal right of the Lahaina Authorities to sell the buildings in question, or of Mr Van Buren's right to purchase them;

As to the propriety of the Consul General making the purchase there might, possibly be a question.

After the correspondence with the Department in 1875 touching this identical question, he had every reason to believe that our Government would not entertain a proposition for purchase if made through the proper channel; and after the admonition contained in Department instruction No 20 "that all such

"propositions should come through
"the Minister" — the Consul General
was practically debarred from
submitting the proposal to the
Department, had he been so
inclined.

The Japanese Authorities
having come to the conclusion
to dispose of this and all other
properties similarly situated,
Mr VanBuren had either to make
the purchase himself or see the
property pass into the hands of
some Private Person.

The purchase and ownership
of buildings used for Consular
purposes, by Consuls, has not
been an uncommon occurrence in
China. During the time I
represented our Government in
China, I urged the Consuls to
provide themselves with suitable
buildings for Consular uses, and
when it was found impracticable
to rent suitable buildings they

were advised to buy or build buildings in all cases where their private means would admit of it. In some instances this suggestion was acted on. [illegible] Consul General Lenard in his No 715 of April 10. 1874 (see Ex document No 171 48th Congress 1st session) says he approves and commends such purchases. He further remarks, in the same connection. "Mr Wingate "owns the Consular buildings "at Smyrna. Mr D'Lano at "Jerusalem is endeavoring to "purchase the premises occu- "-pied by him, and in case "he does succeeds will naturally "improve them."

It follows that the action of Mr Van Buren in acquiring the property in question was not without precedent in our Consular Service, and, under the circumstances, there seems

to have been no impropriety
in his action.

As to the purchase price
of the property, and whether the
investment is a good one or not,
are questions that concern the
party interested solely so long as
the Government suffers no loss
by the transaction. From all
the information I have been able
to gather the rent paid for the
use of the premises is not
unreasonable. It may be
doubted whether such com-
=modious buildings could be
rented anywhere in this place
for the same money. The
buildings are in good repair,
and the whole establishment
compares favorably with the
Consulates of any of the other
Foreign Powers. This Consulate
is one of the most important
of any in the Far East, and
it is the universal testimony of

of merchants and others who have business with it that the affairs are administered by the Consul General and his assistants in a manner that reflects credit on them, and that all connected with the Consulate General are deserving of commendation.

After a very careful and impartial examination into all the questions submitted to me I am of the opinion that the action of General Van Buren in the purchase of the "Consular, Jail and other "buildings" was, under the circumstances, both legal and proper; that the United States took no right for the use of the buildings in question for Consular jail and other purposes by the transfer to Gen Van Buren, and that the Government is

even more assured in the
Continued occupancy of the
buildings at a fair rental
than if Mr Van Buren had
declined to make the purchase
and allowed the ownership to
pass to some other party

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Frederick F. Low

PLAN
OF
YOKOHAMA
AND
SUBURBS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
R. MEIKLEJOHN & Co.,
No. 26, Water Street.
1884.

EXPLANATIONS.

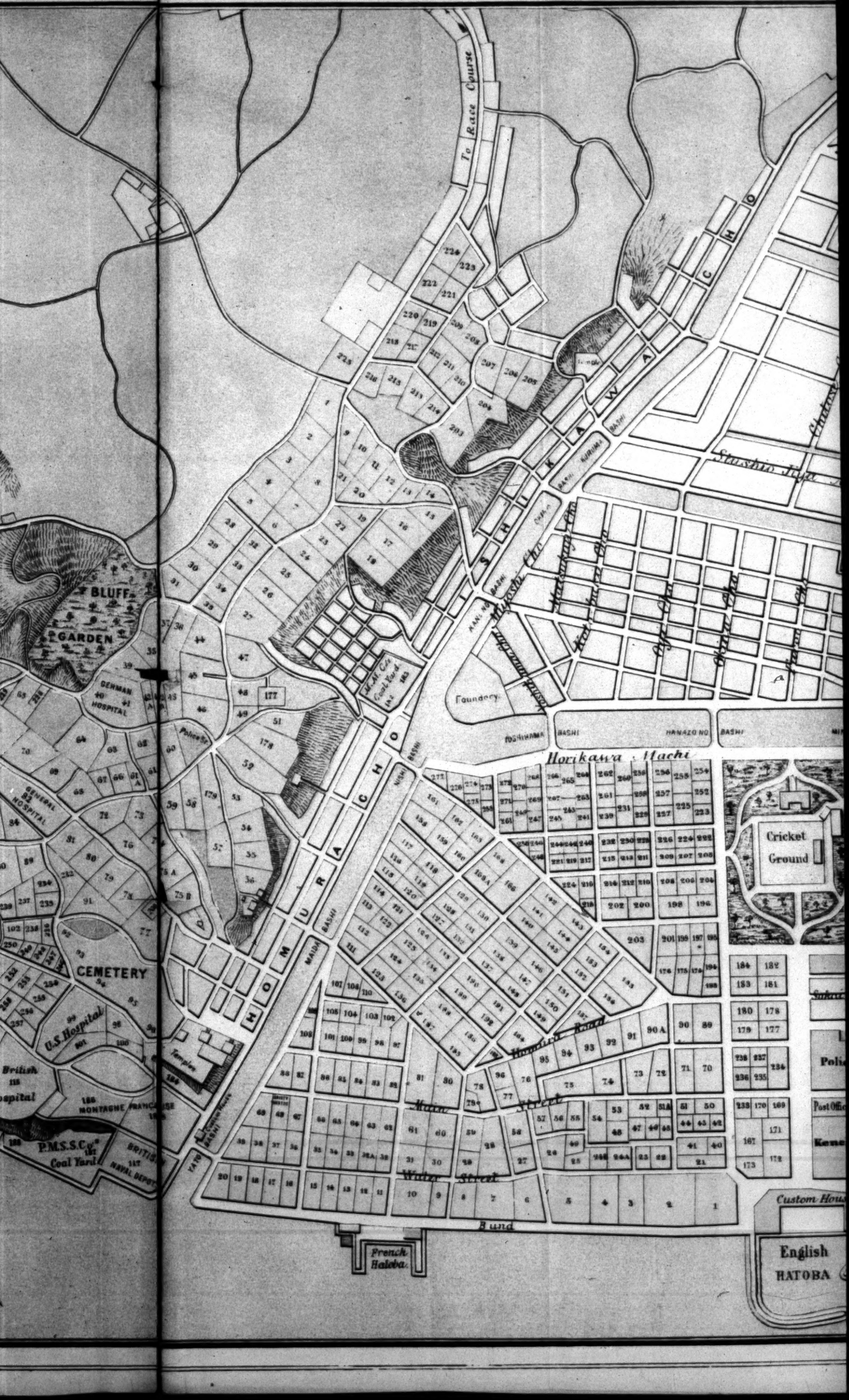
Foreign Lots Colored thus :.....

Japanese Lots ..... "

Government Lots ..... "

SCALE IN ENGLISH FEET.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1500 2000ft


To Race Course
BLUFF
GARDEN
GENMAN HOSPITAL
GENERAL HOSPITAL
CEMETERY
U.S. Hospital
British Hospital
MONTAGNE FRANCAISE
P.M.S.S.Co's Coal Yard
BRITISH NAVAL DEPOT
Temples
Police Stn.
Foundery
Horikawa Machi
Cricket Ground
Custom House
English
HATOBA
French Haleba
Water Street
Main Street
Bund
HOMURACHO
SHIKAWACHO
Yokohama Creek
Kitaki Creek
Ohta Creek
Nakamura River
Mitoshi Creek
Sanshin Jetty
YOSHIWARA BASHI
HANAZONO BASHI
NISHI BASHI
MAIDA BASHI
YATO BASHI

Kumoi Cho
YOSHIWARA
Shinagawa Cho
Kagaura Cho
Miyuki Cho
Hatsune Cho
Chabuya Cho
Sugiya Cho
Sanshio Juya Machi
Kawaguchi Cho
Shinkoku Cho
Nakacho Cho
Yoshiwara Cho
Sugi Yoshi Cho
Kawagoe Cho
Hanazono Bashi
Minato Bashi
Tutoyuni Bashi
Yanagi-gi Cho
Yoshida Bashi
Yanagi Bashi
Nishiki Bashi
To Kanagawa
Horikawa Machi
Cricket Ground
Minato Cho
Muzago Cho
Orange Cho
Fukiage Cho
Sumiyoshi Cho
Aioi Cho
Ota Machi
Benten Dori
Minami-Naka Dori
Honcho-Dori
Kitanaka-Dori
Moto-Hama Cho
Kaigan-Dori
Asahi Machi
Basha Michi
Sakae Cho
Police
Post Office Tel.
Kencho
Machigaisho
Custom House
English
RATOBA
Saibansho
Naval Coll.
Light House Dept.
Admiralty Wharf
Railway Station

Misc.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 29 1884
RECEIVED.

Yokohama, Japan
November 27th 1884

Hon Fredk T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of 14th August last I have made an examination into all the facts of the case to determine whether the charges made in Mr Consul General Van Buren's No 807 of 7th July 1884 in respect to rent paid by Minister Bingham for Consulhouse, jail &c were accurate and founded on facts.

I may here remark that, upon presenting your letter to Minister Bingham he submitted to my inspection the records of the Legation, original leases for the property in question and vouchers for rent paid &c &c. He appeared willing and anxious that every

possible source of information should be open to me so that the actual facts in the case could be accurately stated.

As in the case of Mr Van Buren's purchase of the Consular buildings, already reported upon, a brief history of the Legation question may be useful in enabling the Department to arrive at correct conclusions concerning the question under review.

In this connection I may observe that I visited Japan in 1870 & 1871 and again in the Autumn of 1873. and therefore have a personal knowledge of the situation of the several foreign Legations at those dates, and the difficulties encountered in establishing the Legations at the Capital, where by the treaties they had the right to be located.

Prior to 1873 all the

Treaty Powers permanently represented in Japan by Ministers, had their establishments at Yokohama, for the reason that, owing to the unsettled conditions of political affairs of the Empire it was considered unsafe for foreigners to reside at Tokio, the Capital, and the further fact, that there being no suitable buildings obtainable at Tokio for foreign residents, it was found impossible to transfer the Legations from Yokohama until suitable quarters could be built by or for the Ministers. Some of the foreign representations made a pretence of having Legations at Tokio, by having a Japanese house and a flag which constituted the Legation, and which was visited occasionally by a Secretary. Mr Binghams predecessor, Mr De Long, lived permanently at this place and transacted all his official

here, although he pretended to have a Legation in Yokio — in a tumble-down Japanese house in an obscure part of Yokio, and which could not be reached safely except by going on foot.

In 1873 foreign governments commenced making preparations for the removal of their Legations, and as fast as suitable buildings could be erected they took up their residence at the Capital.

In March of that year Congress passed the following act:- "The Secretary of State, "through the Minister resident "in Japan, is authorized to rent, "furnish and keep suitable "buildings with grounds appur- "tenant in Yeddo (Yokio) or such "other place as he may des- "ignate, for a Court house and Gaol, "at an annual cost not exceeding

"$5000- provided, that the period
" for which such buildings shall
" be rented shall be for two years,
" with renewals for two years, as
" the Secretary of State may de-
" termine. (Act of Congress, March
" 3d 1873)

Minister Bingham
reached Japan in the Autumn
of 1873. At that time there
were no buildings for rent in
Tokio suitable for either Legation
Courthouse or jail, and he
was compelled to take up
his residence in a hotel in
Yokohama, where he remained,
and, where, in rooms provided by him-
-self, the business of the Legation
was transacted until March
1874. Mr Bingham found
after diligent search that the
only building in Tokio which
could, by additions being made
to it, be utilized for Legation
Courthouse and jail uses was

a small wooden house owned by Capt L M Batchelder. An arrangement was made with the owner of this property that he should build additional buildings which would answer the requirements of the Act of Congress, and Mr Bingham rented the whole property for two years from the 15th March 1874 at an annual rent of $3700- This lease was extended for two years from March 15th 1876 at the same rental. As an additional inducement to Capt Batchelder to build the additional buildings mentioned, and for as compensation for the use of the furniture there in the house, Minister Bingham paid from his own private funds $1050 the first year and $800 per annum for the remaining three years of the lease, ~~for the~~ in addition to the

$3700 paid by the United States.

Before the expiration of the extended lease from Batchelder the property passed into the hands of Mr Leo F Trombly, and in March 1878 this gentleman executed a lease to the United States for the same property for two years from March 15 1878 at an annual rent of $3400 ~~---~~ a reduction of $300 per annum the owner agreeing at the same time to make certain repairs that were necessary. This lease was extended for two years from March 15. 1880 at the same rental. During these four years Mr Bingham, personally paid the owner of the property $100 per annum.

In 1882 Mr Bingham arranged with the owner of the property that he should build two new fire proof buildings for the better accommodation and

safety of the records of the Legation and Consul. as well as for the safe keeping of prisoners on a vacant portion of the lot. and on the 15th March 1882 Mr Trombly executes a lease of the whole property — the new buildings included — to the United States for two years at a rental of $3400 per annum. This lease was extended for two years from March 15. 1884. but at the suggestion of the Department the term was reduced to one year, and will expire March 15th 1886.* As an inducement to Mr Trombly to build the additional buildings before mentioned Mr Bingham has paid from his own private means $600 per annum since March 15. 1882. All the leases and extensions before mentioned contained a clause that they were subject to approval by

* See Mr. Lowe's despatch of Nov. 28-1884 Correcting this Error.

the Secretary of State, and if disapproved by the Department they were to be inoperative and void. They also provided that if from any cause the buildings were destroyed or became uninhabitable the rent should cease.

From the evidence submitted to me it is absolutely certain that the Minister, on behalf of the United States, has paid, in good faith, the sums of money called for by the leases annually; he has also contributed several thousand dollars of his own private funds towards the rent of the buildings and furniture. It also appears that the Department was fully advised of the number and character of the buildings included in the several leases and extensions, and these several indentures received the formal approval of the Department.

The only question in the whole case is, what is a reasonable and fair construction of the Act of Congress referred to, — whether the act shall be construed according to the strict letter of the text, or whether the more liberal construction which the Minister and the Department gave to it is the correct one.

The Secretary of State, through the Minister resident in Japan, was authorized to "rent furnish "and Keep suitable buildings" for a Courthouse and jail.

To "Keep" means to "occupy" "take care of" "take possession of." And in order to carry out the intention of the act a Keeper would be required; and he would have to be furnished with quarters on or near the premises. So that if the strict construction of the Act be the correct one, and a Courthouse and jail

had been rented, separate and distinct from the Legation premises, the expense of keeping them added to the rent would probably have equalled, if not exceeded, the sums paid out by the United States for rent since 1874.

In view, however, of the history of the establishment of legations at Tokio, detailed herein, which facts, it is fair to presume, were known to Congress when the act of 1873 was passed, there seems to be little doubt that the meaning and intent of the act was to provide suitable quarters for the Minister, who was expected to "take possession of" the whole establishment and use the premises for a residence for himself for Legation purposes as well as for a Court house and jail when exercising his judicial functions as a magistrate

This was evidently the construction given to the Act by Mr Fish and Mr Evarts when they were Secretaries of State, as the correspondence on file clearly indicates. This view is further supported by the action of Congress in 1874 in providing for renting and furnishing the Legation in Peking, China, which goes to prove that, in the judgment of Congress the situation in China and Japan was so unlike that in all other countries with whom the United States maintain diplomatic relations that special provision is necessary in order to maintain suitable buildings for legation purposes in those countries.

After a patient and careful investigation of the subject I am clearly of the opinion that the charges made

by Consul General Van Buren have no foundation in fact: that they were preferred in a moment of passion in a retaliatory spirit when smarting under what he conceived to be a wrong done him personally by a judicial decision of Minister Bingham in the case of Van Buren vs Snipler; that the action of the Consul General was not prompted by a desire to promote the public interests, and is therefore unworthy of a gentleman holding a high and responsible position under the Government. I am also of the opinion that the construction given to the Act of Congress of 1873 (which appears to have been sanctioned by the Department) is the correct one; that the money disbursed for rents has been honestly and wisely expended, and that Minister Bingham is not amenable to blame

or censure in any way.

I may add, that the Legation premises and surroundings are respectable and dignified, and compare favorably with those occupied by other foreign representatives, although more modest in proportions. The business of the Legation is well conducted, and the universal opinion expressed by both native and foreign officials is, that the Minister, Mr Bingham, is justly entitled to, and has, the respect and confidence of all who have relations with the Legation.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Frederick F. Low

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 27 1884
RECEIVED.

copy to Com on appropriations Jan 31 85

Yokohama Japan
November 28. 1884

Hon Fred'c T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

Since closing my report of the 27th instant in respect to the vexed question of Courthouse and jail in Tokio I find, on comparing the copy with the memoranda taken from the records of the Legation, that an unimportant error crept in respecting the leases and extensions made by Mr Inv't Trumbly to the United States.

It appears that it was the extension of the lease from March 15 1880 for two years was

the one the Secretary ordered reduced to one year, and not the extension made in 1884, as stated in my report.

The Secretary gave as a reason for desiring the extension to be made for only one year from March 15 1886 was, the fact that the recommendation for an appropriation for erecting Le-gation buildings was then before Congress, and it was hoped and expected an appro-priation would be made for the purpose; in which case the Government did not wish to be bound by a lease for a longer time than one year. The result, however, was, as

appropriation was made, and the lease of 1878 was again extended for one year from March 15. 1881. This lease and the several extensions expired in 1882, when a new lease was executed, which included the additional buildings that had been erected to take effect and run for two years from March 15 1882. This lease was extended for two years from March 15. 1884 and will not expire until March 1886, instead of 1885 as stated in my report.

I have therefore to request that you will strike out of my report the words. "but at "the suggestion of the Department"

"the term was reduced to one
"year, and will expire March
"15. 1883." By striking out
these words the report will
contain, substantially, an accurate
statement of the facts in respect
to the several leases and extensions.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Frederick F. Low

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 24 1884
RECEIVED

Partial Preliminary Report.

WILLARD P. TISDEL

AUGUST 19, 1884

CONGO FREE STATE

Dec 1. 1884.

"Congo."

Ack: send with letter file
(address care Comere Teneriffe - ?)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 24 1884
RECEIVED.

Mr Edwards

Partial Preliminary Report,

of H. M. Stanley
Agent to the States of the Congo Association

No 1.

Berlin, October 29th 1884.

To the Honorable

Fredk. J. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State.

Sir:

Referring to my instructions of the 8th ult. I have the honor to submit the following partial preliminary report of my mission as Agent to the States of the Congo Association.

Arriving in Antwerp the 25th ults. I made arrangements at once for my departure for the Congo, engaging passage by the steamer to sail from Lisbon the 6th inst., but which, for reasons hereinafter stated, I relinquished, fixing upon the 23d inst. as the date for my leaving from Liverpool; this departure however being deferred by orders from the Department. Soon after my arrival I saw the necessity to depart somewhat from my instructions, in order to better inform myself as to the exact condition of the "Free States of the Congo Association", to which I had been accredited.

On the 28th ult. I went to Rotterdam, the head-quarters of the Dutch-African Trading Company, the object of my visit being to arrange a money credit

and,

and secure introductions which would not only pass me through the lower Congo, but give me facilities to prosecute my investigation, which otherwise I could not have obtained. I was most cordially received by Mr. A. Tuny the President of the Dutch African Trading Company, who gave me much valuable information as to the commerce of the lower Congo (which is almost wholly in the hands of the Dutch-African Company) and also supplied me with numerous letters of introduction and commendation to the Managers of each of their numerous factories. I reserve for another report, particulars as to the important operations of this Company, on the lower Congo, but I cannot let this opportunity pass without making known to you the very great kindness which I have received from the President of the Dutch African Company, who, I may add, is in hearty accord with the International Association and expressed the belief, that the recognition of the Free States of the Congo, by the United States would result in great good, and be the means of hastening the solution of the vexed Congo question

for

Arranging with this Company of a credit of One Thousand Pounds, for the necessary expenses of my journey on the Congo, I went to Gingelom in Belgium, upon the invitation of the Hon. Henry S. Sanford, American member of the Executive Committee, International Association of the Congo. My visit to Mr. Sanford was particularly profitable. His long residence in Brussels, as Minister of the United States to Belgium and his knowledge of the details of the International Association of the Congo, has especially fitted him to give intelligent information and advice upon all questions connected with that organization. I availed myself largely of the information he so kindly placed at my disposal, both verbally and by documents which will aid me greatly in the performance of my duties after my arrival in Africa.

Bearing Mr. Sanfords introduction to Mr. Henry M. Stanley, I went from Gingelom to London, where, I am happy to inform you, our distinguished countryman received me with great kindness, gave me a brief detailed account of his travels, and findings in the Congo Valley, and furnished me with letters of introduction to

Sir.

Sir Francis de Winton, the Chief in command, representing the Association on the Congo. My interview with Mr. Stanley, touched not only upon the commercial prospects and advantages to be derived from a greater development of the resources of the Congo basin, but also upon the proposed political organization of the Free States, the question of the Portugese and French claims, and other matters, upon which I propose to write at length in a subsequent report, after I shall have made a personal examination upon the ground. I am glad to report Mr. Stanley in excellent health and spirits, and filled with enthusiasm as to the possibilities of the Congo. His addresses in England have created a most favorable impression and I have observed a tendency favorable to the International Association on all sides.

Returning to Belgium, I arrived in Brussels on the 9th inst, and found public opinion somewhat agitated over the French Claims to African territory and the threatening attitude of the Portugese towards the Association

but

as these are subjects which come within the political scope of my mission, I reserve comment thereon for a later, and special report.

My first duty was to pay my respects to His Majesty the King of Belgium, President of the International Association and, thanks to the Honorable Nicholas Fish, United States Minister to Belgium, who had arranged for my presentation, - I was, in company with Mr. Fish received by His Majesty the King at 11 o'clock, the morning of my arrival in Belgium. The interview was of a most cordial character and lasted for a full hour. The King was particularly gracious to me, as the representative of the first nation which had recognized the Free States of the Congo Association, and alluded with especial delight to the action of Congress, in its recognition of the Free States, expressing the belief that all other great Powers would soon follow the example set by the United States, and recognize the good work of the Association. His Majesty, in speaking for the Association, expressed himself in most grateful

terms./

for the interest which had been shown by the President of the United States. The King was most emphatic in his denunciation of the charges which had been made, that the Association was looking to a future pecuniary reward and wished it distinctly understood, that the Association would insist from the commencement upon absolute free trade to all, within the Valley of the Congo, and that no one nation should have preference over another. His Majesty's comments upon the French and Portugese claims, I will refer to in a later report as that comes within the scope of the political part of my mission. His Majesty seemed very anxious that the flag of the Free States should receive its first salute from the guns of an American War Ship, and said he would be greatly pleased to learn that the first representative of the nation, which was the first to recognize the Free States would be conveyed to the Congo in a Ship of War. His Majesty's recurrence to this subject prompted my telegram of the 12th inst.

suggesting

suggesting that I be permitted to take passage on the "Kearsarge," but to which telegram I am as yet without a reply. Before taking leave of the King he informed me that orders had been given for the preparation of letters of introduction to officers of the Association now on the Congo, and I was assured that every possible facility would be given me there to enable me to accomplish thoroughly the object of my mission.

In the evening of the same day, at the residence of the American minister I met, by invitation, many prominent gentlemen actively interested in the affairs of the Congo, among the number was the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Colonel Strauch, the Secretary of the International Association. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Irish for polite attention, and his introductions have enabled me to gain much valuable information.

Day by day, all Europe is becoming more and more agitated over the various claims to

the

the Congo, and it became evident to me that the Powers only could settle the vexed question, and that if the claims of the association should be accepted and approved, then and then only would begin the political history of the Free States of the Congo; that a recognition by the Powers would insure to the commercial world free and uninterrupted trade in and with the Congo valley, opening this great rich country to immigration, and without which there could be no possible guarantee that the interests of any nation could or would be protected.

The note addressed by Prince Bismarck to the King of Belgium on the 4th of September had created a profound and favorable impression throughout Europe and the press of the country was devoting much space to friendly criticism on the stand taken by the Chancellor. His suggestions, if adopted, seemed to point to a happy solution of the complicated Congo question. In brief, they were as follows:

1st

1st. That the Powers should follow the example set by the United States and recognize the new state.

2nd. That a conference should be convened for frontier demarcation.

3d. To indicate the form of Government, Constitution &c.

4th. Referring to the manner in which the Government should be administered.

5th. Freedom of taxation.

From the foregoing brief outline of my work up to the date of my departure from Brussels, you will readily understand, why I desired to be informed as to the result of the Berlin Conference. My telegraphic despatch suggesting that I be allowed to delay my departure, was sent after mature deliberation and with the belief that, with a knowledge of the action of the conference I would be enabled to serve my Government in a more intelligent and satisfactory manner. Your telegraphic reply, received through the Legation at Paris, the 20th inst., directing me to proceed without delay to the Congo, was being carried out, and I was en route to Lisbon, when your second telegramm of the 24th inst. was received, directing

me,

me to go to Berlin.

I have the honor to report my arrival in Berlin, yesterday, and whatever may be your instructions, or those of Mr. Kasson, you may be assured of their faithful execution, and my departure for the Congo at the earliest possible date.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your obdt. Servant

Richard P. Tisdel

NEUTRALITY Declarations of the Final Act of the Congo Conference.

CHAPTER III. -- Declaration relative to the neutrality of the territories comprised in the conventional Basin of the Congo.

Article 10.

In order to give a new guarantee of security to commerce and industry and to encourage, by the maintenance of peace, the development of civilization in the countries mentioned in Article 1 and placed under the system of commercial freedom, the High Parties signatories of the present Act and those who may hereafter accede thereto, bind themselves to respect the neutrality of the territories or portions of territory dependent upon the said countries, including therein the territorial waters, so long as the Powers who now exercise or who may hereafter exercise rights of sovereignty or of protectorate over those territories, availing themselves of the option of proclaiming themselves neutral, shall fulfil the duties which neutrality entails.

Article 11.

In the event of a Power exercising rights of sovereignty or of protectorate in the countries mentioned in Article 1 and which are placed under the system of commercial freedom, becoming involved in a war, the High Parties signatories of the present Act and those who may hereafter accede thereto bind themselves to lend their good offices to the end that

the territories belonging to such Power and comprised within the conventional zone of commercial freedom shall, by the common consent of such Power and of the other belligerent or belligerents, be placed during the continuance of the war under the rule of neutrality and be regarded as belonging to a non-belligerent state; the belligerent parties thereafter to abstain from extending hostilities to the territories so neutralized, as well as from making use of them as a base of military operations.

Article 12.

In the event of a serious disagreement, having its origin by reason of, or within the limits of, the territories mentioned in Article 1 and which are placed under the system of commercial freedom, arising between any of the Powers signatories of the present Act or any of the Powers which may hereafter accede thereto, such Powers bind themselves, before resorting to arms, to have recourse to the mediation of some friendly Power or Powers.

In the like event, the same signatory Powers reserve the option of having recourse to proceedings in arbitration.

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
67	Ny	Ku	15

Berlin

1255 P M Nov 5

Received at

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. NOV 5 1884 RECEIVED. 188

To Frelinghuysen

Washn DC

Your latest instruction October 23 Shall I remain Longer

Insdel

Legation

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. NOV 6 1884 RECEIVED.

NUMBER	SENT BY	CHECK
701	C L V	

17 Berlin 3 33 a

Received at Washington DC Nov 6 1884

To Frelinghuysen

Washington

Kasson urges Early arrival Congo Leave tomorrow Sail twelfth arrive Banana Early December

Tisdel

Prepare for Congress
Ans to
Govt
Send Copy
Mr Edwards

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 9 1884
RECEIVED.

London
November 23rd 1884.

To the Hon.
Fredk. T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

PRINTED
FOREIGN RELATIONS
1885

Sir,

Referring to my partial preliminary report from Berlin on the ~~25th~~ 29th October I have the honor to continue the same and I beg to say that having taken my departure as reported to you I was recalled by a telegram from Mr. Kasson in conformity with the suggestions contained in the despatch from the Department to him dated October 31

Ord

I am glad to state that my recall to Berlin although delaying my departure for the Congo has

been

been very beneficial to me, as it has enabled me to gain much information concerning the International African Association, its objects etc. and also it has given me the opportunity to meet the Plenipotentiaries and experts representing the different countries in the Conference. The course of action to be pursued by the Conference has been so clearly defined that no doubt is left in my mind, as to the immediate recognition of the Free States of the Congo as a political Power.

Being thus assured, it now remains for me to give you the result of my investigations thus far, although impressing upon you the fact that the information obtained, has been gleaned from the

official

official records of the Association,
from interviews with gentlemen
highly connected therewith,
and particularly from
specific verbal reports from
Mr Stanley, and while I
have gathered the information
contained in this report
from sources which I be-
lieve to be trustworthy. I
present it to you merely as
the expression of persons
more or less interested in
the success of the Free States
of the Congo and I beg
to reserve any distinct
personal expression until
I shall have satisfied
myself of its correctness
by direct observation on the
ground, and for this pur-
pose I take my departure
tomorrow and will arrive
at Vivi on or about January
1st. At the earliest possible
moment

Brussels

Commence

moment following my arrival
I shall continue this report
in strict accordance with
the instructions, which it
was my pleasure to receive
from the Department.

Commence here.

Barely seven years have
elapsed since Mr Henry
M Stanley an American
citizen made known the
course of the Congo, explored
its valley and published to
the World the fact that more
than one million of square
miles of territory of great
fertility and with an estimated
population of about fifty
millions hitherto practically
unknown and with bound-
less resources, could be made
accessible to the commerce
of the world. Since that
time Mr Stanley as the
Agent of the International
African Association has
been

been engaged in opening
the way for this commerce
and other civilizing influences,
by treaties with the native
Chiefs and the establishment
of means of communication
with the remote interior.
By the explorations of Mr.
Stanley and his subordinates,
acting for the International
African Association, it is
shown that a territory of
inexhaustible resources has
been opened to the enterprise
of enlightened nations and
the eagerness with which
European and American
traders and missionaries
are pushing into this vast
country shows the importance
that is attached thereto.
The Congo region would
appear to be one of the most
fertile on the Globe and with
the recognition of the Free
States

State of the Congo by the Powers, it would seem that the inducements offered to the bona fide settlers for Agricultural & trading purposes are such as will, at no distant date attract there multitudes from all countries. No word has yet come from the Congo country to refute the statement made as to its enormous resources. On the contrary, I have been shown many letters of recent date which confirm the published reports. We may, therefore, fairly believe that the Congo valley surpasses in wealth the valley of the Amazon and that the climate in the up country is as good as that in the southern part of our own country. In this connection I may say that

that meteorological observations show that the mean temperature on the upper Congo is 76 deg. Far.

We want the products of this country, and its inhabitants want the manufactured goods of our own. How can this interchange be brought about? It will be long years before the native labor can be wholly relied upon to prepare their products for a market, because, they have never known the value of the natural productions of their land, nor have they had occasion to know it until now, nature having provided for their every want. At present they find civilization dawning upon them and they welcome it with a cordiality hitherto unknown in heathen lands.

The

The field would seem to be an inviting one for the colored people of our country, as it is within their power to educate and enlarge fifty millions of blacks, who in time must become an important element in the new nation of the "United States" which are so surely being brought into political life through the efforts of the International African association.

I cannot enter much into detail as to the present commerce on the Congo. until I shall have first made a visit to each of the factories and trading stations, but I can give you a good illustration as to what is expected. Perhaps the fact which I shall cite may open the eyes of our business men

men who are suffering from the depressed condition of our export and import trade, and prompt them to investigate the new fields which seem to offer inducements not to be left unnoticed.

In Senate Report N° 393 1st session 48th Congress. there appears a table showing the exports from Banana, at the mouth of the Congo, by the Dutch African Trading Company, of Rotterdam, in the year 1879. It has been stated to me that in the year 1883 the export of the same class of products, by the same Company, was more than treble that of 1879. In 1883 the Dutch African Trading Company exported from ports north of Saint Paul de Loando, including

the

the lower Congo, 4,500 tons of rubber alone, and of this quantity 2600 tons were sold by the Company to New York and Boston merchants, it having been shipped from the coast of Africa to Rotterdam and thence to to the United States. The Dutch African Company trades with the natives wholly by barter, taking from them ivory, palm oil gum copal, rubber, ground nuts, etc. etc. and giving in return cotton goods, tobacco, rum, gin, powder fire arms, hatchets, knives, beads copper and brass wire, and notions. Nearly all these goods might be supplied from the United States. yet none come from there to-day.

There are five companies of this character with numerous subsidiary

subsidiary factories, doing
business on the lower Congo,
and if the statement of
the business transacted by
the Dutch Trading Company
is fairly applicable to the
other trading companies it
can readily be seen that
an enormous trade is
already carried on without
great effort. We can there-
fore, hardly realize the pro-
portions that this trade is
likely to reach when de-
veloped on the upper
Congo. The rubber trade of the
Dutch Company has been
done on the sea coast, and
when it is considered that
the coast is the poorest part
of the whole country, and the
valley of the Congo the richest,
it may be assumed that
the ten thousand miles of
coast or shore (two banks)
along

along the great navigable
rivers which have been
opened up by Mr Stanley's
explorations, must be capable
of yielding greater results
that can possibly be ob-
tained along the few hundreds
of miles of sea coast, where-
in the trade has thus far
been principally confined.

The sudden and unexpected
claim of the Portuguese to
the territory north of the Congo,
comprised between the ocean and
the river Tchiloango corresponding
with lat 5° 12' and the river
Congo as far as that point in
its course where it crosses
lat 5° 12'. Their assertion
of sovereignty and the right
to control commerce, and
the free ingress and egress
at the mouth of the Congo,
prompted the International
Association to secure an independent
route

Leave out

Mr

route between the Atlantic
Ocean and the upper Congo.
one that could be made
available in case the claim
of Portugal was admitted
by the Powers represented
at the Berlin Conference.
Treaties were made with
the chiefs of tribes throughout
the region drained by the
Nvada Kuilu and along the
coast line for a distance
of about 300 miles, for the
cession or protectorate of
this territory and for the
planting therein of a chain
of stations, sixteen in all,
to establish a connection.
Originally the acquisition of
this territory was considered
as an act of self protection
by the International Association.
but now that the Powers
have practically recognised
the Free State of the Congo

this

this territory becomes a part thereof, and affords beside the lower Congo, another and important outlet for the commerce of the upper country.

The International African Association, formed for purely philanthropical purposes, was the outcome of a geographical conference which met at Brussels in 1876. Leopold II King of the Belgians, was made it headed by the unanimous agreement of distinguished representative men from nearly all of the European countries, and from the United States. The programme which was adopted, had the treble end in view "of organizing "the scientific exploration of "the still unknown regions "of Africa, of opening up paths "to civilization, and of putting "the means of gradually

extinguishing

"Extinguishing the traffic in
"slaves"

Great Britain had, for
reasons of her own, declined
to cooperate on the basis
laid down, or to be represented
in the Association; she
was not even represented
in that conference.

Leave out

Branches of the International
Association were subsequently
established in most of the
European countries and in
the United States. The first
one in our own country,
opened in May 1877 being
under the presidency of
Mr. Chief Justice Daly and
later - and now I believe -
under the presidency of
the Hon Jn. H.B. Latrobe.

An executive committee
was elected and was com-
posed of the King of the
Belgians, President Dr.
Stockmyall

Nathtigall, M de Quakefages
and Mr Henry S Sanford
of Florida, formerly the United
States Minister to Belgium;
this committee represented
the German, Latin, and
English speaking races.
Committees were formed in
every country represented
in the Association to collect
the funds necessary to begin
and maintain the work
laid out, but outside of
Belgium the offerings were
small, and of the enormous
expenses incurred to date already
about $5,000,000 in prosecution
of its work in opening up
the Congo basin to civilization
and freedom, the greater
part has, it is understood,
been provided by Leopold
II King of the Belgians,
who apart from the motives
of high philanthropy, which
prompted

prompted this work, has, as is stated decreed to perpetuate by a permanent monument, the memory of an only son.

The work of the Association began by sending expeditions by way of Zanzibar to establish a line of stations on the route to Lake Tanganyika, and a principal station on this lake to serve as a refuge and to become the point of departure for a journey of exploration towards the Atlantic Ocean, along which route stations were to be established at convenient distances apart. The Belgian branch was most prominent in this work, but the German and French branches also established each a station. The last station of the Belgian branch was actually opened on the western shore of Lake Tanganyka, opposite Karema,

in

in the very centre of Africa.
Meanwhile Mr Stanley having
crossed the continent, discovered
and descended the Congo, had
returned to Europe, when he
was soon after engaged by the
International African Association
to prosecute its work, as a special
branch, under the name of the
Comité d'études du Haut Congo.
This commission, however, soon
outgrew its modest programme
and was merged into the
Association proper. Territory
has been acquired, posts have
been established, steamers of
the Association ply upon the
waters both of the lower and
upper Congo and the natives
flock to the banks of the rivers
to barter their crude products.
The two flags which are not
identified in the eyes of the
negroes as having covered the
slave trade are those of the
International

International Association and our own, and these two emblems are every where received by the natives throughout the entire Congo regions as symbols of Freedom and Peace.

This work has thus gradually developed with the grand proportions indicated by annexed table by which freedom of commerce and of religion and the suppression of the slave trade are secured over a territory of about one million of square miles: it is certainly the most extraordinary incident of private philanthropy known to history. The current expenses this year alone in sustaining 44 stations, founding new ones, giving tributes to chiefs with whom hundreds of treaties have been made, in keeping and in paying for the service of 150 American and European officers and employees

employes of color, I am credibly informed amounts to $700.000; and all this is expended with the unselfish purpose of doing good, without any expectation or desire for pecuniary return or profit.

As the Department has been already informed, it is the purpose of the Association to establish a political Government and administration under the name of the "Free States of the Congo" the constitution of which I have reason to know has been prepared with the help of eminent jurists and will, in all probability be laid before the Conference at Berlin before its sitting will have ended. This constitution appears to be based mainly upon the British colonial system, dividing the country into three states or Provinces, under a Governor General

General, himself dependent upon the Executive.

The question will naturally be asked: what are the means of providing for the support of this infant State? The same princely founder, as I am informed by good authority, will, in addition to the plant already established, the revenues to come from mines, land sales and rents, excise on liquor, revenue from public works etc. etc. give a fixed sum of money in perpetuity, to meet the expenses of the Government until it shall have become self sustaining.

At the earliest possible moment I shall give to the Department full reports as to the existing commerce, and the possibilities for the future. At this time no one can speak with certainty upon the subject. Soon however there

three millions of people, inhabiting the interior of Africa will under the inspiring influence of civilization become purchasers of every kind of provisions, manufactured goods, agricultural implements, etc. etc. and I can see no reason why the people of the United States should not come in for a large share of the valuable trade which must soon be developed in this region.

In the course of an address recently delivered by Mr Stanley, before the members of the Chamber of commerce in Manchester, he very clearly referred to the coming demands for Cotton cloths alone, in the Congo Valley, his remarks creating most enthusiastic applause. As a result of the showing made by Mr Stanley, several manufacturers

of

of Cotton goods, have despatched
agents to the Congo, to investigate
and report upon the possibility
of their being able to realise
the hope which has thus
been inspired. I quote as
follows from H. Stanley's address:
"I was interested the other day in
"making a curious calculation,
"which was, supposing that all
"the inhabitants of the Congo
"basin were simply to have one
"Sunday dress each, how many
"yards of Manchester cloth would
"be required; and the amazing
"number was 320,000,000 yards,
"just for one Sunday dress!
"Proceeding still further with
"these figures I found that
"two Sunday dresses and four
"every day dresses would in one
"year amount to 3,840,000,000 yds
"which at 2d per yard would be
"of the value of £16,000,000. The
"more I pondered upon these
things"

38

"things I discovered that I
"could not limit these stores
"of cotton cloth to day dresses.
"I would have to provide for
"night dresses also, and these
"would consume 160,000,000 yards.
"Then the grave clothes came into
"mind, and, as a poor lunatic
"who burned Robots Statue de-
"troyed 30,000 yards of cloth in
"order that he should not be
"cheated out of a respectable
"burial, I really feared for
"a time that the millions
"would get beyond measurable
"calculation. However, putting
"such accidents aside I estimate
"that, if my figures of population
"are approximately correct 2,000,000
"die every year, and to bury these
"decently, and according to the
"custom of those who possess
"cloth 16,000,000 yards will be
"required while the 40,000 chiefs
"will require an average of

100

"100 yards each, or 4,000,000 yards."
"I regarded these figures with"
"great satisfaction, and I was"
"about to close my remarks"
"upon the millions of yards"
"of cloth that Manchester"
"would perhaps be required"
"to produce when I discovered"
"that I had neglected to"
"provide for the family iron-"
"drote or currency chest, for"
"you must know that in Lower"
"Congo there is scarcely a family"
"that has not a cloth fund"
"of about a dozen pieces of"
"about 24 yards each. This"
"is a very important institution,"
"otherwise how are the family"
"necessities to be provided for?"
"How are the fathers and mothers"
"of families to go to market"
"to buy grens, bread, oil, ground"
"nuts, chickens, fish, and goats,"
"and how is the petty trade"
"to be conducted? How is"

"ivory to be purchased, the guns,
"rubbers, dye powders, gun powder,
"copper slugs, guns, trinkets,
"knives, and swords to be bought
"without a supply of cloth?
"Not 8,000,000 families at 300
"yards each will require 2,400,000,000.
"You all know how perishable
"such currency must be; but
"if you sum up these annual
"millions of yards, and value
"all of them at the average
"price of 2d per yard, you will
"find that it will be possible
"for Manchester to create a
"trade — in the course of time —
"in cottons in the Congo basin
"amounting in value to about
"£26.000.000 annually. I have
"said nothing about Rochdale
"sheeting, or your own superior
"prints, your gorgeous handker-
"chiefs with their variegated pat-
"terns, your checks and striped
"cloths your ticking and twills."

J.

I must satisfy myself with suggesting them your own imaginations will no doubt carry you to the limit of immeasurable and incalculable millions.

I ask your attention particularly to the enclosures numbered 1 to 6, being 1. Map of Equatorial Africa from the latest surveys and reports made by the Agents of the International Association. 2. Names of the President of the Branch National Committee of the International Association. 3. List of treaties concluded by Agents of the International Association, and Districts wherein territory has been ceded. 4. Table showing River and sea coast frontage within the territory of the Association, with distances from station to station. 5 Names of Stations belonging to the International Association with number of men employed at each etc. etc. 6 Manifesto

of

of the International Association.

I regret very much that I shall be unable to complete my commercial investigation in time to report to the Department before the close of the present Administration. The delay in my departure, which had had the approval of the Department has been unavoidable and had I continued, as first instructed, I am sure that no possible good could have come from my mission.

Leave out

I have the honor to be Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obedient servant
H. M. Stanley

Enclosures
1. Map of Equatorial Africa
2 Names of the National Committees
3 List of treaties concluded
4 Table showing river & frontage
5 Names of Stations of the Association
6 Manifesto of the -o-

National Committes
of the
International African Association

Nº of Order	Country	Presidents -
1	Germany	Prince Henry VII
2	Austria	Baron Hofmann
3	Belgium	Count of Flanders
4	Spain	His Majesty the King
5	United State	Hon. John H. B. Latrobe
6	France	Count Ferdinand de Lesseps
7	Hungary	Archbishop of Kalocsa
8	Italy	Duke of Aoste
9	Netherland	Prince Henri
10	Dutch Colonies	J. H. Der Kinderen
11	Portugal	M. Barbosa du Bocage
12	Russia	The Grand Duke Constantine
13	Switzerland	Mr de Beaumont

Treaties concluded by the Agents of the International Congo Association with the Chiefs of Tribes in the basin of the Congo and the Niadé Kwilu

District in which Territories are ceded	Nº of Treaties
Boma	14
Khungula	14
Vivi	8
Tsanghila	19
Manyanga	25
Palaballa	2
Rubytown	19
Voonda	4
Lukungo	7
Lutété	10
Stanley Pool	11
Msuata	3
Kwamouth	2
Bolobo	6
Lukolela	2
Ngombo	1
Equateur	12
Bangala	14
Rudolfstadt	8
Baudouinville	11
Kitabi	16
Frankstown	32
Stanley Niadé	16
Stephanieville	37
Philippeville	8
Monkoumbé	10
Mboko Longo	21
Bansa	33
Rudolfstadt	29
	394

River frontage on the Congo

From	Boma	to Vivi	45 miles	on the right bank
"	Vivi	to Tsanghila	52	" "
"	Tsanghila	to Manyanga	88	" "
"	Manyanga	to N'Kenke river	60	" "
"	N'Kenke river	to Isolated Summit p's	30	" "
"	Ubangi	to Bangalla	150	" "
"	Bangalla	to Oporto	160	" "
"	Oporto	to Itimbiri	120	" "
"	Itimbiri	to Aruwimi	110	" "
"	Aruwimi	to Stanley Falls	160	
			975	

To Nokki

From	Nsa Mpoo	to Leopoldville	285	on the left bank
"	Leopoldville	to Kwamouth	99	" "
Above	Kwamouth		10	" "
Near	Ichimbiri		5	" "
"	Bolobo		30	" "
"	Lukolela		18	" "
"	Ngondo	Ngombo	30	" "
From	Treba	to Equator	56	" "
Near	Uranga		30	" "
From	Uranga	to Falls Station	410	" "
			973	

River frontage on the Kivilu Nsadi

From	Rudolfstadt	to Bandorville	50	miles
"	Bandorville	to Kitabi	25	"
"	Kitabi	to Stanley Nsadi	125	"
"	Stanley Nsadi	to Stephanieville	50	"
"	Stephanieville	to Philippeville	50	"
			280	

Philippeville to Leopoldville by Land 100 miles

Enclosure No 3.

Coast Frontage on the Atlantic

From	Seth Comma	to N'Yanga	70 Miles
"	N'Yanga	to Mapumba	50 "
"	Mapumba	to Rudolfstadt	100 "
"	Rudolfstadt	to Chisanga	6 "
			226 "

N°	Name of Station	N° of White men	Coloured men Labourers & Police	Steamboats	Sailing Vessels	Steel Whale Boats or Lighters	Wooden Whale Boats or Lighters	Gigs or Canoes	Number of Boatmen	— Remarks —
1	Boma	14	36	1	1	—	4	6		
2	Inungula	1	14	—	—	—	—	2		
3	Nokke	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
4	Vivi	24	190	3	—	1	2	2		
5	Nua Mpiso	2	19	—	—	—	—	—		
6	Tsanghila	4	54	—	—	3	—	2		
7	Roby Town	2	50					—		
8	Voonda	1	12					2		
9	Lukunga	—	22							
10	Manyanga	3	38					2		
11	N'Gombi	1	40					2		
12	Lukété	1	14					—		
13	N'Soma	—	2							
14	Sabuka	—	8							
15	Leopoldville	18	179	4						
16	Kinchassa	2	22							
17	Kimpoko	1	16							
18	Menoita	2	16							
19	Kwamouth	2	25							
20	Bolobo	2	25							
21	Lukolela	2	25							
22	N'Gondo	1	20							
23	Equator Station	2	25							
24	Bangalla	1	30							
25	Upoto	1	25							
26	Aruwimi	—	—							
27	Falls Station	2	32							
28	Stte Camma	2	12				1		9	
29	N'Yanga	1	10				1		9	
30	Mayumba	1	10				1		9	
31	Rudolfstadt	3	50				2		18	
32	Grantville	5	50		2		2		18	
33	Alexandria ville	1	20				2		24	
34	Beaudouinville	2	15				—	2	7	
35	Kisabi	1	12					1	7	
36	Frandtown	1	12					2	14	
37	Sengi	1	12					2	7	
38	Stanley-Niadi	1	12					1	7	
39	Stephanieville	2	15					2	14	
40	Philippeville	2	15					2	14	
41	Mboko Longho	1	15					2	7	
42	Stanch ville	1	25					2	14	
43	Bansa Mbuta Yama	1						2	7	
44	Mukumbi	2	15							
45	Mazalæ	1	10						7	

118 White men
1249 Labourers and Police
8 Steamboats
3 Sailing vessel
4 Steel Lighters
6 Wooden
2 Gigs
112 Boatmen

Porters nominable and employed as found necessary

Manifesto of the International Association

The Association have declared to the Government of the United States have secured to them no customs duties whatever upon goods imported into their territories, whether by land or water, the sole object being to enable commerce to follow the Association's advance into inner equatorial Africa; that a guarantee is given to foreigners settling in their territories of the right to purchase, sell, or lease lands and buildings situated therein, to establish commercial houses, and trade upon the sole condition of obedience to the laws of the State. The Association pledge themselves also not to grant to the citizens of one nation any advantages without extending the same to the citizens of all other nations, and to do all in their power to prevent the slave trade.

The Secretary of State of the Government of the United States acknowledged the receipt of the foregoing notification, and declared that the Government of the United States announced its sympathy with, and approval of, the humane and benevolent purposes of the Association, administering, as it does, the interests of the Free States thus established, and will order the Officers of the United States both on land

land and sea to recognise the flag of the Association as the flag of a friendly Government.

From the date of these reciprocal declarations the large territory became open to free commerce, and the forces at the disposal of the Association were able to Ensure order and tranquillity in the country.

The head-quarters of the Association are established in Brussels, because from thence flow the financial resources which have sustained the enterprise for the last six years. Liberia was upheld financially for 30 years by the American Colonisation Society. When the new State shall have been recognised by Europe the fountain head will continue to furnish supplies which are a substitute for the customs dues which have been publicly renounced. It is reasonably hoped that commerce will be attracted by the exceptional advantages to be found in the new State and that a considerable impulse will be given to trade thus enhancing the tributs undeveloped natural resources of the country and creating public wealth. The European traders on the large are unanimous in their desire that the present condition of things shall not be disturbed, by which all can freely enter into commercial negotiations with the natives. Full satisfaction to this desire is given by the Association; absolute

freedom

freedom of trade is ensured, with the advantage of a civilized Power to assist them in case of necessity. However it may be, the Association does not press England to recognise their sovereignty. They simply say 'Examine this work impartially, and judge of its merits, and until you are satisfied make no engagements which shall close for ever the commercial liberty in the Congo valley for which we are striving.'

With regard to the question how it is proposed to govern the Congo States, the legislation of the Congo territory, subject to the supervision and control of the Association, shall be based upon the principles of law recognised by civilised nations, and upon the philanthropic principles set forth in the well known plans of the Association, whose aim is to civilise Africa by encouragement given to legitimate trade. At first account will be taken of the actual state of the native population; administration and judicial organisation will march in a parallel line with the progress of these populations. Meanwhile the country will be governed as it is at present by an Administrator-General, who will have at his disposal the necessary means for the maintenance of public order. It may be asked, How do you propose to support the Government without customs duties? Far from constituting the only

Revenues

resources of a State, the customs duties only represent a part of its revenue, and the least important portion of it. Eminent economists condemn customs from a fiscal point of view. They admit their usefulness only as a temporary means for the protection of some new-born trade with a future before it. In any other case they regard customs in the light of a tax that is more costly than productive, because by thwarting commercial liberty it burdens the production of wealth. This doctrine is also that of Richard Cobden and John Bright, and has been adopted by the Association. They consider, like these two illustrious representatives of the Manchester school, that when two nations freely exchange the produce of their countries they both increase respectively their capital and derive benefit from the transaction. The exchange of produce between two nations is generally followed by interchange of ideas; and it will then be seen how judicious was the decision taken by the Association not to establish customs on their frontiers and it will then be understood how deserving is the Association of the congratulations of those who take an interest in the moral and material progress of the African races. By granting entire freedom to trade, and by abolishing custom-house vexations, the Association wish to attract to their territories commerce

and

and capital. The Congo region abounds in produce of various kinds now lost to the world although industry might turn it to such marvellous account. Thanks to trade, all this produce will enter into circulation: the counterpart of its value will return to Africa, for which it will prove a source of prosperity. The Congo State will then be in the same circumstances as all civilized countries we know, and will then be able to bear the expenses of its public services by and through the wealth obtained by its natural resources.

The Association possesses a capital at their disposal of which the interest has sufficed hitherto to cover the expenses of their work. As soon as the State shall have been recognized by the civilized nations, and its political existence secured, this capital will be employed to endow the new State which will then have been founded. The interest derived from this endowment fund will be equal to the revenue which might be obtained by a system of Custom house duties. It will suffice to defray all expenses of the new State until such time as the increase of public wealth, the natural increase in the white population, will allow of its fulfilling all its engagements as has just been explained.

Thus, the future of the new State has

been

been secured, and the death of its founder would no more imperil its existence than that of King Leopold I imperilled the existence of Belgium, or the death of George Peabody imperilled the endowment fund that bears his name.

When a large number of white men shall have permanently settled in the country, will they, it may also be asked have any part in the government? The legislation given to the new State will decide after what manner the divers interests are to be represented in the government. It is impossible to give more precise information as to what will be the legislation of the future, just as it is impossible to predict the changes that will be introduced into the constitutions of the different nations of the World. The first laws given will be nearly similar to those adopted for the colonies of the British Crown. The central power will reside in Belgium as long as the revenues emanate from the head quarters of the Association. By that power shall be chosen the functionaries for the different posts in Europe or in Africa The selection will be made without reference to nationality, competency being the principal requirement

When the new State is definitely established, the direction in Africa shall consist of a Governor-general, assisted by a legislative council and an executive committee. The judicial organisation

o

is to comprise commercial courts of justice, inferior courts for civil causes, a superior courts and a court of appeal The cases which may be referred to the central power are fully determined by law. The natives are admitted on an equality with the Europeans before the law, provided they fulfil the obligations prescribed by law. Every sensible and practical man will understand that the authorities will have to show some consideration for the habits and the ideas of the natives in matters of administration and justice. Before laying down new laws and regulations applicable to them, a period of transition must be allowed to pass, during which they may continue to follow their own customs as long as these are not atrocious and inhuman.

The new State has formally declared that there shall be no customs duties established. The revenue derived from the endowment fund will be in lieu of the funds which the customs dues would have furnished. To obtain the complementary resources which will be necessary to ensure the regular working of the public services, the new State will have recourse to the same expedients, when necessary, as those employed by other civilized Governments, though for the present such considerations are altogether premature. The right to settle, purchase, or sell or lease lands and buildings, establish houses

and

and trade freely has been formally granted in the declaration to the United States Government. Provisionally differences between natives will be settled according to existing local customs. Quarrels and disputes between Europeans and natives are to belong to the jurisdiction of the law courts that will be established.

Confidential. "Congo."

Dec 12

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 9 1884
RECEIVED.

London. Nov 25. 1884.

No. 1

I have the honor, by this post, to forward my continued preliminary report, and I regret exceedingly that I am unable to enter more in detail, at this writing, upon the commercial side of my mission. This can only be done after a very careful investigation, upon the ground, and immediately upon my arriving in the Congo. I shall devote myself religiously to this work. I regret also, that circumstances, foreseen by my earlier departure, but of the Department has been kept well advised, and ordered the dispersion of despatches, it is perhaps unnecessary that I should refer at great length

To

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen
Secretary of State &c.

to the matter.

I was accredited to the "Free State of the Congo" and was desirous to proceed by the most direct route to it, and was informed that I could reach the "Free State", through the mouth of the Congo. &c. The only information that I had in regard to the "Free State" was contained in my instructions, and in the printed document which you was kind enough to place in my hands. Upon my arrival in Brussels, I found, very much to my surprise, that the "Free State of the Congo" did not exist, notwithstanding the Declaration, made in Washington by Mr Sanford, and I was forced to believe that the action of the U.S. Government had been a little premature. The recognition of the "Free State" by the United States, was quite a surprise to the European Powers, yet the Power was most agreeable, and was at once made the leverage, by which the "Free State" have been launched into the greatest

Moved,

rowed. The declaration of the Association, (the Dauphin) and which had attained its point in Washington, before it was known of in Europe, was well received, and dangers led to the Peace Conference.

Finally, the action of Prince Bismark in declaring the recognition of the "Free State", upon the identical basis, as that upon which the United States had recognized them, was quite enough to assure the success of the new nation (so to speak). But, had Germany declined this recognition, I can imagine that the United States would have been placed in a very humiliating position. For, from this is favorable to the "Free State", and the founders have to thank the United States, for. surely, had the Association (the Dauphin) not obtained from the United States, the favorable consideration, and action accorded, there would have been no "Free State of the Congo".

Almost the entire time of my delay in Europe has been spent with Mr Karsen, in Berlin, and I hope that my presence there may for the best. Existing. I was enabled to give much information to Mr Karsen, and in return I have received from him many valuable suggestions. The able manner in which Mr Karsen has handled the "Congo" matter before the Berlin Conference, has elevated him to the first rank, as a Diplomat, and the Department cannot fail to appreciate the the fact. That America (U.S.) has taken the lead.

I think that you will agree with me as to the importance of my delay in Europe. Whereby I have been enabled to gain valuable information, and which I could not have obtained had I come on, as originally instructed.

I shall return via Liverpool, and will arrive about the middle of May at Panama.

I have the honor to be, Yr Respectfully Most Obedient W. Liddell

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1885
RECEIVED

Gaboon. Aug 20th 1884.

No. 3

Hon. Thos F. Frelinghuysen.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place on the 19th inst. Lorenzo. I go to St Thomé, and thence to the Congo. arriving at Banana the 24th. and Boma the 25th or 26th. My plan is. to proceed immediately to the interior, going as far as Equateur, and returning. Slowly, the basin of the Lower Congo, and then go South to Loanda. Then homeward bound. I propose taking a coasting Steamer, and touch at every port north as far as Porto-Dakar, in order that I may report to the Department upon the present. and prospective Commerce of the Coast.

I regret exceedingly that I am unable to submit any report in time for presentation to the present Congress, but. it is utterly impossible. and even had I not been delayed in Berlin. I could not have accomplished the object of my mission in time to have communicated to you. the result. during the life of the present Administration.

The voyage from Liverpool. to the Cong. requires 35 days. and from Antwerp 30 days. The Steamers of these lines touch at every port on the West Coast. South of Dakar. The voyage of the Portuguese line is made in from 26 to 34 days. depending upon the

Minister's plan of operation approved to be communicated and is approved
Mr Edwards
Stevens

weather. and the armament of cargo for each port. Their departures are once each month from Lisbon. A Brond English line. runs from Liverpool. monthly. to Gaboon. but bring one for Cargo. they make no connexion. at this place. with Steamers for other ports. A small French Steamer runs monthly from Gaboon. to St Thomé. with the mails to and from the French Settlements here.

My journey through the Valley of the Congo. will require about 75 days. if I am required to remain with the Caravan. I hope. and expect to arrange for an Escort of Ten or twelve natives. in which event I shall move independent of the Caravan. and reach the Coast in about 60 days from the date of my departure inland.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Department Letters No 1 to 4. inclusive. with Enclosures. and I note particularly the amended instructions.

I have already had a personal interview with the Commander of the U.S.S. "Kearsarge". now on the Coast. and though he is at this moment without instructions. I shall hope to meet a detail from the "Kearsarge" at Stanley Pool. before my arrival back. as provided for. and directed. in the order of the Secretary of the Navy

I beg that all letters may be addressed to me in the care of Mr Stanley. U.S. Despatch Agent. London.

I have the honor to be Sir.

Your Respectfully. Your obt Servt

H M Stanley

"Congo"

Wm Everett
19/20

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 18 1885
RECEIVED

Lisbon. Portugal. April 25. 1885.

Inst 9
May 20. 83 pp

Hon T. F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

PRINTED
FOREIGN RELATIONS
1885

Sir.

I have the honor to report my return to the coast at Banana, the 20th inst. having traveled by Special Caravan to the interior of Africa, as far as Stanley Pool, around, and to the north and East, of which I made several Explorations, calling at Kinchassa, St Brazzaville, and other points, and visiting the native villages bordering the Pool. I regret to inform you, that I was unable to proceed further to the interior, as was my intention, but the want of river transportation prevented, and I was reluctantly compelled to turn back.

In this report I propose to confine myself to the Lower Congo and coast, with its Commercial advantages, in order that the American Merchants, who may feel disposed to locate there, may have the benefit of my observations. In my report to follow this one, and in accordance with my instructions, I shall treat of the country above Vivi, the International Association, and the "Congo Free States."

In the first place, I recommend most Earnestly that Americans who contemplate Establishing themselves on the Lower Congo, or anywhere on the west coast of Africa, should not do so, unless supplied with a large Capital, which will Enable them to compete with the long Established

Established Dutch, English and German houses which control almost the entire trade of the West coast. An American house establishing here must first be assured that they have transportation for their manufactured goods outward, and for the products of the country homeward. This is of vital importance. They must locate "factories" or stations in different parts, engage help, accliminated and familiar with the country and the natives, and with a knowledge of both the Portuguese and Zinte languages, make presents to Chiefs of tribes, and in this manner, induce the natives to come in to the newly established "factories". All this takes time and money, and little or no return can be expected for at least a year.

It is a mistake to suppose that all of the products which are reported to come from the Congo, are grown there, or do actually come from there. Not one inch is harvested there. To illustrate. The Dutch African Trading Company of Rotterdam, has fifty three "factories" or stations, the principal one being at Banana Point, where the Manager for the Company resides. The fifty two remaining "factories" are scattered from Loango, in lat 4°. 40'. S. to Benguela, in lat 13°. 40'. S., and to the interior about one hundred miles, the limit of the Lowland. On the Congo river proper, they have only seven stations, and with two exceptions these are unimportant, when compared with many of the other stations. The Company owns several small steamers and sailing vessels, which ply between Banana, and the stations along the coast, and Lower river. By this method the

different

different posts are kept supplied with the articles required by the natives, and the products of the surrounding country are gathered in small lots, and transported to Banana, where packages are prepared for shipment to Europe, where they are shipped in Steamers belonging to the Company. The same plan is adopted by the English - German. and French Companies, hence their independence. and ability to control the trade of the lower country.

The following are old Established houses. Each with many branches, and with its own line of Steamers and Sailing vessels.

1. The Dutch-African Trading Co. of Rotterdam.
2. Walton & Cookson " Liverpool.
3. Congo and Central African Co. " Liverpool.
4. The Hamburg - African Co. " Hamburg.
5. Daumas Berard & Co " Paris

There are. here and there. other small trading "factories", the owners of which are supplied with goods by one or another of the houses named. There are also several Portuguese "factories" on the Lower river, the headquarters. however. being in Ambriz or St Paul de Loando. There is not one Portuguese house between the Congo. and Ambriz, nor are they to be found anywhere in the interior, Excepting between Banana and Noki.

This my being that in all the world, there is not a richer territory than that which borders the Sea, commencing at the Senegal river. in lat 16° N. and Extending to lat 18° 30'. S., and inland, an average distance of one hundred miles. The country is densely

populated.

populated. yet it is next to impossible to induce the natives to bleck the valuable products which nature produces. With the Exception of the Loango and Kabinda tribes, they are a wild, savage, and cruel people. They do not like the white man, and while they are glad to have his cloth and gin, they would much prefer, never to see a white man within their domain. The question of labor, will have much to do with the future of this country. It's a remarkable fact that a Zanzibar man, or a Houssa man from the Niger can travel anywhere in the country, unmolested, even amongst the most Savage tribes. This fact clearly proves to me, that an industrious black man, with a knowledge of the Fiote language, will be Enabled to Exercise a greater and better influence over these peoples, than it can be possible for the white man ever to do.

The question of climate is a serious one. It is humid and Enervating to the whites of Europe and America, and much sickness is the result. Very great Precaution, must be exercised during the first years stay in the country, in order that the system may be kept freed from the poisonous influences of the Malaria which overhangs the entire country.

With few exception, all of the houses on the Congo, ~~and~~ along the coast, and in the interior, are built of bamboo sticks and grass. They are called "Shimbecks", and afford but a poor protection against the scorching sun of the dry season, or the pouring rains of the wet season. Good shelter, with an abundance of good

good, wholesome food, and a fair allowance of pure Bordeaux or Portuguese wine, with indoor occupation or amusement after nightfall, saved I am sure go very far towards a guarantee of fairly good health, on the coast, and in the lower river countries. These facts are appreciated, and made use of by the Dutch-African Company, who do every thing possible for the comfort of their Employees in the direction indicated; and the result is that, generally speaking, they enjoy good health, and are induced to remain in the country for terms varying from two to four years, without a vacation.

Along the entire coast, the products are not at all unlike; the Exports consisting principally of rubber, ground nuts, palm oil, palm nuts, Cola nuts, and gum copal. Some ivory is also Exported, but in small quantities, the principal coast markets for ivory, being at different points in Angola.

Common cotton and woollen goods, rum, gin, glass beads, guns, powder, tobacco and common cutlery, make up the principal imports, and with these articles the traders barter for the products of the country. It is the only currency known. Fifty per cent of all the goods which go to the coast, — including provisions — are purchased in England. The gin comes from Holland, and is manufactured Expressly for the trade, the quantity being about fifty per cent of all the imports. The remaining ten per cent may be distributed amongst other countries.

countries. I may remark here. that a few bottles of trade gin will go much further in trade with the natives, than ten times its value in cloth, and often it happens that traders are compelled to return to the coast without having accomplished a trade. because the natives insist upon having gin, while the trader has supplies with cloth alone. A native man can be induced to work at a factory for one or two days at a time, upon the assurance that he can, at the Expiration of that time have a bottle or two of gin; while. if you offer him a piece of cloth, it is doubtful. whether he would work. or not. The coast women are fond of cloth. having a preference for the gaudy colors. They are the workpeople of the country, and if it were not for their industry. little or nothing would be gathered for foreign markets. The men lounge about, drinking, gossiping, fighting, or hunting, as it may suit their tastes. Could they be induced to work. and till the soil, or gather the natural products for Export, there can be no question as to the wealth which would flow from the lowland countries.

The Congo river is navigable for the largest Ocean steamers, to Boma, a distance of seventy miles from the sea. Steamers drawing 17. to 18 feet. can go safely to Stoki, thirty miles above Boma, while between Stoki and Vivi, only small light draft steamers can be used with safety. Approaching

Vivi

Vivi, and the Falls of Yellala, the current is very rapid, rocks are numerous, and dangerous whirlpools are constantly forming and changing position, tossing a Steamer about quite as though in a heavy Sea, thus rendering it unsafe for any but powerful Steamers of light draft. Particularly is this so in the rainy season. When the river becomes swollen, rising often from ten to twenty feet in as many hours. At Vivi the river is about one mile wide, but as you approach the Sea it ranges from two to five miles in width, reaching a depth in places of two hundred fathoms. Below Boma, the banks or shores, on either side are covered with dense forests of hard wood. Banana Point affords an excellent sheltered harbor for the largest Sea going Ships, and general supplies, including coal, can be purchased there from the Sudan-African Company. As you go up the river from Banana, you pass, respectively, the landings of Ponta da Lenha, Cocoa-Nassi, Punda, and N'Kongolo, before reaching Boma. At Each of these points there is at least one factory, or trading station, the chief depository for the near inland stations, and to which the small trading vessels go with supplies, and take away the accumulated products of the country.

I send you herewith a sample of Each kind of cloth in use for native trade, on the Congo and in the surrounding country, with cost price per piece, and number of yards in Each piece. I send also a sample of blue and white beads which are in

in general use for trading purposes throughout the entire country, and are greatly appreciated by the natives. In addition to this, the traders require common cutlery, much the same as that which is used by our manufacturers in Mexico, and the Central American States for use amongst the natives. At all the Stations, canned goods, and potted meats are generally supplied for the White Employees of American production. I saw nothing but canned peaches, and these had been purchased from a Boston trading vessel, which comes to the lower coast once every year.

Whether or not the cotton goods of American manufacture, can be laid down in the Congo, and along the coast, as cheaply as those from England, I cannot say, (certainly we cannot produce them of a poorer quality than sample) but I am well satisfied that canned goods, common cutlery, ready made wooden houses, lumber, medicines, beads, and "yankee notions" generally, can be delivered to the traders along the coast, at lower prices than they are now being invoiced from Europe. But how to reach these traders, is the query. Doubtless the large traders would cheerfully examine American samples and prices, and if the American manufacturer can show a line of goods Equal in quality, and at a lower price than the European manufacturer, I am sure that a trade can be Established. At Boma, I saw a wooden house which had

had been manufactured in Belgium, and the cost on the Congo, was £15.000. That house could be duplicated by the Flensburg L.I. Portable Wooden House Co. for £2,000. and could be delivered in Panama for £500. additional. As wooden houses alone, there is undoubtedly an opportunity for a large business. The forests on the lower Congo, and along the coast are dense, yet, as in Brazil, the traders send to Europe for lumber, as they have no wood working machinery, nor is it possible, at present, to introduce it into the country.

The trading companies invariably have their head offices in Europe, where all supplies are furnished, and employees engaged. They receive all products which may be purchased on the coast by their respective Agents, and market the same from their European Depositaries. The business of the Coast is simply "barter and trade", with values fixed from day to day by the trader. The profits are as a rule, large, though the last year has not been a prosperous one, because of the unsettled condition of affairs, owing to the long continued discussion in Europe, over [" the African affairs Berambee for Africa."] I refer to the manner in which business is conducted in the lower Coast countries, so that Agents representing American houses, may apply at the European head offices, and not go to the Coast. There are no hotels, or even stopping places, and several cases of extreme hardship and suffering have come to my notice.

Where

these Agents have been sent to the Coast without knowing where they were going, or what they were going for. Of course, this Document apply to Angola.

I found it impossible to obtain from the different houses, statistical information as to the quantity and value of Exports and imports. It was in every case politely referred to the head offices in Europe where alone, the information could be obtained. Reports which have been published from time to time, purporting to give the quantity and values of imports and Exports to and from the Congo, have been made up from mere guess work, as I am assured by the Managers of Commercial houses, that they are not in a position to give the information, [nor would they be allowed to, even though it were possible.] There being no Custom houses, or offices of record of any kind, you will readily understand the difficulty in obtaining information; Excepting from the quarter indicated.

There are but two lines of mail steamers touching the coast at any point between Gaboon, and the Cape settlements. One is the West African S.S. Co. of Liverpool, (alternating with a branch of the same line from Hamburg) monthly, and the other is the Portuguese mail, monthly from Lisbon. The first line requires fifty to fifty five days to make the voyage, either from Liverpool or Hamburg, while the second, being under mail contract with the Portuguese government, makes the voyage to

Congo

Congo in twenty days.

As to government on the lower Congo, or on the coast north of Angola, there is none, nor even a semblance of one, until we arrive at Gaboon, or Fernando Po, where we first come upon the military rule of the French and Spanish. At Banana; at points along the lower Congo; on the coast, and in the lowland interior, at each station or "factory", the traders have a small armory, and not unfrequently are they required to resort to arms for defence, from attacks by the natives, or to punish the natives for some offence committed. Upon the slightest provocation, or even without provocation, the natives often attack the factories, burn the buildings, and plunder the stores. Only recently, the Dutch and English companies have suffered very heavy losses by the burning of several "factories", wherein were stored large quantities of merchandise. Every employee in the service of the trading companies, must act as an armed police, not only for self protection, but for the protection of the property entrusted to his care. The natives are all armed with old flint lock Muskets, which have been sold to them by the traders, and it is an exceptional case to meet a native man without one, unless he be a slave, and even them, they are oftentimes armed. They do not understand well, the use of firearms, and notwithstanding they carry a heavy gun, they prefer the poisoned arrow or spear, with which they do much better Execution, than with a gun.

I

I may add however. that they are informing themselves. in the matter of improved fire arms. and chiefs of tribes are now demanding a repeating. or magazine rifle with breech and metalic cartridges, where. until recently they were well satisfied with the old flint lock.

South of the Congo. in Saint Paul de Loando. Benguela. and Mossamedes, there is in my opinion. an opportunity to place American goods of all kinds. The climate is not at all unlike that of our Southern States. and the requirements of the people are much the same as our own. There is a large population, and there are many rich commercial firms. who would gladly trade with the people of the United States. if communication could be Established between the two countries. American whalers. going to the South atlantic, make a port of a head quarters at these ports, the Captains of which ships often bringing small cargoes of american manufactured goods. and canned provisions, invariably finding a ready market for cash. for any thing which they may offer. Wool. hides. Sugar. Coffee and Palm oil constitute the principal articles of Export. There are no manufactories in the country. Excepting for rum, consequently Everything but the commonest articles of food is required from abroad. Sailing vessels are largely employed in the carrying trade to and from this country.

Proceeding north. from the Congo. I found at St Thomé, a possible market for

American

American goods of all kinds. This is one of the richest islands in the world, densely populated, and might be made to produce Every thing required by the inhabitants, but they seem quite well satisfied with the production for Export, of Coffee, Sugar, and Palm oil, while all of their supplies for Wear, or consumption, Excepting fruit alone, come principally from London or Liverpool. I saw in one shop, a case of American Sheeting, and "blue jeans", which, the Proprietor informed me he had ordered Especially, through an English house. Situated just on the Equator, change to say, any desired climate can be obtained, the land rising gently to an Elevation of Eight thousand feet. From the center of the most Elevated part of the island, there flow no less than twelve beautiful rivers, in as many different Directions, so that the land is well watered, fertile, and very productive. The plantations are kept in Excellent condition, many of them employing upwards of one thousand laborers. An English line of Steamers runs regularly, monthly, between St Thomé and Liverpool, and a Portuguese line runs monthly, between the island and Lisbon. There are also many Sailing Vessels Engaged in the trade.

The Cameroons, the Germans, by reason of recent conquests, control the trade, and though the country is very rich, I do not think it possible for an American to get a foothold there. The same may be said of Fernando Po, under Spanish rule, and of the lower Niger country, Dahomey, the Gold Coast, and Ashantee.

Ashantee, all English possessions. Of Liberia I cannot write, but north of the Republic, we come to Guinea, which country, though comparatively undeveloped, is one of great richness, producing in addition to all the tropical products, gold, copper, and wax, of the finest quality known to the European trade. I visited Bolama, and Bissao, distant fifty miles in the interior, and I have never seen a country which offers such extraordinary inducements to the trader as this. English, German and French traders have already established here, and I learned that a Boston house had arranged for an agency in Bissao, to which place they propose running a sailing vessel monthly, in connexion with an already established line to the Cape de Verd islands, between which, and Boston, a good paying trade is well inaugurated.

Goree, Dakar, and San Luis, in the French African possessions of Senegal are thriving business places, but the French look so well after their own trade people that I could hardly recommend an American merchant to venture into these ports. Yankee enterprise has however shown itself in Goree, where an American house, against great odds, is doing a fair business. The Canary Islands, and Madeira, also offer inducements to the American merchant, and my firm belief is, that with agencies once established in the places herein named, for the sale of American goods, and the purchase

purchase of native products, a large and well paying trade could soon be worked up. and that Steamers constructed for Cargo. with small passenger accomodation, would find profitable Employment in monthly voyages from and to the United States. via the Azores, Madeira, Canaries. Cape de Verds. and the West Coast of Africa.

I have the honor to be. Sir.

Very. Respectfully.

Your Obed.nt Servant.

A. P. Tisdel

Copied June 1885:

Files of D. S.

"Congo."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 18 1885
RECEIVED.

Wm Lovell

Hamburg. May 4. 1885. 19

Hon T. F. Bayard.

Secretary of State.

Washington. D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to report my arrival here the 29th ult. from Congo, and the west coast of Africa.

During the last two weeks. I have been suffering with the Congo fever, and have been compelled to leave myself under Medical treatment. I am very much improved. and will leave the 6th. for Brussels. and return to London and Southampton. from which latter place I propose to sail the 18th inst. for New York.

I have the Honor to be Sir.

Very Respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant.

A. P. Sibole

Agent to the State of the Congo Association &c.

"Congo."

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 18 1885
RECEIVED

Washington D.C.

Hamburg, May 6. 1885.

Hon T. F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Letter, No. 1. to 9. inclusive, the same having been forwarded to me through the U.S. Hospital Agency. London.

Your No 7. covering Commission as "Agent of the United States, to the State of the Congo Association" together with blank forms, "the Oath of Office" I received in Lisbon. the 25th of April. just as I was leaving for this place. I hasten to comply with your request, and return herewith. the oath of office, properly Executed, and I beg to inform you. that this is the first opportunity which I have had. to subscribe to the same. I regret Exceedingly that this delay should have occured. but. it has been through no fault of mine, having been constantly travelling. and in countries where I could not receive the letters addressed to me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Respectful
Your obedient Servant.
A. P. Sisdel

Congo.

Washington. July 1. 1885.

Sir.

I have the honor to hand you here-
with two Volumes, being "Scrap Books"
containing all the printed information
in the matter of the Berlin Conference,
and the Congo. the same having
been compiled from the various
European Newspapers.

I hand you also, a large Map
of Central Africa, showing the
boundary demarcation of the so
called Congo Free State.

I have the honor to be Sir.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

A. D. Sibley

Agent of the U.S.

To the Hon.
T. F. Bayard.
Secretary of.

Confidential. file

Stanley. Haz. Aug. 10. 1885.

Hon T. F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 24 1885

Sir. I have the honor to report my arrival, in Antwerp the 24th ult, and at Brussels the 25th.

I called upon Colonel Strauch, the President of the Association Internationale, and found him in a great state of Excitement over the reported publication in the New York Herald, July 22d, of an article reflecting upon the management of affairs in the Congo. Thinking, possibly the article might have originated in Washington, I waited the arrival of the Herald, and was greatly surprised to find that it had been cabled from London. Naturally, the President of the Association, immediately denied the truth of the statement, but his denial only brought out confirmatory statements, from all parts of the Country, and now all Europe is Excited over the Congo question, and the discussion has become very general.

I may say to you, that the article, is in the main, true. I recognise the writer, as one Captain Stanhope, Ex English Officer, and by a strange coincident, it was I who gave him relief, when he was surrounded by 400 or 500 Savages, who were about to make an attack upon him. I was on my way down the Congo — shooting the rapids, by boat — when, at 4 oclock one evening, I came upon the dreary Station of Voondah, and found Captain Stanhope, with only six men, surrounded, and besieged, as above stated. A hurricane, had blown his huts away, and he was almost without shelter, and food. It was my pleasure to relieve him, and the next day, there arrived from Vivi, a force of 70 Houssas, under command of Count Possé, having been sent by Col. Sir Francis de Winton, the Governor General, who had

received

received notice of the siege of Boundah.

I give you these minute particulars, that you may know just the condition of affairs, and the true facts of the case. Which will sooner or later be brought to your notice, by a flat denial, emanating, probably, from Brussels. I have taken no part in the Congo controversy, nor do I propose to, unless I am attacked. I desire however to inform you the following:

That whatever statements may be published to the contrary, I declare most solemnly, that my official reports, relating to the Congo, and now on file in the State Department, cannot be successfully contradicted. I have abundant documentary proof to substantiate every word which I have written; this in writing, from the highest officials in the Association.

I will soon send to the Department copies of the articles which are being published here, both for, and against the Association Internationale du Congo.

I am Sir, Respectfully
Your obt. Servant
H. P. Sibley

To Legation U.S. Brussels.

Congo

"Congo"

Brussels, August 25

SECRETARY OF STATE
SEP 11 1884

Hon T. F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir.

Referring to our conversation of the 3d inst. wherein I expressed my ideas as to the probability of the early occupation of the East coast of Africa, north of Zanzibar, by the Germans, I have the honor to inform you that it is now well known, the German government, through its agents has occupied a great part of the coast bordering on the Indian Ocean, between latitude 2°. N. and latitude 6°. S., and inland nearly to the lake regions; this against the protest of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who, without doubt, was the lawful ruler of the country.

In my opinion it is but a part of the German colonization scheme, and, though the Government (now not openly interested at first), it now appears that its flag had been planted along the coast by the "German East African Society", solely upon the strength of treaties made with local native chiefs, notwithstanding they were the recognized vassals of the Sultan, whose claims to sovereignty over these regions have never before been questioned. The "German East African Society" not being able to hold their ground against the armed opposition of the Sultan, formed ready help in a fleet of German war ships which were dispatched to Zanzibar, and the latest advices show that, on the 11th inst, the Commander of the German Squadron delivered the preliminary demands of Germany, that the Sultan should recognize the treaties made between the local native chiefs and

the

the "German East African Society"

The German commander notified the Sultan that his reply must be given within twenty four hours, failing which, friendly relation would be discontinued. After intervening of twenty four hours having elapsed without a reply, the vessels of the Squadron took position in front of the Sultans palace, whereupon, the Sultan forwarded to the German admiral, an acknowledgement of German supremacy over the territory in dispute.

I am inclined to believe that the proposition to annex this portion of the Sultans domain, has been under consideration in Berlin. In fact this was intimated to me, last December, by a gentleman holding a prominent position on the General Staff in Berlin and attached to the "Bureau of Information." Many agents of the German Government have been sent to this East coast country, and all reports agree that the country is rich, and that the climate is very much better than in the same latitudes on the west coast. It is well known also, that the most feasible route to the lake regions, and to the upper Congo, as well as to the upper Nile, either for wagon road or railway, is from the East coast, now possessed by the Germans.

This may have led to the active interest taken by Prince Bismark in the disposition of the Congo territory and lands adjacent thereto. Subsequent events have shown that Germany did not want any of the Congo. Dr Nachtigal, the German Consul General for Africa, had reported in the most unfavorable manner of the west coast, and particularly did he report to his Government that it should have nothing to do with the Congo. England was the last of all the Powers to enter the Congo Conference; and then only upon

upon the assurance that the Niger country (very remote from the Congo) should be guaranteed to her for all time. England did not want an interest in Congo. France laid out her own boundary demarcation for territory which she wanted, and secured for herself the richest part of the lowland, and the only navigable river (the Niadi Zaire) by which a water way might be opened from the sea to Stanley Pool. Portugal was allowed to extend her borders of Angola, north, to the South bank of the Congo, and inland, to and including Noki, on the river, the highest point of navigation on the Lower Congo. She retained also, her old possessions of Loango and Kabinda, north of the Congo. She wanted nothing more. Then the International Association (King of the Belgians) was allowed to take thirty eight miles of sea coast, from the mouth of the Congo, north, thence inland some two thousand miles, the boundary line widening out as soon as the highest point of lower river navigation was reached, until more than 1.500.000 square miles of territory was marked out for the "Congo Free State".

You have observed that, as soon as the Berlin-Congo Conference had ceased to exist, Prince Bismarck brought forward a bill in the Reichstag, for the subsidizing of a German line of steamers, in the sum of 4.000.000 marks annually (1.000.000.) to run to the East coast of Africa. The bill became a law, and a contract has been entered into between the Government, and the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. Then came the abandonment of the proposition to colonize Cameroons, and Angra Pequena, on the west coast, and next, we hear of

the

the German fleet, before the palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar, with the recent bombardment, and which the press of Austria, Italy and France, denounce as the outcome of a secret treaty, or understanding between Germany and England, whereby the latter should be made secure in the Nile, and the former be not interfered with in her scheme for the annexation of the portion of Zanzibar territory referred to.

I beg to hand you herewith an Extract from a letter which appeared in the "London Times" the 20th inst. from a correspondent in Zanzibar, and which to me, appears to be a clear Exposé of the German annexation scheme.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your Respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
A. O. Liddell.

Extract from a letter in the "London Times".
August 20th. 1885. from a correspondent in
Zanzibar.

\+ \+ \+.

"The Conference of Berlin has dealt a great blow to English interests in East Africa. France, in connexion with the unfortunate De Brazza–Stanley Congo affair, played a part altogether hostile to her own interests. I should like to find I am in the wrong, but I fear we may soon be obliged to abandon our possessions on the Congo. The rivalry of De Brazza and Stanley, in which ambition plays such an important part, shows once more that Explorers are not always guided by patriotic or humanitarian motives, and that charlatanism sometimes has had a share in their schemes or combinations. Here we have seen some fifty of these pioneers, very meritorious men in many respects, if for no other reason than the privations they have undergone and the dangers they have had to encounter, but all in a ferment with the leaven of ambition, and all ready with the phrase 'Go and see if you like'."

"The signatory Powers of the Conference of Berlin have been skilfully dealt with by its promoters. While De Brazza and Stanley were engaged in furnishing materials for the Press, a German mission was ascending the Congo, traversing the approaches to Lake Tanganyika, a part of the Ounia-Mouizi, and all the countries tributary to Seyyid Burgash, and thus disembarking on the coast of Bagamoyo. This done, Germany caused a first step to be taken by approaching the Powers through Belgium. The more fitted in the famous Conference, and while Germany displayed great solicitude for her interests on the Congo, and appears to have no views beyond or Elsewhere, she raised the question of Angra Pequina, and of the Cameroons. All eyes were fixed on the Congo,

and nobody thought of the East coast. While at Berlin, the banks of the Congo were under discussion, the mission which had harassed Africa, and had disembarked at Bagamoyo, had furnished most valuable information regarding the resources of the Congo. Germany in this way had ascertained that the countries bordering on the stream were very poor, and that, with the exception of Arachides and Batatas, the soil produced almost nothing, and that, besides, Europeans could not become acclimatized there. Germany knew that, this true, at the same time that in the country watered by the Congo there was dead ivory to be had, but in too small a quantity to furnish supplies which would last above a few years. This information, of course, was not of a kind to encourage her in an enterprise which implied sacrifices in men and money, and which might seriously involve the German flag. It was otherwise, however, with the reports brought by the mission from the East coast."

"The Germans had known for a long time from the mercantile houses settled there that this Eastern coast had a relatively good climate, was healthy, and was frequented by vessels which placed it in communication with India, and that caravans were formed and recruited there to penetrate into Africa, and to return with the products. They found that the Eastern Coast of Africa was that part of the Continent most worthy of a serious effort. Accordingly, instead of sending a diplomatist, they despatched M. Karl Peters on a mission which had for its object to obtain from the German houses established here, information, and to secure the possession of a territory situated on one of the caravan routes of which I have just spoken. The work was soon done. Thirty days after his arrival on the coast, Karl Peters had annexed Ousagara, and in this way created the question

of Zanzibar which is at present under discussion, and which, remaining undecided, will have the following consequences."

1st: To compel the Sultan to declare transit free.

2nd: To send to Tanganyka, Nyanza and Manyema, Germans, whose mission it will be to divert the ivory trade from the Congo, and to secure the monopoly of it for Germany.

3rd: To induce the Arabs to pass beyond the limits laid down by the Conference, and to hand over all the ivory trade to the Germans.

4th: To secure the possessions for the Germans of a healthy country in the heart of Africa where a commercial colony may be established.

5th: To enable the Germans to form a metalled road going as far as the Lakes, and thus become masters of the territory without having to pay any indemnity or dues to the Sultan, in recognition of this protectorate."

"But to be just it must be added that the liberty of settling in Africa may be opened to all. Germany will thus benefit from importation, Exportation, Colonial Establishments, possible alliances with the great potentates of the interior of the Continent; in short, from having a central position which will enable her to control commercially the Congo, Tripoli, and the Nile, and in this way to have a greater hold over the internal commerce of Africa, than any of the other European Powers. As regards ourselves, we hope that England is not going to forsake these coasts. Perhaps there is still time to remedy the evil, unless, as I have said above, England has changed her policies, as is asserted, and makes the question of Zanzibar a price paid to the 'honest broker' in consideration of other concessions." + + + +

"Congo"

Secretary of State
OCT 21 1885

Brussels. October 5. 1885.

Hon T. F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir.

In the reorganization of the consular service, I have the honor to recommend that our representation in the Canaries and Cape de Verd Islands, and on the west coast of Africa, shall not pass unnoticed. England, France, and Germany, have well paid consuls, at all of the principal places, and Norway and Sweden are at this moment establishing consulates throughout the districts referred to. I believe that a reorganization of this branch of the American consular service, would result in great benefit to our merchants and manufacturers.

In Bolama, St Thomas, Principe, and in all of Angola, we are without consular representation. These are the most important points, and where goods of American manufacture are most appreciated. The law provides for a consul at Saint Paul de Loando, in Angola, at a salary of one thousand

dollars per annum, but this post is vacant, and likely to remain so, unless some action is taken by the Department, which will make the office a desirable one. The Expenses attending a voyage to and from this point, taking Washington as the starting place, would consume more than one years salary, and, as the cost of living is very great throughout all of Angola, I doubt not the Department finds it difficult to find a proper person, who will accept the mission, alone for the honor which is attached to it. The Consul at Saint Paul de Loando, should be paid at least two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and he should be exempt from the Law which prevents Consuls of a high grade from doing business for their own account. The English Consul at this place receives three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and has an allowance of two thousand five hundred dollars for Expenses, and at the same time he is permitted to engage in business.

I believe that American interests would be promoted, if in Saint Paul de Loando,

Penguicia, Massamedes, Loanda, St Thomas, Principe, and Bolama, we could be represented by live Consuls, or Consular Agents, and their value would be greatly enhanced if those could be found possessing a knowledge of the Portuguese language. I most Earnestly recommend that such appointments be made.

England, France, and Germany each have a Consul General to the West Coast of Africa, who is required to visit the islands of Madeira, Canaries, Cape de Verd, Bissagos, Principe and St Thomas, and the ports of the Entire West Coast, twice Each year. He is brought into contact with Every Merchant and trader, and knows Exactly what they want, reporting the same to the home Government. His reports are published broadcast, and by this means the manufacturers have been enabled to search out the trading Companies, and a profitable trade has followed. I would suggest that the United States have a like officer. to be paid a fair compensation, with actual traveling Expenses, and that the chief

office, or head quarters should be; either at Madeira. St Iago. or St Thomas.

While it is true that at present we have no direct means of communication between the United States and the African coast. I am sure that in the very near future, regularly established lines of vessels will ply between the two countries, and that our trade therewith must soon rival that of Europe. The reach of the coast is enormous, and as the question of labor is being rapidly solved, by the introduction of foreign workmen, under contract, coming from Liberia, Canaries, and the Gold Coast, I see no reason why the rich natural products should not be harvested in quantities sufficient to supply the demands of the world. It is believed that the natives along the coast, will, eventually become the laborers for the trading companies, as progress has already been made in that direction at Kabinda, Loango, and other points, and with this result once accomplished, comes the increased demand for goods of European and American manufacture.

At present, little or nothing can be Expected from the unwholesome lands, or the merciless natives of the remote interior, nor do I think the trader will bother himself to search for unknown or doubtful fields so far away from the coast, when, within his reach, almost at the very door of his factory, all of his requirements can be fulfilled. Yet, if Success attends the Efforts of King Leopold II, the philanthropic Monarch, who is making great endeavors to civilize the wild tribes of the Congo country, the requirements of the traders must be largely augmented, all of which will increase the demand for the same class of Manufactured goods which are now required for the Coast trade.

The subject of Commerce between Europe and the west coast of Africa, and which has long occupied the attention of the Governments interested, is still under discussion, and though but little progress has been made as yet, there is no doubt in my mind but that trade between

these countries must have rapid growth, since the question of labor has reached a partial solution. The organization of new trading companies with large capital, and the newly established English, German and Portuguese steamship lines, under liberal government contracts, point to a determined effort on the part of those interested, to block the rich products from this hitherto comparatively untouched field. Shall the Americans participate in this new commerce?

In a report dated April 25th. last, upon the subject of commerce between the United States and the West coast of Africa, and which I had the honor to submit to the Department, I endeavored to explain the difficulties which were to be overcome, before a solution of the problem could be reached; at the same time I made many recommendations as to the manner in which American merchants should proceed in order to share in the rich pickings of this

African coast. I am gratified to inform you that many of the suggestions contained in that report, have been acted upon by American Merchants, and already I learn of the execution of orders for goods which, being of a superior quality, have been transported, at great cost, via Holland, and compete successfully with those of European manufacture. I refer particularly to hardware, cutlery and tools, which in every way are very far superior to those of a like class of European make. That all classes of American manufactured goods are highly appreciated by the African traders, there is not the slightest question, and, in my opinion it only remains for the Merchants and manufacturers to make the first cost in the United States, as low, comparatively, as those of the same class in Europe, and the trade will become an accomplished fact.

With a slight change in our shipping laws, transportation will regulate itself, and the time would not be far distant when the American flag would be seen in

all of the ports of the islands, and coast referred to. The field is a vast one, and I doubt not, the enterprise of American merchants and manufacturers, aided by the Government, will soon enable them to place their goods in successful competition with those of European make; for certain it is, that wherever American goods are once introduced, there is for afterwards a demand, and it only remains for our merchants to make low prices with agreeable terms for payment, and for the Shipping men to provide the means of transport, when a profitable and permanent trade will be secured.

The valuable natural products of these countries are required by our people, and with our rapid increase of population, this want is becoming greater year by year. Ginger, groundnuts, wax, India rubber, gum copal, palm kernels, palm oil, and cola nuts from the coast; cochineal, dye woods, and goatskins from the islands, while from South Angola, and the Cape settlements, the coffee, pepper,

indigo, arrowroot, hides, skins, ostrich feathers,
and wool of a very superior quality, can
find a ready market within the United
States. All of these commodities are
purchased on the barter and trade plan,
little or no money being required, except
in the extreme South, and in the Loango,
and Gold coast settlements. Here then,
is an opening for our cotton goods,
beads, brass wire, arms, powder, spirits,
flour, tinned, hardware, cutlery, canned
goods, and notions. The established
trading houses, and those about to be
founded, would gladly deal with us, every
thing being Equal, and particularly do
I point to the Guinea coast, the Cape
de Verd Islands, St Thomas and Principe,
and to the coast of Angola, as rich
openings for enterprising Americans, who
are willing to make the efforts, which,
with a little patience and perseverance, will certainly be crowned
with good success.

Again, I ask, will our merchants
compete for this growing trade?

I have the honor to be. Sir.
Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
O. O. Risdel
U.S. agent.

Brussels Oct 6/85

W. A. Tisdel
U.S. Agent to the
Congo

Report on the trade
of the West coast of
Africa & need of
consuls at various
points

Gov Porter

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Accepted with thanks for the President
Nov 11 1885
Congo.

Mr Everett

Washington D.C. Nov. 9. 1885.

DEPT. OF STATE
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RECEIVED

I have the honor to report my return to the United States from my mission as Agent to the States of the Congo Association, and, having completed the duties assigned to me, in accordance with instructions received from the Department, I beg to tender herewith my resignation.

In thus taking leave of you, my Secretary, I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without making known my thanks, and appreciation for the confidence reposed in me, and the uniform kindness which I have been the recipient of, at your hands.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient Servant.

H. H. Sibley

Congo."

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H. H. Sibley

"Congo"

Secretary of State
MAY 11 189

Buenos Aires 20th March 1886

Hon. T. F. Bayard
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

By the arrival of the American mail to-day I am in receipt of the "New-York Herald" of January 24th, which contains a letter from Mr. Henry M. Stanley, criticising in a most remarkable manner the official reports which I had the honor to make as agent of the United States to the States of the Congo Association. I have no wish to enter upon a controversy with Mr. Stanley, who rests placidly on the liberal support from the private purse of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and holds at command an important part of the Press columns of the world, chiefly because my duty was to the Government of the United States, and not to Mr. Stanley, as he appears to assume.

To you, Mr. Secretary, as the head of

the Department which honored me whith the appointment, I beg leave to adresse myself in this open letter to confront and answer the statements, innuendos, and misrepresentations made by Mr. Stanley evidently for the purpose of keeping afloat the Congo bauble, which he has found so pleasant and profitable, until he shall be able to drain a little more gold and glory from the coffers of His Majesty, and from a deluded public which he beguiles in dark ways across a still darker Continent.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, out of pure and elevated motives, thought to build an enduring monument to philanthrophy in equatorial Africa, and upon that desire Mr. Stanley has builded in London a private palace, where luxury abounds, extravagance dwells, and a costly museum has been erected, into which will dwindle the monument His Majesty thought to see rise in Central Africa; and it is not strange, therefore, that Mr. Stanley should be impatient with the utterance of the truth concerning the case.

Mr. Stanley's criticisms of my Report are based on disconnected and garbled extracts therefrom, and when he can no longer do this he has resort to personal detraction, which, however, fails to prove that the Congo Valley is paradise, which he, aided by the Almighty, has made. A cause which can only be

defended and debated by personal abuse is, from the beginning, a lost cause; and Mr. Stanley is so grossly guilty of this that no gentleman can discuss the matter with him, hence I am forced to adress myself to the head of the Department, which I have had the honor to serve, and to whom only I am responsible for my reports.

I am not blind, Mr. Secretary. I have never found a Livingstone, nor have I crossed a dark continent; but I have travelled where Mr. Stanley never thought of travelling; more miles, have endured as many hardships, and I cannot yield the evidence of my senses to his gorgeous descriptions, which are unsupported by other evidence, and which he has made so often that I am not prepared to say he does not sometimes think them true.

In my reports to the Government I have stated plain facts as they came under my observation, and from reliable officials of the African International Association, and you, Mr. Secretary, have seen the evidence of my statements. I thought this my duty, whereas Mr. Stanley and certain of his associates thought I should serve their schemes. I might have been blessed with the smiles and approval of these gentlemen had I but allowed Mr. Stanley to relieve me from the trouble of preparing my reports; indeed, I

fear I neglected a fine opportunity. for when I arrived in Brussels I was invited to Chateau Gingelom, the residence of ex. United States Minister, Henry S. Sanford, where was unfolded before me the scheme of the "Great Semipolitical Commercial Trading Company of the Congo" (capital to be raised in England) with the intimation that my fortune would be assured if I should make a prudent and practicable report in harmony with the proposed scheme. When it was known that I had neglected so fine an opportunity, and had made my reports on the basis of unadorned facts and unvarnished truth, I at once inherited the hatred, malice, and vituperation of Mr. Sanford and Mr. Stanley, and press, cable, telegraph, and platform were used against me. Ex. Minister Sanford was so good as to write me, at the same time, a letter of regret, that I had not allowed him to examine and revise my reports before sending them to the Department. This letter, with many others from Mr. Sanford, are at your disposal.

Let me suggest, Mr. Secretary, that you investigate the subject, and ascertain just why the United States took such an important part in the Berlin Conference, and why the Congress of the United States became sponsor for this so-called "Congo Free States" which, in fact,

had no existence. I know that every gentleman within the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government who participated in the consideration of the Congo question acted with the best intentions, and from the purest motives. The information upon which Congressional action was based came from one man, and that man was the Hon. Henry S. Sanford, ex. United States Minister to Belgium. While he resided in Washington, urging the passage of the Bill which gave recognition to States not in existence, his "blue ribbon dinners" where the talk of the town. I do not mean to insinuate that an American Legislator can be influenced by a dinner; far from it. But I have heard the ex-Minister of the United States declare time and again that he wrote the clause about the Congo which appeared in President Arthur's Message; that he supplied all the information to the Department of State about the Congo; that he passed the Bill in Congress which gave recognition to a State having no existence; and that he brought about the call for the Berlin Conference. The information which you would obtain by such an investigation would at least make an interesting chapter in the Congo Legislation.

Can any one believe for a moment that if Congo was as rich as it is reported to be, it would have remained three hundred years unexplored

except by the Portuguese, who knew every inch of county south of the Equator and west of Longitude 15 degrees East? Can you imagine, Mr. Secretary, that the English, who explored the valley of the Congo in the early part of the present century, would have abandoned it if they had found the great wealth claimed for it by Mr. Stanley? Is it possible that the enterprising Dutch traders could have remained two-hundred and twenty-five years at the mouth of the Congo an never heard of the wonderful deposits of wealth at their very doors? Mr. Stanley went down stream with the current. He could not turn back. He rarely ever landed during his perilous voyage, and if we are to believe him he had to fight his way across the dark Continent. Yet he comes to the sea with tales which are only equalled in the "Arabian Nights". I cannot deny but that, in part, he states the truth. I have only written in general of the country which I saw. But a distinguished English explorer, Lieutenant Cameron, of the Royal Navy, who went to Tanganyka and the Upper Congo, read the wonderful tales of Mr. Stanley; and in a public meeting held in Merchant's Court, Guildhall, Newcastle, February 23rd, 1885, Commander Cameron spoke as follows:

"No doubt many of them had read

what Mr. Stanley said in his speech at Manchester. Now he thought that in that speech Mr. Stanley drew a somewhat highly-colored picture. He talked of so many millions of people living in the basin of the Congo. He (Commander Cameron) knew there was a very large population, but he should not like to bind himself down to figures. He had made calculations on different data, and found that they varied so much in the results that he could not bind himself to any figure. Then there was the quantity of clothing the people would wear. There again, he thought Mr. Stanley's calculations were overdrawn. Again, in putting down the exports of the Lower Congo at over 2.000.000 pounds sterling at year, Mr. Stanley has got into error. He had taken a few of the largest trading establishments, struck and average between them and multiplied the result by the total number of such establishments, giving a trade for he Lower Congo which was far in excess of the actual fact"

"But the great advantage of the New Congo State to England lay in the adoption of Free Trade. Mr. Stanley in one letter said he had offered all this to England, and as England would not have it he would offer it to some one else, meaning by this sort of language that he would go to the French

or Germans and make the bargain with them. In the same strain he has been talking at Hamburg, Cologne, and Berlin, and had been asking for the "whole-hearted German" to go and take the trade up. Well "the whole-hearted German" had been taking the Cameroons, and the effect had been that the Natives refused to have anything to do with him"

Mr. Secretary, I have never stated, as has been reported, that I would cause the ruin of Mr. Stanley, nor have I suggested even that I would creat a sensation. I did state to the officials in the Congo country that if I lived to get out I would tell the truth about the county as I saw it. I have in my possession to-day letters from many of these same officials, requesting me to make an exposé of the whole affair, and other letters from the same gentlemen thanking me for having told the truth to the King (meaning Leopold II)s, and for having published it to the world. I had the pleasure to place in the hands of Col. Stanley, President of the Association, an autographic letter from one of the highest officials in the Congo, which letter was an appeal for medicines, stores, and for doctors to attend the sick, and I had later advices from the author of that letter thanking me and saying

that the Brussels people had taken partial notice of the request.

Mr. Stanley's statement as to the number of men who have been employed by the Association, and the number who have died, may be correct, but, if so, it does not tally with the information which I received from the officials of the Association. In my opinion, it is as far from the truth as is his statement, published in his latest book of romance, that the Congo States have a sea frontage on the Atlantic of 380 miles, when the fact is they have just thirty-eight miles. He is very careful not to speak of the numerous expeditions, sent by various Governments and Geographical Societies, which have been completely annihilated. He is careful not to mention the deaths of Dr. Nachtigal, Lieut. Schultz, Dr. Comber, Mr. Craven, Mr. Craven, Mr. M'Millan, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Condet, Mr. Farrar, and many others not connected with the Association, but whose deaths were caused by the bad climate of the Congo. There may be errors in my reports, but the wholesale charge made by Mr. Stanley that they are gross exaggerations is maliciously false; and to you, Mr. Secretary, I have demonstrated that the exaggerations are

on the side of the great explorer, who has mapped out a country covering an area of 1.500.000 square miles, without ever having left the river which flows throught its centre. Mr. Stanley's writings are romantic, to say the least, and his "Across the Dark Continent" and "The Free States of the Congo, and how they were Founded" can hardly be accepted as proof positive that he is right and I am wrong, since his works are openly denounced by African explorers of character as gross exaggerations.

I have never in any way associated the name of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Col. Strauch, Mr. Stanley, nor any other person or persons directly identified with the Congo scheme with fraud, nor have I represented them as "deluding the public with false reports, and enticing innocent persons to their doom". I have, in discharging my duty, stated the condition of affairs in the Congo as I found them; and as Mr. Stanley was the father of the so-called Free States, I imagine that his egotism has been wounded.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians said to me that my Report simply confirmed the information which had come to him; and His Majesty remarked in the same breath

"that Mr. Stanley would never be appointed Governor of the Congo". It is all very well for Mr. Stanley to tell the readers of the "New-York Herald" what he might write about. If he were to write less fiction and more truth, I should have some hope that the Congo States might succeed under the wise and judicious administration of Sir Francis de Winton. I do not question the wealth of the Upper Congo country. Other travellers do, however. I simply say that the county through which I travelled is worthless after passing Vivi, and that white men cannot live there. With money, it is possible to build a railway around the Rapids, or even across to Zanzibar. But I venture to say that to take out one dollar's worth of produce by means of this road the cost will be three dollars. Capitalists will, at least, investigate before they invest their money. Naturally, with the personal guarantee of Leopold II., the money can be raised, but never upon the guarantee of the Free States of the Congo. Has Mr. Stanley ever heard of the Dom Pedro II Railway of Brazil, which was constructed by the Imperial Government, and which runs to the great rich coffee fields of the interior? The first one hundred and fifty miles passes through a country

which yields little or nothing; yet beyond, on the high lands, its riches are unparalleled. Two trains each day pass over this line in both directions heavily laden with provisions and stores for the interior and with coffee for export. The passenger traffic too is large. Yet this railway has never been made to pay its running expenses. Does Mr. Stanley expect better results from his Congo Railway.

The names which figure in Mr. Stanley's list as having served three years in the Congo country can be very largely culled down. Mr Tugman was there less than two years, and I carried him in my arms on board the steamer which took him to England, and, though ill myself, I nursed him back to life. Dr. Allard never went to the interior beyond Vivi. He established the first house, near Boma, and called it a hospital, from which very few ever escaped alive, after once passing within its portal, and from which Dr. Allard was compelled to flee three times, taking refuge in the salubrious climes of Hossamedes, in South Angola. Mr. Lehrman was never on the Congo east of Vivi, and he went with me to Vivi for the first time. His service was at Granville, and in the valley of the Quillu, where he has left a most excellent record. Soulez, Hicik, Shaw, Valehe.

and many others were in Europe when I left, broken in health. Mr. Stanley writes fervently of the little handful of brave men who did manage to pull through the three years of contract time; but he does not refer to the hundreds of others who, if alive to day, are helpless, hopeless invalids the result of their engagement to serve the International Association in this fever-stricken country. Nor does he mention the fact that ninety per cent of the missionaries who have gone to this country have died; or, if living, are invalids. Mr. Secretary, I have the names of every man who has entered the service up to the 1st. of April 1885, and the notes under the head of "Where are they now?" make a sad chapter in my memoranda of travel.

The suggestion that I was requested by the American Minister in Berlin to leave during the sitting of the Conference is false, and I need only refer you to the official correspondence on file in the Department. Mr. Sanford and Mr. Stanley suggested it. They did not want me there, yet it was only out of courtesy to the American Minister that Mr. Sanford was admitted to the Conference at all. He knocked loudly for three days before the doors were open to him. He went there to advocate his pet "semi political

- commercial" scheme. Do you not remember how quickly, quietly and permanently he was suppressed? Of the munificent sum of $ 15.000 to which Mr. Stanley refers, he knows very well that no such sum was used by me. To the Congo Fund to-day there is a balance of about $ 12.000.

Mr. Secretary, I propose that you appoint two special agents and allow me to name a third, and let this Commission go over the same ground which I traversed. I will pay one-third of the expense, and if the majority of the Commission do not sustain my reports in every particular, I will pay it all. I will gladly be the pilot, and take them step by step over the same ground. My own losses consequent to the acceptance of the Congo Mission were five times greater than the entire sum voted by Congress, yet I can stand a little more for the sake of the vindication of the truth and the exposure of pompous pretence.

It is an easy matter for you, Mr. Secretary, to prove whether or not Mr. Stanley writes the truth, when he says that coal can be bought to-day in the Congo for $ 13.75 per ton. Please send to the Navy Department and get the vouchers for coal purchased for the United States

steamers "Lancaster" and "Kearsarge" while they were lying at the mouth of the river. The price paid was $28 per ton, and I heard of a small cargo having been shipped for account of the United States Navy from London which cost, laid down in the Congo, above $30 per ton.

Mr. Stanley characterises the statement which I make that the Congo traveller must wade through swamps as "an absurd untruth". I waded through swamps waist deep in the dry season and through one terrible slough was guided by one of Mr. Stanley's most trusted followers, Lieut. Miller, and with Captain Soulez and a large caravan, I swam two rivers, which should have been bridged with some of the fine timber about which Mr. Stanley raves, but which no one can find.

I saw and traversed about two miles of Mr. Stanley's road, which had been cut through stubble and small forest, bordering the river; but I was not able to find the fifteen miles of forest road of which he writes.

I saw some [illegible] of Mr. Stanley's wonderful mountains washed away in a day, leaving only pyramids of clay, towering to great

heights. I have stated where solid granite is to be found; but the mountains which I saw were principally of crumbly slate, and the "grim rocky mountains of the Lower Congo" of which Mr. Stanley's book treats, are few and far between. There are rocks and boulders, as I have stated, along the river, but the mighty Congo has, nevertheless, channelled for itself a course trough slate, which the photographs from Mr. Stanley's camera clearly depict. Does Mr. Stanley mean to say that there are no mountains of earth, of clay, of slate?

Again, Mr. Stanley asserts that I have never seen nakedness among the natives of Central Africa. Had he quoted correctly from my Report, he would have given an explanatory clause. I enclose herewith two photographs, one of a male and one of a female. The camera has been faithful to its work, and I ask you to search out the slightest article of clothing, except the beads and brass rings which I have described.

Other photographs I will file with the Department for Mr. Stanley's inspection when he shall honor the States with his presence. In the United States Museum, Washington, there may be seen many full-dress costumes of African ladies, and which might easily be enclosed in an ordinary letter envelope.

Mr. Stanley writes of schools in the

Congo Valley, and questions the veracity of my reports on this subject. He refers particularly to Palla Balla, and States that a flourishing school exists there. It is not true. The school and mission-houses which were constructed in Palla Balla were destroyed by the natives while I was in the county. The Missionaries have made extraordinary efforts to teach a few boys, who have been gathered about the stations; but to quote from my Report "I have yet to see a Congo man, woman, or child with whom the Missionaries have made any progress".

I have stated in my Reports that beyond Leopoldville explorations have not been made, excepting along the river and its branches, where upon Mr. Stanley, with characteristic promptness, proclaims it untrue, and mentions the names of persons whom he claims have explored an area of 45.000 square miles between the Congo, Gordon Bennett, and the Niaddi. Will you take the trouble, Mr. Secretary, to look at the map, and follow north on the longitude of De Brazzaville? You will find all of the county about which Mr. Stanley is so particular to specify, west of the line laid down by me. I do not believe that 4.500 square miles of the Congo Valley have ever been surveyed. The descriptive maps are from Mr. Stanley's vivid imagination.

Mr. Stanley boldly asserts that

vegetables are grown sufficient for the wants of the employees. Under the shade of a tree in Kinchassa a few radishes and potatoes were produced; and in the cemetery near Vivi Sir Francis de Winton tenderly nursed to maturity a few tomatoes; but, all told, a peck measure would easily contain the vegetables grown in the Congo Valley. In many parts it is even difficult to grow brushwood for fuel, and along the upper river, where Mr. Stanley reports the existence of vast forests, the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining fuel for the steam launches.

In this manner, I might go on to the ends of Mr. Stanley's chapter, but what good can it do? Proverb says "If you answer a fool after his own folly you are apt to drift into his own way." I cannot make this application to Mr. Stanley, yet the manner in which he writes up the "great Congo country", and the promptness with which he rushes into print whenever the Congo is seen through other and better eyes than his own is simply folly. Can you name an instance where criticism, unfavorable to Stanley's idea of Congo, has not been instantly met with personal attacks from the pen of this great explorer? The suggestion that I was too friendly with the Portuguese, and that I wanted to create a sensation

is as foul as it is false. I wished to be just, and this is what Mr. Stanley cannot understand. Time will tell whether my reports will "pass muster" or not. I drew but a mild picture, Mr. Secretary. Mr. Stanley says that five Americans have been in the service of the Association. He even gives the names. Do those names, with one exception, strike you, Mr Secretary, as being American? Mr. Montgomery James, of Philadelphia, is the only American in the service of the Association. He may be dead for aught I know. I left him at Isanghila helpless, too weak to be carried to the sea. Mr. Stanley never wanted an American in the Congo. He so declared most emphatically to the U. S. Vice Consul General in London (Col. Mitchell), who had corresponded with the officials of the Association with a view of entering the service.

The trade of the Congo, about which Mr. Stanley raves, is the trade of the coast between the Equator and 13 deg. South; the sea coast and longitude 13.45 deg. East; and my reports explain minutely how the produce is gathered, shipped to the Congo, and thence to Europe.

The final summing up of the work of the Berlin Conference proves conclusively:

1- That England wanted nothing to do with the Congo, but that she wanted to be let alone on the Niger.

2- That Germany wanted nothing of the Congo, but that she did want Zanzibar.

3- That France wanted only the Niadi Quillu, which she got. And:

4- That Portugal wanted to be let alone in the country south of the Congo.

The eloquence of Messrs. Stanley and Sanford secured the recognition of the Free States under the sovereignty of Leopold II of Belgium; but as soon as this recognition was made known the Chamber of Belgium declared almost unanimously that Belgium should in no way become responsible for the acts of her King in connection with the Congo, the sovereignty of which he had assumed only in his private capacity.

Mr. Stanley has tried in vain to raise capital with which to develop the Congo. He has organised companies for commercial purposes; but all have fallen, as did the famous Manchester trading company, which took the trouble to investigate before calling for funds from its subscribers. All the reports of great loans for the Congo are

without foundation in fact; and the country remains to-day quite as Mr Stanley found it, and so on, in my opinion, it will remain for all time to come.

The French missionary, Father Augouard, whom it was my pleasure to meet at De Brazzaville, has recently published in the "Missions Catholiques" of Paris, an account of his journey from Stanley Pool to the Equator. He states that "The river-side tribes make the Europeans anything but welcome, and at many places he was refused both food and fuel". He further states that he was obliged to keep away from the banks of the river in order to avoid sanguinary encounters with the natives". Father Augouard asserts "that many of the stations will have to be evacuated".

Dr. Lenz, commander of the Austrian Expedition which has just returned from the Congo, has reported to his Government at great length, the report being a flat contradiction of the rose-colored views presented by Mr. Stanley. He advises his countrymen to keep away from the Congo.

Lieutenant Hammerns, of the Swedish Army, just from the Congo, reports in "Nya Dagligt Allehanda", Stockholm, January 19. 1886: "The climate of the Congo is so bad that

a European cannot live there. The country is rich far up the river, but can never be made available for commercial purposes".

Charles Chaillé Long, soldier, traveller, gentleman, who knows Central Africa thoroughly, delivered an address before a large audience in Chicago, December 17th 1885. He was questioned as to the correctness of my reports, and his reply was "I know the Congo country well, and agree with Mr. Tisdel. He has stated only the plain truth". (See "Chicago Evening Journal", Dec. 18, 1885).

Lieut. Taunt, United States Navy who was to have been my companion, but which pleasure was denied me by reason of unforeseen circumstances, returned from the Congo in December 1885. This gallant officer confirms, in every particular my own reports. He reached a higher point on the river than I did, and the far inland country of which he writes so favorably is a country which I did not see, and about which I have not written.

Of these far-up countries I cannot speak; but I prefer to believe the statements of men of well-known experience and undoubted veracity to those of Mr. Stanley, who, as a distinguished African traveller writes me "is nothing if

he is not sensational:

I have in my possession more than one hundred letters from travellers, missionaries, officials, and employees of the African Association, confirming in every particular my own views upon the Congo, as expressed in my Reports. I have nothing to subduct therefrom. I have stated only facts, as they appeared to me, following closely the instructions which I had the honor to receive from your illustrious predecessor. My latest advices from the Congo are up to January 29th; and while in some places an improved condition of affairs is reported, the general tone of the latest letters indicates a positive apprehension of inability much longer to cope successfully with the climate, the natives, and the monotony of this useless possession.

To-day the cable informs me that His Majesty the King of the Belgians has appointed De Brazza to be Governor-General of the Congo Free States. I congratulate him upon the selection. Yet my surprise is, nevertheless, great. In October 1885, when I was honored by His Majesty with an audience, Mr. De Brazza was characterised as a man without principle, and wholly unworthy of notice, or even respect.

His Majesty was particularly severe upon Mr. De Brazza, and enumerated many acts of perfidy, as reported to him by Mr. Stanley. Lest this may be denied, it may not be out of place to state that the American Minister, who presented me, was a witness to the denunciation of Mr. De Brazza. At the same time, Mr. Stanley was loud in his uncomplimentary comments about De Brazza; and you cannot fail to call to mind the excitement which was produced by Stanley's somewhat famous speech, delivered at a dinner given in his honor at the Hotel Continental, Paris. De Brazza with his usual good sense, excused this as a postprandial speech, where wine had spoken, not the man. I refer to this only by way of parenthesis, not wishing or intending to violate any secrets, but to show that His Majesty the King of the Belgians has changed his mind, and that now he calls to his aid the man who, of all others, Mr. Stanley has most cruelly and bitterly assailed. Certain it is, and well it is, the King has not appointed Mr. Stanley to be Governor General of the Congo. I regret that I am compelled to refer to this incident; and I am sure His Majesty will pardone me, since he himself has found out his mistake and rectified it. He will find many more; and I might point them out now; but

I wish not to be an informer; and, unless driven to it, I cannot betray secrets which His Majesty confided to me.

You were kind enough, Mr. Secretary, to return to me the many letters which you had in your possession, and which confirmed my reports. You remarked at the time that they were of too personal a nature to be filed in the Department, and that my statements had been fully corroborated. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Those letters, with many others of later date, are again at your disposal; and I covet the most thorough investigation as to my every act in the matter of my services as Agent of the United States to the States of the Congo Association. I regret that I was not in the States when the attack was made upon me by Mr. Stanley, that I might have answered him promptly; and from documentary proofs, which are deposited in Washington, and which can be produced upon receipt of a cablegram from your Department demanding them, and which also will cause my speedy return to my own country, to which I am loyal in every thought and act. My defence, if any there be needed, will be made amongst my own people.

I do not believe that Americans must

or should want anything to do with Central Africa. If they do, I warn them to study well my reports before taking action; and it is my belief that only through the recommendations which I have had the honor to submit can Americans ever hope to gain a desirable foothold on the shores of the dark Continent which I was sent to inspect, and upon which I have conscientiously reported.

General Gordon, who gave up his life in Khartoum, a sacrifice to his convictions, and that the honor of England might be maintained, wrote of the Upper Nile as follows: "The Soudan is a useless possession. Ever was so, and ever will be so. Larger than Germany, France, and Spain together, and mostly barren. No one who has ever lived in the Soudan can escape the reflection, 'What a useless possession in this land!' Few men can stand its fearful monotony and deadly climate." Had the brave General Gordon applied these words to the Congo, no more condensed or truthful description of the country could have been given than these lines imply.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

W. O. Tisdel

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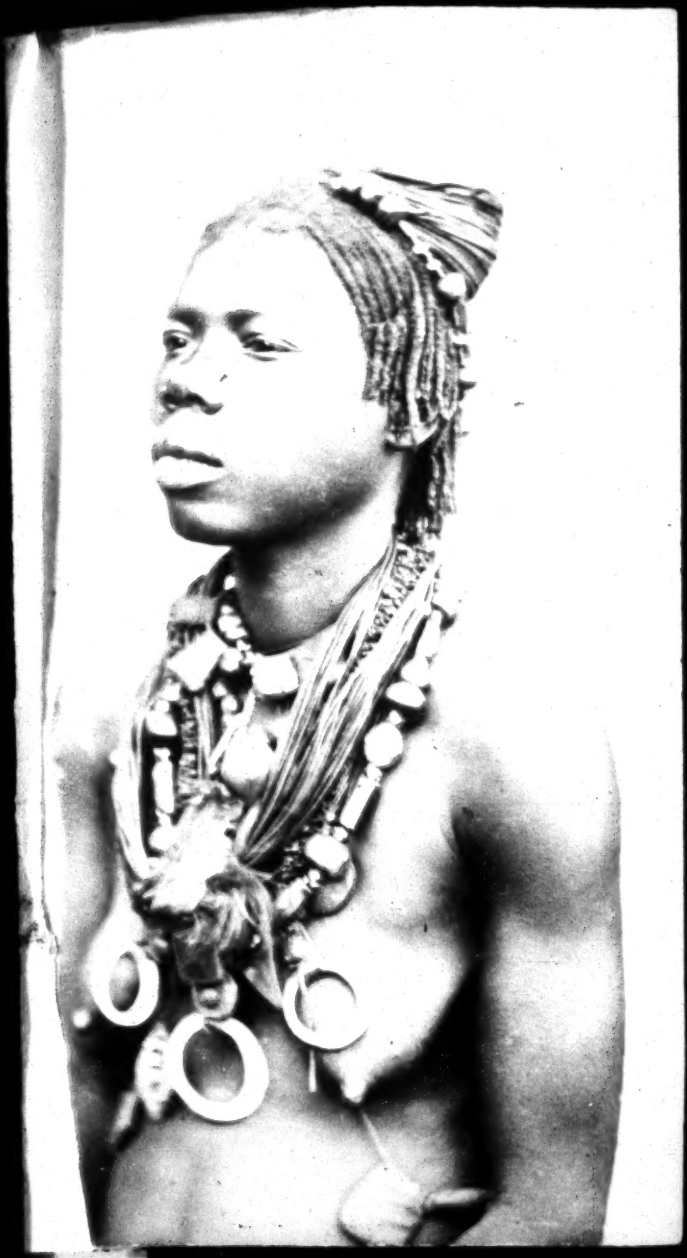

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Evangelo Roma

Photographs to go —
Compton's letter to
Secretary of State.

Others now in Washington
to be filed with the Dept.

Mr. Tisdel to Mr. Bayard.

"CONGO"

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LETTER FROM MR. W. P. TISDEL, LATE AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE STATES OF THE CONGO ASSOCIATION, TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON, IN REPLY TO THE CRITICISMS OF MR. HENRY M. STANLEY.

502 *Calle Florida*,
Buenos Aires, March 20, 1886.

HON. T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Sir,—

By the arrival of the American mail to-day I am in receipt of the "New York Herald" of January 24th, which contains a letter from Mr. Henry M. Stanley, criticising in a most remarkable manner the official reports which I had the honor to make as agent of the United States to the States of the Congo Association. I have no wish to enter upon a controversy with Mr. Stanley, who rests placidly on the liberal support from the private purse of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and holds at command an important part of the Press columns of the world, chiefly because my duty was to the Government of the United States, and *not* to Mr. Stanley, as he appears to assume.

To you, Mr. Secretary, as the head of the Department which honored me with the appointment, I beg leave to address myself in this open letter to confront and answer the statements, innuendos, and misrepresentations made by Mr. Stanley evidently for the purpose of keeping afloat the Congo bauble, which he has found so pleasant and profitable, until he shall be able to drain a little more gold and glory from the coffers of His Majesty, and from a deluded public which he beguiles in dark ways across a still darker Continent.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, out of pure and elevated motives, thought to build an enduring monument to philanthropy in equatorial Africa; and upon that desire Mr. Stanley has builded in London a private palace, where luxury abounds, extravagance dwells, and a costly museum has been erected, into which will dwindle the monument His Majesty thought to see rise in Central Africa; and it is not strange, therefore, that Mr. Stanley should be impatient with the utterance of the truth concerning the case.

Mr. Stanley's criticisms of my Report are based on disconnected and garbled extracts therefrom, and when he can no longer do this he

has resort to personal detraction, which, however, fails to prove that the Congo Valley is the paradise which he, unaided by the Almighty, has made. A cause which can only be defended and debated by personal abuse is, from the beginning, a lost cause; and Mr. Stanley is so grossly guilty of this that no gentleman can discuss the matter with him; hence I am forced to address myself to the head of the Department, which I have had the honor to serve, and to whom only I am responsible for my reports.

I am not blind, Mr. Secretary. I have never found a Livingstone, nor have I crossed a dark continent; but I have travelled where Mr. Stanley never thought of travelling; more miles, have endured as many hardships, and I cannot yield the evidence of my senses to his gorgeous descriptions, which are unsupported by other evidence, and which he has made so often that I am not prepared to say he does not sometimes think them true.

In my reports to the Government I have stated plain facts as they came under my observation, and from *reliable* officials of the African International Association; and you, Mr. Secretary, have seen the evidence of my statements. I thought this my duty, whereas Mr. Stanley and certain of his associates thought I should serve their schemes. I might have been blessed with the smiles and approval of these gentlemen had I but allowed Mr. Stanley to relieve me from the trouble of preparing my reports; indeed, I fear I neglected a fine opportunity, for when I arrived in Brussels I was invited to Chateau Gingelom, the residence of ex.-United States Minister, Henry S. Sanford, where was unfolded before me the scheme of the "Great Semi-Political Commercial Trading Company of the Congo" (capital to be raised in England) with the intimation that my fortune would be assured if I should make a prudent and practicable report in harmony with the proposed scheme. When it was known that I had neglected so fine an opportunity; and had made my reports on the basis of unadorned facts and unvarnished truth, I at once inherited the hatred, malice, and vituperation of Mr. Sanford and Mr. Stanley, and press, cable, telegraph, and platform were used against me. Ex-Minister Sanford was so good as to write me, at the same time, a letter of regret, that I had not allowed him to examine and revise my reports before sending them to the Department This letter, with many others from Mr. Sanford, are at your disposal.

Let me suggest, Mr. Secretary, that you investigate the subject, and ascertain just why the United States took such an important part in the Berlin Conference, and why the Congress of the United States became sponsor for this so-called "Congo Free States," which, in fact, had no existence. I know that every gentleman within the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government who participated in the consideration of the Congo question acted with the best intentions, and from the purest motives. The information upon which Congressional action was based came from one man, and that man was the Hon. Henry S Sanford, ex-United States Minister to Belgium. While he resided in Washington, urging the passage of

the Bill which gave recognition to States not in existence, his "blue ribbon dinners" were the talk of the town. I do not mean to insinuate that an American Legislator can be influenced by a dinner; far from it. But I have heard the ex-Minister of the United States declare time and again that he wrote the clause about the Congo which appeared in President Arthur's Message; that *he* supplied all the information to the Department of State about the Congo; that *he* passed the Bill in Congress which gave recognition to a State having no existence: and that *he* brought about the call for the Berlin Conference. The information which you would obtain by such an investigation would at least make an interesting chapter in the history of Congo Legislation.

Can any one believe for a moment that if Congo was as rich as it is reported to be, it would have remained three hundred years unexplored except by the Portuguese, who knew every inch of country south of the Equator and west of Longitude 15 degrees East? Can you imagine, Mr. Secretary, that the English, who explored the valley of the Congo in the early part of the present century, would have abandoned it if they had found the great wealth claimed for it by Mr. Stanley? Is it possible that the enterprising Dutch traders could have remained two hundred and twenty-five years at the mouth of the Congo and never heard of the wonderful deposits of wealth at their very doors? Mr. Stanley went down stream with the current. He could not turn back. He rarely ever landed during his perilous voyage, and if we are to believe him he had to fight his way across the dark Continent. Yet he comes to the sea with tales which are only equalled in the "Arabian Nights." I cannot deny but that, in part, he states the truth. I have only written in general of the country which I saw. But a distinguished English explorer, Lieutenant Cameron, of the Royal Navy, who went to Tanganyka and the Upper Congo, read the wonderful tales of Mr. Stanley; and in a public meeting, held in Merchants' Court, Guildhall, Newcastle, February 23rd, 1885, Commander Cameron spoke as follows:—

"No doubt many of them had read what Mr. Stanley said in his speech at Manchester. Now he thought that in that speech Mr. Stanley drew a somewhat highly-colored picture. He talked of so many millions of people living in the basin of the Congo. He (Commander Cameron) knew there was a very large population, but he should not like to bind himself down to figures. He had made calculations on different data, and found that they varied so much in the results that he could not bind himself to any figure. Then there was the quantity of clothing the people would wear. Then, again, he thought Mr. Stanley's calculations were overdrawn. Again, in putting down the exports of the Lower Congo at over 2,000,000 pounds sterling a year, Mr. Stanley has got into error. He had taken a few of the largest trading establishments, struck an average between them and multiplied the result by the total number of such establishments, giving a trade for the Lower Congo which was far in excess of the actual fact."

"But the great advantage of the New Congo State to England lay in the adoption of Free Trade. Mr. Stanley in one letter said he had offered all this to England, and as England would not have it he would offer it to some one else, meaning by this sort of language that he would go to the French or Germans and make the bargain with them. In the same strain he has been talking at Hamburg, Cologne, and Berlin, and had been asking for the "whole-hearted German" to go and take the trade up. Well, "the whole-hearted German" had been taking the Cameroons, and the effect had been that the Natives refused to have anything to do with him."

Mr. Secretary, I have never stated, as has been reported, that I would cause the ruin of Mr. Stanley, nor have I suggested even that I would create a sensation. I did state to the officials in the Congo country that if I lived to get out I would tell the truth about the country as I saw it. I have in my possession to-day letters from many of these same officials, requesting me to make an exposé of the whole affair, and other letters from the same gentlemen thanking me for having told the truth to the King (meaning Leopold II.), and for having published it to the world. I had the pleasure to place in the hands of Col. Strauch, President of the Association, an autographic letter from one of the highest officials in the Congo, which letter was an appeal for medicines, stores, and for doctors to attend the sick, and I had later advices from the author of that letter thanking me and saying that the Brussels people had taken *partial* notice of the request.

Mr. Stanley's statement as to the number of men who have been employed by the Association, and the number who have died, may be correct, but, if so, it does not tally with the information which I received from the officials of the Association. In my opinion, it is as far from the truth as is his statement, published in his latest book of romance, that the Congo States have a sea frontage on the Atlantic of 380 miles, when the fact is they have just *thirty-eight miles*. He is very careful not to speak of the numerous expeditions, sent by various Governments and Geographical Societies, which have been completely annihilated. He is careful not to mention the deaths of Dr. Nachtigal, Lieut. Schultz, Dr. Comber, Mr. Craven, Mr. M'Millan, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Condet, Mr. Faron, and many others not connected with the Association, but whose deaths were caused by the bad climate of the Congo. There may be errors in my reports, but the wholesale charge made by Mr. Stanley that they are gross exaggerations is maliciously false; and to you, Mr. Secretary, I have demonstrated that the exaggerations are on the side of the great explorer, who has mapped out a country covering an area of 1,500,000 square miles, without ever having left the river which flows through its centre. Mr. Stanley's writings are romantic, to say the least, and his "Across the Dark Continent" and "The Free States of the Congo, and how they were Founded," can hardly be accepted as proof positive that he is right and I am wrong, since his works are openly denounced by African explorers of *character* as gross exaggerations.

I have never in any way associated the name of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Col. Strauch, Mr. Stanley, nor any other person or persons directly identified with the Congo scheme, with fraud, nor have I represented them as "deluding the public with false reports, and enticing innocent persons to their doom." I have, in discharging my duty, stated the condition of affairs in the Congo as I found them; and as Mr. Stanley was the father of the so-called Free States, I imagine that his egotism has been wounded.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians said to me that my Report simply confirmed the information which had come to him; and His Majesty remarked in the same breath "that Mr. Stanley would never be appointed Governor of the Congo." It is all very well for Mr. Stanley to tell the readers of the "New York Herald" what he *might* write about. If he were to write less fiction and more truth, I should have some hope that the Congo States might succeed under the wise and judicious administration of Sir Francis de Winton. I do not question the wealth of the Upper Congo country. Other travellers do, however. I simply say that the country through which I travelled is worthless after passing Vivi, and that white men cannot live there. With money, it is possible to build a railway around the Rapids, or even across to Zanzibar. But I venture to say that to take out one dollar's worth of produce by means of this road the cost will be three dollars. Capitalists will, at least, investigate before they invest their money. Naturally, with the personal guarantee of Leopold II., the money can be raised, but never upon the guarantee of the Free States of the Congo. Has Mr. Stanley ever heard of the Dom Pedro II. Railway of Brazil, which was constructed by the Imperial Government, and which runs to the great rich coffee fields of the interior? The first one hundred and fifty miles passes through a country which yields little or nothing; yet beyond, on the highlands, its riches are unparalleled. Two trains each day pass over this line in both directions heavily laden with provisions and stores for the interior and with coffee for export. The passenger traffic too is large. Yet this railway has never been made to pay its running expenses. Does Mr. Stanley expect better results from his Congo Railway?

The names which figure in Mr. Stanley's list as having served three years in the Congo country can be very largely culled down. Mr. Tugman was there less than two years, and I carried him in my arms on board the steamer which took him to England, and, though ill myself, I nursed him back to life. Dr. Allard never went to the interior beyond Vivi. He established the pest house, near Boma, and called it a hospital, from which very few ever escaped alive, after once passing within its portal, and from which Dr. Allard was compelled to flee three times, taking refuge in the salubrious climes of Mossamedes, in South Angola. Mr. Lehrman was never on the Congo east of Vivi, and he went with me to Vivi for the first time. His service was at Grantville, and in the valley of the Quillu, where he has left a most excellent record. Soulez, Micik, Shaw, Valcke, and many

others were in Europe when I left, broken in health. Mr. Stanley writes fervently of the little handful of brave men who did manage to pull through the three years of contract time; but he does not refer to the hundreds of others who, if alive to day, are helpless, hopeless invalids—the result of their engagement to serve the International Association in this fever-stricken country. Nor does he mention the fact that ninety per cent. of the missionaries who have gone to this country have died; or, if living, are invalids. Mr. Secretary, I have the names of every man who has entered the service up to the 1st of April, 1885, and the notes under the head of "Where are they now?" make a sad chapter in my memoranda of travel.

The suggestion that I was requested by the American Minister in Berlin to leave during the sitting of the Conference is false, and I need only refer you to the official correspondence on file in the Department. Mr. Sanford and Mr. Stanley suggested it. They did not want me there, yet it was only out of courtesy to the American Minister that Mr. Sanford was admitted to the Conference at all. He knocked loudly for three days before the doors were open to him. He went there to advocate his pet "semi political-commercial" scheme. Do you not remember how quickly, quietly and permanently he was suppressed? Of the munificent sum of $15,000 to which Mr. Stanley refers, he knows very well that no such sum was used by me. To the Congo Fund to-day there is a balance of about $12,000.

Mr. Secretary, I propose that you appoint two special agents and allow me to name a third, and let this Commission go over the same ground which I traversed. I will pay one-third of the expense, and if the majority of the Commission do not sustain my reports in every particular, I will pay it all. I will gladly be the pilot, and take them step by step over the same ground. My own losses consequent to the acceptance of the Congo Mission were five times greater than the entire sum voted by Congress, yet I can stand a little more for the sake of the vindication of the truth and the exposure of pompous pretence.

It is an easy matter for you, Mr. Secretary, to prove whether or not Mr. Stanley writes the truth, when he says that coal can be bought to-day in the Congo for $13.75 per ton. Please send to the Navy Department and get the vouchers for coal purchased for the United States steamers "Lancaster" and "Kearsarge" while they were lying at the mouth of the river. The price paid was $28 per ton, and I heard of a small cargo having been shipped for account of the United States Navy from London which cost, laid down in the Congo, above $30 per ton.

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Again, Mr. Stanley asserts that I have never seen nakedness among the natives of Central Africa. Had he quoted correctly from my Report, he would have given an explanatory clause. I enclose herewith two photographs, one of a male and one of a female The camera has been faithful to its work, and I ask you to search out the slightest article of clothing, except the beads and brass rings which I have described. Other photographs I will file with the Department for Mr. Stanley's inspection when he shall honor the States with his presence. In the United States Museum, Washington, there may be seen many full-dress costumes of African ladies, and which might easily be enclosed in an ordinary letter envelope.

Mr. Stanley writes of schools in the Congo Valley, and questions the veracity of my reports on this subject. He refers particularly to Palla Balla, and states that a flourishing school exists there. It is not true. The school and mission-houses which were constructed in Palla Balla were destroyed by the natives while I was in the country. The Missionaries have made extraordinary efforts to teach a few boys, who have been gathered about the stations; but, to quote from my Report, "I have yet to see a Congo man, woman, or child with whom the Missionaries have made any progress."

I have stated in my Reports that beyond Leopoldville explorations have not been made, excepting along the river and its branches, whereupon Mr. Stanley, with characteristic promptness, proclaims it untrue, and mentions the names of persons whom he claims have explored an area of 45,000 square miles between the Congo, Gordon Bennett, and the Niaddi. Will you take the trouble, Mr. Secretary, to look at the map, and follow north on the longitude of De Brazzaville? You will find all of the country about which Mr. Stanley is so particular to specify, west of the line laid down by me. I do not believe that 4,500 square miles of the Congo Valley have ever been surveyed. The descriptive maps are from Mr. Stanley's vivid imagination.

Mr. Stanley boldly asserts that vegetables are grown sufficient for the wants of the employees. Under the shade of a tree in Kinchasa a few radishes and potatoes were produced; and in the cemetery near Vivi Sir Francis de Winton tenderly nursed to maturity a few tomatoes;

but, all told, a peck measure would easily contain the vegetables grown in the Congo Valley. In many parts it is even difficult to grow brushwood for fuel, and along the upper river, where Mr. Stanley reports the existence of vast forests, the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining fuel for the steam launches.

In this manner, I might go on to the end of Mr. Stanley's chapter, but what good can it do? Proverb says "If you answer a fool after his own folly you are apt to drift into his own way." I cannot make this application to Mr Stanley, yet the manner in which he writes up the "great Congo country," and the promptness with which he rushes into print whenever the Congo is seen through other and better eyes than his own is simply folly. Can you name an instance where criticism, unfavorable to Stanley's idea of Congo, has not been instantly met with personal attacks from the pen of this great explorer? The suggestion that I was too friendly with the Portuguese, and that I wanted to create a sensation, is as foul as it is false. I wished to be just, and this is what Mr. Stanley cannot understand. Time will tell whether my reports will "pass muster" or not. I drew but a mild picture, Mr. Secretary Mr. Stanley says that *five* Americans have been in the service of the Association. He even gives the names. Do those names, with one exception, strike you, Mr. Secretary, as being American? Mr. Montgomery James, of Philadelphia, is the only American in the service of the Association. He may be dead for aught I know. I left him at Isanghila helpless, too weak to be carried to the sea. Mr. Stanley never wanted an American in the Congo He so declared most emphatically to the U.S. Vice-Consul General in London (Col. Mitchell), who had corresponded with the officials of the Association with a view of entering the service.

The trade of the Congo, about which Mr. Stanley raves, is the *trade of the coast* between the Equator and 13 deg. South; the sea coast and longitude 13 45 deg. East; and my reports explain minutely how the produce is gathered, shipped to the Congo, and thence to Europe.

The final summing up of the work of the Berlin Conference proves conclusively—

1. That England wanted nothing to do with the Congo, but that she wanted to be let alone on the Niger.

2. That Germany wanted nothing of the Congo, but that she did want Zanzibar.

3. That France wanted only the Niaddi Quillu, which she got. And

4. That Portugal wanted to be let alone in the country south of the Congo.

The eloquence of Messrs. Stanley and Sanford secured the recognition of the Free States under the sovereignty of Leopold II. of Belgium; but as soon as this recognition was made known the Chamber of Belgium declared almost unanimously that Belgium should in no way become responsible for the acts of her King in connection with the Congo, the sovereignty of which he had assumed only in his private capacity.

Mr. Stanley has tried in vain to raise capital with which to *develop* the Congo. He has organised companies for commercial purposes; but all have fallen, as did the famous Manchester trading company, which took the trouble to investigate before calling for funds from its subscribers. All the reports of great loans for the Congo are without foundation in fact; and the country remains to-day quite as Mr. Stanley found it, and so, in my opinion, it will remain for all time to come.

The French missionary, Father Augouard, whom it was my pleasure to meet at De Brazzaville, has recently published in the "Missions Catholiques," of Paris, an account of his journey from Stanley Pool to the Equator. He states that "The river-side tribes make the Europeans anything but welcome, and at many places he was refused both food and fuel." He further states that he "was obliged to keep away from the banks of the river in order to avoid sanguinary encounters with the natives." Father Argouard asserts "that many of the stations will have to be evacuated."

Dr. Lenz, commander of the Austrian Expedition which has just returned from the Congo, has reported to his Government at great length, the report being a flat contradiction of the rose-colored views presented by Mr. Stanley. He advises his countrymen to keep away from the Congo.

Lieutenant Wannerns, of the Swedish Army, just from the Congo, reports in "Nya Daglight Allehanda," Stockholm, Jan. 19, 1886:— "The climate of the Congo is so bad that a European cannot live there. The country is rich far up the river, but can never be made available for commercial purposes."

Charles Challie Long, soldier, traveller, explorer, gentleman, who knows Central Africa thoroughly, delivered an address before a large audience in Chicago, December 17th, 1885. He was questioned as to the correctness of my reports, and his reply was: "I know the Congo country well, and agree with Mr. Tisdel. He has stated only the plain truth." (See "Chicago Evening Journal," Dec. 18, 1885.)

Lieut. Taunt, United States Navy, who was to have been my companion, but which pleasure was denied me by reason of unforeseen circumstances, returned from the Congo in December, 1885. This gallant officer confirms, in every particular, my own reports. He reached a higher point on the river than I did, and the far inland country of which he writes so favorably is a country which I did not see, and about which I have not written.

Of these far-up countries I cannot speak; but I prefer to believe the statements of men of well-known experience and undoubted veracity to those of Mr. Stanley, who, as a distinguished African traveller writes me, "is nothing if he is not sensational."

I have in my possession more than one hundred letters from travellers, missionaries, officials, and employees of the African Association, confirming in every particular my own views upon the Congo, as expressed in my Reports. I have nothing to subduct therefrom. I have stated only facts, as they appeared to me, following closely the

instructions which I had the honor to receive from your illustrious predecessor. My latest advices from the Congo are up to January 29th; and while in some places an improved condition of affairs is reported, the general tone of the latest letters indicates a positive apprehension of inability much longer to cope successfully with the climate, the natives, and the monotony of this useless possession.

To-day the cable informs me that His Majesty the King of the Belgians has appointed De Brazza to be Governor-General of the Congo Free States. I congratulate him upon the selection. Yet my surprise is, nevertheless, great. In October, 1885, when I was honored by His Majesty with an audience, Mr. De Brazza was characterised as a man without principle, and wholly unworthy of notice, or even respect. His Majesty was particularly severe upon Mr. De Brazza, and enumerated many acts of perfidy, as reported to him by Mr. Stanley. Lest this may be denied, it may not be out of place to state that the American Minister, who presented me, was a witness to the denunciation of Mr. De Brazza. At the same time, Mr. Stanley was loud in his uncomplimentary comments about De Brazza; and you cannot fail to call to mind the excitement which was produced by Stanley's somewhat famous speech, delivered at a dinner given in his honor at the Hotel Continental, Paris. De Brazza, with his usual good sense, excused this as a post-prandial speech, where wine had spoken, not the man. I refer to this only by way of parenthesis, not wishing or intending to violate any secrets, but to show you that His Majesty the King of the Belgians has changed his mind, and that now he calls to his aid the man who, of all others, Mr. Stanley has most cruelly and bitterly assailed. Certain it is, and well it is, the King has not appointed Mr. Stanley to be Governor-General of the Congo. I regret that I am compelled to refer to this incident; and I am sure His Majesty will pardon me, since he himself has found out his mistake and rectified it. He will find many more; and I might point them out now; but I wish not to be an informer; and, unless driven to it, I cannot betray secrets which His Majesty confided to me.

You were kind enough, Mr. Secretary, to return to me the many letters which you had in your possession, and which confirmed my reports. You remarked at the time that they were of too personal a nature to be filed in the Department, and that my statements had been fully corroborated. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Those letters, with many others of later date, are again at your disposal; and I court the most thorough investigation as to my every act in the matter of my services as Agent of the United States to the States of the Congo Association. I regret that I was not in the States when the attack was made upon me by Mr. Stanley, that I might have answered him promptly, and from documentary proofs, which are deposited in Washington, and which can be produced upon receipt of a cablegram from your Department demanding them, and which also will cause my speedy return to my own country, to which I am loyal in every thought and act. My defence, if any there be needed, will be made amongst my own people.

I do not believe that Americans want or should want anything to do with Central Africa. If they do, I warn them to study well my reports before taking action; and it is my belief that only through the recommendations which I have had the honor to submit can Americans ever hope to gain a desirable foothold on the shores of the dark Continent which I was sent to inspect, and upon which I have conscientiously reported.

General Gordon, who gave up his life in Khartoum, a sacrifice to his convictions, and that the honor of England might be maintained, wrote of the Upper Nile as follows:—"The Soudan is a useless possession. Ever was so, and ever will be so. Larger than Germany, France, and Spain together, and mostly barren. No one who has ever lived in the Soudan can escape the reflection, 'What a useless possession is this land!' Few men can stand its fearful monotony and deadly climate." Had the brave General Gordon applied these words to the Congo, no more condensed or truthful description of the country could have been given than these lines imply.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. TISDEL.

J. O. BROADHEAD)
)
S. P. TUCK)

APRIL 9, 1885

EUROPE

April 25/85.
answer no objection

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1885
RECEIVED.

APR 16 1885
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1.

Mr Douglass

St. Louis, April 13th 1885.

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard,

Secretary of State:

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 9th inst. in reference to my employment under the provisions of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Act of the last Congress regarding French Spoliation Claims, has been received. I must ask your indulgence as to the time when I am required to be in Washington. There are some professional engagements which I cannot dispose of before the 15th of May. I mentioned this matter to you when we had the last interview, in reference to the subject of your letter, which you doubtless have forgotten. I would therefore respectfully but earnestly ask that you will not require me to be in Washington before the 18th day of May, at which time I will certainly be in Washington and call upon you on that day.

Most respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
James O. Broadhead

C

2.

MERVILLE PINKNEY TUCK
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
35 WALL STREET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 21 1885
RECEIVED.

D. of S. to P.

NEW YORK, April 20th 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard-
Secretary of State.
Department of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to further acknowledge your communication of the 16th inst. and my acceptance of the appointment therein contained, and write to inform you that I will report to you at the State Department on May 1st next unless otherwise instructed.

I am, Sir, with a grateful sense of your favor,

Your obedient servant,

Merville Pinkney Tuck.

ADHEAD & HAEUSSLER,
Attorneys,
AND 16 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD.
HERMAN A. HAEUSSLER.
CHARLES S. BROADHEAD.

file Special agents. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 11 1885
RECEIVED.

St. Louis, May 8th 1885

Hon: Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State

Sir:

It is proper that I should advise you of the fact that I left St. Louis to report to you at the State Department on the 15th Inst: to receive my final instructions and papers, relating to my appointment under the act to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for French Spoliations, and that I have engaged my passage for Europe on the "City of Richmond" which vessel is advertised to sail from New York on the 21st of May—

I have also advised Mr. Linck of these facts, he having informed me that you had appointed him as my assistant—

I am sir
Your Obt. Servant
James O. Broadhead

file Special Agents 4.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 14 1885
RECEIVED.

Paris. June 22d 1885.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State,
Sir.

I am instructed by the Hon. James O. Broadhead to acknowledge the communication from the Department of State of June 8th and the receipt of the books and papers as per schedule therein enclosed.

Mr Broadhead also desires me to express his appreciation of your kind attention to the matter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Somerville D. Peck
Asst. Spec Agt.

C

file

Mr Everett 6.
7

Paris, June 24th. 1885.

Secretary of State
JUL 6 1885

The Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State:

Sir:

At the request of Mr Broadhead I have the honor to inform you that your letter of twelfth June together with the documents mentioned therein were all received this day through the United States Legation.

I am Sir, with great respect
Your obedient servant
Comeille P. Rick.
Asst. Spec. Agent

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
JUL 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Huckhoefer

Paris. July 16th 1885.

Rec'd & filed for return of Mr Tuck W

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement of my account from June 15th to July 15th approved by the Hon. James O. Broadhead, together with the abstract of my expenses and certain vouchers therefor.

I have the honor to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant
Somerville D. Tuck.
Asst. Special Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1885
RECEIVED

July 30/85

8.

Mr Dwight

Paris July 17. 1885.

Hon: Thos. F. Bayard
Secretary of State -

Sir

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 30 1885

Your letter of July 2nd. 1885 - Enclosing letter of Joseph. F. Little in reference to claim of the owners of the "Abigail" -

also letter of J. H. P. Dodge - in reference to the capture of the Brig "Vigilant" -

also letter of Alburn L. Huntington containing list of vessels, which cleared from Salem - between the years 1792 and 1801 - and which were captured and condemned in the ports of the West Indies -

also letter of Clement Huntington, in reference to the seizure of the Schooner "Three Friends" - by a French Cruiser -

All such informations is valuable in facilitating investigations in regard to these matters -

I have received a large number of letters, from individual claimants on the subject of their claims and I have informed them that all information in regard to their claims, will be gladly received - but that I am not at liberty to state as yet, what has

en discovered in regard to their claims—
and I suppose the letters you sent me
are merely for information, and that
I am not expected to state now, what
if anything appears among the French
archives in respect to those cases—
We find the records of the French
Courts, and the depositaries of the
French archives in great confusion,
and difficult of access—and also that
many of the papers and documents
relating to the subject of mines, have
been destroyed—

I am most Respectfully
Your Obt. Servant
Jas. O. Broadhead

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1885
RECEIVED

W. Draft

Paris July 17th. 1885.

Thomas F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Sir

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 30 1885

I hereby acknowledge receipt of several documents, transmitted to me from the Department of State viz:
List of memorials appended to the Report, on the subject of French Spoliations to the Senate of the United States, by the Hon: Charles Sumner —
also Report made by James Buchanan Secretary of State in 1846 — to the Senate of the United States — showing list of claims for spoliations committed by France prior to Sept 30th. 1800 — submitted to the Commissioners under the Treaty of Paris of 1831 —
Which documents accompany your letter of June 25th. 1885 —

I am most respectfully
Your Obt. Servant
James O. Broadhead

11

Paris, September 1st 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
NOV 14 1885
RECEIVED

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith the statement of my account from July 15th to August 15th with an abstract of my expenses and the vouchers thereto.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant
Somerville P. Tuck

Ans C

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 10 1885
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
File
OCT 17 1885

St. Louis Oct. 8th 1885.

Hon: Thos. F. Bayard

Sir

I felt compelled to leave Washington without seeing you — I called and remained sometime in the afternoon, but supposed you were engaged in Cabinet Council, and did not get to the office — As you had requested I went to the Court of Claims and found that there were upwards of 300 cases — French Spoliation claims brought before the Court, had a long talk with the Chief Justice, and he thought that it was not probable that any of the cases would be tried at the approaching term of the Court — I will be in Washington on the first of next month and will see you again in regard to the matter. Mr. Finch is to meet me there at

last time.—

I am most respectfully
Yours
Jas. V. Brower

Wm Everett & Wm Kickhofel

35 Wall Street. New York.
November 13th 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
NOV 14 1885
RECEIVED.

To the Secretary of State.
Department of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith my General Account.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant
Domville P. Peck.

C (Special Agent.) 15

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 14 1885
RECEIVED.

35 Wall Street New York.
November 13th 1885.

To the Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington D.C.

Nov 16. and

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a list made up from the data furnished me at the Department, showing 1/ the ports in the West Indies into which American vessels were carried by French cruizers during the period 1792-1801, 2/ the islands where said ports are, 3/ the nationality of said islands during that period, and 4/ the number of vessels conducted into each port.

The aggregate of vessels is 316 and of ports 47. Of these ports 6 are in Cuba, 15 in Hayti-San Domingo, 4 in Porto Rico, and 3 in Gaudaloupe, while each of the remaining 19 is upon a different island. I have not included in this list the ports upon the

mainland of South America viz Cayenne, French Guiana, and Campeachy, Yucatan where 9 and 5 vessels were respectively conducted.

After investigation, as to the routes and sailings of steamers I am of the opinion that the work can be most expeditiously done by commencing in Cuba and thence visiting San Domingo- Hayti, Porto Rico, and Gaudeloupe in the order named, and such other of the smaller islands as I can reach in the time allowed.

I am informed that I shall be greatly delayed in consequence of indirect and infrequent means of transit. After I leave Cuba, the delay being in some cases as much as. 15 days between the sailings of steamers; and I therefore respectfully request that I may be authorised to ask transportation upon any vessel of the

United States Navy that I may meet at any port and bound for another upon my route, provided such transportation can be given without prejudice to the Government.

I am, Sir, with great respect

Your obedient Servant.

Dominick Pack.

Place	Island	Possession 1792 - 1801	Condemnations
Aux Cayes	Hayti	French	1
Antigua	Antigua	British	2
Aguadella	Porto Rico	Spanish	2
Baracoa	Cuba	"	4
Bermuda	Bermudas	British	1.
Basse-Terre	Gaudeloupe	French	12.
" "	St Christopher	British	1
" "	Hayti	French	1
Cape Francois	San Domingo	"	31
Curacoa	Curacoa	Dutch	13
Cape Nicholas	Hayti	French	1
Dominica	Dominica	British	1.
Gaudeloupe	Gaudeloupe	French	139.
Gonaives	Hayti	"	4
Havana	Cuba	Spanish	12
Jamaica	Jamaica	British	4
Jean Rabel	Hayti	French	15
L'anse à beau	St Domingo	"	2
Levgane	Hayti	"	47
Martinique	Martinique	"	3
Matanzas	Cuba	Spanish	2
Mariel	"	"	1
Marie Galante	Leeward	French	3
Mayagnez	Porto Rico	Spanish	2
Nenvitas	Cuba	Spanish	1
Nevis	Leeward	British	1
Nassau	New Providence		
Porto Rico	Porto Rico	Spanish	45
Petit Guave	San Domingo	French	11
Petit Trou	" "	"	5
Port de Paix	" "	"	20
Port au Prince	Hayti	French	4
Port Republicain	San Domingo	French	1
Point Petre	Guadalupe	"	1.
Roseau	Dominica	British	1
San Domingo (City)	San Domingo	French	48

St Iago de Cuba —	Cuba —	Spanish —	17
St Christopher —	Leeward —	British —	1
St Barthelomew —	" —	Swedish —	1
St Lucia ———	Windward	French —	2
St Eustatius ———	Leeward -	British —	6
St Thomas ———	" —	Danish	3
Portola ———	Virgin	British —	1
Portuga ——— —	Portuga		1
St Martin ———	Leeward -	French —	15
St John ———	Porto Rico -	Spanish —	2
St Marc ———	Hayti —	French —	1

2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 9 1885
RECEIVED

Special Agents 19

35 Wall Street New York
December 8th 1885.

Sevellon A. Brown, Esq.
Chief Clerk &c &c &c

Dear Sir—

Ans'd enclosing letter of introduction & certificate of appointment & returning enclosure & passports; Gov.-Gen'l at Habana & Gov. San Domingo notified Dec. 9 & 10

I enclose the certificate which I found of much use in France and respectfully request a document of similar character for use in the West Indies. Please return this with the papers I am to receive, which are the special letter to the Consul General at Havana and San Domingo instructing them to continue the search begun by me & as indicated by me.

The circular letter to Consuls referred to in my letter of instructions of Nov. 8th.

These I trust will reach me not later than the eleventh inst. I am, Sir,

Yours truly Somerville P. Tuck

"Special Agent" 20

Dr H Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 5 1886
RECEIVED.

Havana, Cuba.
December 28th 1885.

Tel. + Inst. to Madrid 8 Jan 86

To the
Hon. T. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Sir:

I have the honor to make the following Report of my proceedings at this place.

After consultation with the Consul General and in his company I called upon Don Victoriano Ibanez, the Admiral commanding the Spanish Naval forces in the West Indies, to whom the Consul General explained my official character and the object of my visit. The reply of the Admiral was to the effect that while personally he was well-disposed to allow

the search desired among the archives of his command, he could not do so without authority from Madrid, and that in view of the urgency of the affair his Government would doubtless instruct him by cable if so requested by the Minister of the United States at Madrid. As regards the cost of copies, the Admiral said there would be no fees, ~~[illegible]~~ a gratuity to the clerks making the same would be expected. I was allowed to visit these Admiralty Archives and found them seemingly in good condition and properly indexed. The Consul General informs me that he has seen the records in the office of the Captain of the Port

for the period 1812 to 1816, that they were in good condition and seemed continuous of older records equally well preserved and that he is of the opinion that with the requisite permission he can obtain without difficulty copies of papers in proceedings relating to ships brought into Cuban ports during the period 1792 — 1801.

Through the courtesy of Don Antonio Mendoza y Miranda we have also visited the General Bureau of Archives and Records Calle No. 44 Prado Street and were given every facility by the Director Senor Don Antonio Galetti. These records are intact since 1745 and also include all protests and bills of sale of vessels cus-

fully indexed and easy of access. The charge of making copies without certification will be from four to eight dollars for each protest according to its length, with certification the cost will be five or six times more.

Don Mendoza y Aranda, who is the Notary of the Admiralty as well as Secretary of the College of Notaries, informs me that all records relating to ports should be found at the Admiralty here, though there may be some preserved at St. Iago de Cuba, and if the search in these two places should not be sufficient it would be well to continue the same in the Bureau of

Archives at Puerto Principe and Matanzas.
In the absence of the French Consul General from the city I could not get permission to see if any records relating to the object of my search were among his archives. The Chancellor suggested that a further inquiry might be of service and I have called the attention of Mr. Williams in this direction, although I have seen no proof of condemnations before a French Consul in this island.
I would respectfully suggest that the authorization from the Government at Madrid should include all civil, military and admiralty records in this and the island of Porto Rico.
The importance of a search in the Spanish West Indian ports

is prealer from the fact that although the actual decree of condemnation was by a tribunal in a French Island, the proceedings in the nature of a libel in the Spanish court will give fuller details as to ownership, cargo &c, and in some cases will, in the absence of the French decree, prove the only evidence to be had.

I have taken passage for Port-au-Prince by the Steamer of the 29th and am due there the 3d of January, from which place I will advise the Department.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient-servant,

Somerville P. Tuck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 20 1886
RECEIVED.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti.
January 7th 1886.
(Answ. by Cable granting Janry. 21)

Hon. T. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here on the 1st inst. and of my presentation to the Minister of State for Exterior Relations and the President of the Republic.

Although every facility for my work has been given me, as yet - I have found no archives or records relating to the French Spoliations and I am of the opinion that any such documents left by the

French when they evacuated this
island have long since been
destroyed either by the neglect-
of their custodians or in
one of the many conflagrations
attendant upon the frequent-
revolutions of which this land
has been the scene. I have
come to this conclusion after
search and inquiry not only
at the public offices but from
private sources as well.

I leave here by the steamer
of the 11th inst.; that being the
first departure, and shall
visit Gonaives, St. Marc, Port-
de-Paix and Cape Haytien; from
the latter point taking steamer
for either St. John, Porto Rico,
or the city of San Domingo,

according to the finished connection.

The communication between these islands is twice a month on an average, and I find I can not complete my work and return to the United States within the period of my present employment. I therefore request that it be extended not to exceed thirty days from Feby. 21st and that a cable be sent me at Guadaloupe to that effect.

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the courteous and efficient assistance of the Minister Resident here, with whom I shall leave such memoranda as will enable him to take advantage of any subsequent dis-

copies of archives resultant upon my visit to this Republic.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
Somerville P. Tuck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 21 1886
RECEIVED

Special Agent. 27.

Answd by Cable Jany 21

Port-au-Prince. Hayti.
December 9th 1885.
January ?
To Tuck 6 Feb 86.

To the Honorable T. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I had the honor to forward by the mail of yesterday a despatch to inform you that I had not observed at this place any records or other documents relating to the object of my mission, and that it was my intention to leave here on the 11th inst. on a visit to other ports of this island. I also explained the loss

of time caused by infrequent communication between these islands and by the failure of the different lines to make connections and adhere to schedules of sailings, and requested that my employment be extended not to exceed thirty days and that a cable be sent to me at Guadaloupe to that effect.

As I have just been notified that the Steamer will not leave here until the 14th, I take advantage of a mail via Havana to respectfully repeat my request, fearing further detentions of a similar nature.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Somerville P. Tuck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 16 1886
RECEIVED.

(Special Agent) 29

San Juan - Porto Rico.
February 4th 1886.

To the Honorable T. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that leaving Port au Prince the 20th ult: by the direct steamer, that I arrived at San Domingo city the 22d: By reason of the accident to the coasting steamer I could not visit the ports in Hayte between the points above named, and gave to the Minister Resident, Hon. J. L. W. Thompson the memoranda for that purpose, requesting him to have the records indicated searched for at his most early

convenience. I am of the contrary, however, that nothing whatever will be found in any part of Hayti.

At St. Domingo, the result of my investigations was to prove that there are no archives of that government more ancient than 1844, and I am of the opinion that the French removed in 1808 all records relating to their occupation. I cannot say too much in praise of the energy and intelligence of Hon. H. C. C. Statwood, whose personal relations with the Dominican officials caused them to facilitate and expedite my work in every possible way.

I reached this place on the 29th ult. and found that the Con-

and, Hon. Consul, had been notified by the Governor General that he had been instructed by cable from Madrid as to the search to be made here, and I was therefore received at once by him and given every assistance. The records here ~~are~~ are many, and there are four depositaries. I shall therefore remain until the 14th inst.; and then go to Guadaloupe where I am due the 20th. If I find at the latter place instructions to continue my search I shall visit Martinique, St. Martens, St. Eustatius and St. Kitts before proceeding to Cape Haytien, Hayti, whence I hope to sail for the United States about the

20th. of March, and will advise you, Sir, from time to time of my proceedings.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Somerville P. Ricketts

"Special Agent" 33.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 23 1886
RECEIVED.

San Juan, Porto Rico,
February 11th 1886.

Begun

To the Honorable T. F. Bayard
Secretary of State
Sir:

Extracts to Spanish Legation
San Juan P. R. d
Aug. 11 96.

I have the honor to inform you that I have found at this place the Registers of several Notaries Public kept during the period of French Occupations and that the same are now in the possession of Señor Don Guerra, the Dean of the Notarial body of this city. As I could not be allowed to search these records myself, Señor Guerra has caused the same to be done at my instance and

2 reports that he had already found protests in the case of the following captures, viz:, the 'Pamela', capt: Hemiken, "Fair American', capt: Brewer, and the "Ocean', capt: Hamilton. Of these protests I have had a copy made only in the case of the "Fair American', captain Brewer, as this vessel does not appear in the list furnished me at the Department, while the 'Pamela' seems to have been paid for under the treaty of 1831, and as the 'Ocean' was condemned at Guadaloupe, I hope to find there the complete record in that case.

Senor Guerra will search his records and furnish me

3 uncertified copy for the sum of
ten dollars for each protest found,
no charge to be made when
nothing is found. A certifica-
tion in due form of Spanish law
will cost five dollars additio-
al. These sums to be paid in
Mexican silver, the discount
is now about 15 %, and do not
include fee of U. S. consul. I
have informed the Consul, Mr. Conroy, of
these particulars so that he may
move as hereafter instructed.

I have been able to find no
other records except some
papers in the archives of the
Brigadier of the Marine re-
lating to the 'Hibernia', Capt.
Mc Donald. As this vessel is
marked as an "allowed" claim

4 ~ in the list furnished me at the Department of State, I have not asked for a copy of these papers.

Begin end

I am informed that many arrivals have been sent at various times from here to Havana. I have notified the Consul General there, sending him a list of the vessels brought into this island and requesting that he include them in his search and that he would also take note of every American vessel captured by the French during the period of his investigation and of which any record appears at Havana, whether the same appears in any list or not.

5— In this connection I would respectfully suggest—that the work of Mr. Williams would be much facilitated were he furnished with a copy of one of the records in the Spanish language filed with the Commission under the treaty of 1819, thus giving him the form and venue of the proceedings in the Cuban foreign tribunals as well as the names and official designations of the executive and judicial officers composing the same. The names of Notaries Public before whom protests were made would also guide him in his search.

I omitted to mention in my letter of the 4th inst. that I had found

6 at San Domingo city notarial Registers of ancient date which are under seal in the custody of the municipality pending the settlement of the estate of the deceased Notary having owned them. I made an arrangement for an examination and report to me on the subject which I shall include in the report of my proceedings upon the conclusion of my mission.

As I have heretofore informed you, sir, I leave here the 13th inst., reaching Guadaloupe via St. Thomas the 20th where I shall remain as required by my work and such instructions as I may find there. My desire is to

leave about March 1st and thence visit Martinique, Marie Galante, St. Eustatius, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martins in the order named, returning to the United States via St. Thomas and Cape Hayti. The absence of communication may hereafter modify my plans but I shall return via Cape Hayti in order to make a search at that place.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Somerville D. Tucker.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 19 1886
RECEIVED.

To Ser. de Lane
March 30. 86 M.

Basse-terre. Guadaloupe
March 6th 1886.

W Everett

To the Honorable T. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,

Sir:

I have the honor to make the following report of my movements since my letter of the 10th ultimo.

I reached St. Thomas on the 14th February and in company with the the Consul, Mr. Smith, visited the Government House and Courts. Mr Smith addressed a dispatch to the Governor, to which I added a memorandum for the Judge of Supreme Court. A search was thereupon begun which

was not concluded on the 18th. when I left, and I therefore arranged that a report should be made to the Consul in the event of my non-return to the island.

On the 19th I was able to make a brief stop at Antigua. The Consul informed me that he had found certain records of condemnation and would report the same. I gave him your instructions as to copies and a memorandum and list of vessels.

The next day I visited Roseau, Dominica, saw the Consular Agent and instructed him as to the search to be made, and agreed that he should

be refunded his disbursements,
the same not to exceed twelve
hundred dollars.
At Martinique I found that
the Consul had been making
search; I accompanied him
to Fort de France and made
an examination at the Consul
and Naval Office. There is
nothing pertains to the Eng-
lish evacuation of 1802 and
I found nothing at St. Pierre
where the Consul will continue
the work.
At Point-à-Pitre, this island,
one register only was saved
from the earthquake and
fire in 1843 which completely
destroyed the town. It contains
four very neif guidgments, the

cost of certified copies will not be more than fifteen francs each. The municipal and naval archives were entirely destroyed.

In this place I have found the original ships' papers, more or less complete, of forty vessels, showing date of condemnation. I have not attempted to make a contract with the Clerk of the Court regarding these, and would respectfully suggest that the French government might be induced to surrender these, as manifestly the property of the heirs of the despoiled ship owners.

I am told upon all sides that the duplicates of all archives

5— should be found in the Library, at Versailles where duplicates of all records are still kept. If a search should be ~~made~~ made there it would require much time and an appropriation at least double that of last winter to pay for the search and copies of papers found.

I leave here the 11th inst. and shall return either from St. Kitts direct or via St. Thomas and Cape Haytien according to steamer connections and time at my disposal.

I have the honor to thank you, sir, for the extension of my employment, and remain,

Your obedient servant

Somerville P. Tuck

"Special Agent".

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1886
RECEIVED.

35 Wall Street.
New York. March 29. 1886.

LIBRARY
MAR
31
1886
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To the Honorable T. F. Bayard.
Secretary of State,
Sir:

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here this morning.

After my letter to you from Guadaloupe I found original and other papers relating to sixty additional vessels.

Upon my way to St. Kitts I saw the Consul at Antigua who informed me of the discovery of papers concerning thirty vessels, a list of which I en-

2

quested him to forward to the Department by first-mail.

I have visited St. Kitts, St. Kevin's and St. Bartholomew's, finding in all records and other papers affecting one hundred vessels.

I am engaged in the preparation of my report and will complete it as soon as possible.

I am, sir,

Your obedient-servant

Somerville P. Tuck.

Mexico
The lists
mentioned herewith
are returned for the pur-
pose of printing.
J. F. Dwight
May 6/86.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 29 1886
RECEIVED

(Special agent)

17. St. Clair 47.

35 Wall Street. New York
April 27th 1886.

Ans
May 15: 86

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith reports received by me from the Consul at St. Thomas and the Consular Agent at Dominica.

I trust they are not too late to have the names of vessels mentioned inserted in the "new list", proof sheets of which are in the hands of the Printer. If these papers could be at once transmitted to Congress and be printed as Appendixes 8 & 9 to my report

2. of April 12th, the value of the export- would be increased to that extent and this information become readily and at once available. A foot-note- on the pages respectively devoted to Roseau, Dominica, and St. Thomas in the text of the report, could call attention to the appendixes and state the fact- that they reached the United States after the report- was submitted to the Secretary of State. I also enclose a voucher for $10.00 paid by the Consul at St. Thomas, Mr. C. C. Smith, with request- for payment- of same out- of the fund appropriated March 3d 1887. If Mr Smith

3. has closed his accounts with the Department I will forward him the draft for the same when received from the Department.

Referring to dispatch No. 59 from the Consul at Curacoa, I have no suggestion to make as to further search there except an inquiry as to the existence of the archives of the French Consular and Maritime Agents, and those of the Agents of the Batavian Republic who governed the island during the period 1797–1801.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient Servant,

Somerville D. Rice.

S. Lewis & U. S.

March 17th 1806

S. P. Tuck Dr

to Oscar Hanson Dr

For references taken from the Notarial & Auction Records of the Court during the period 1787 to 1801 inclusive . . . 3 $ 10.-

Rec'd payment from T. F. Smith Esqr. U. S. Consul at Antigua

Oscar Hanson

Note

List of communications herewith has been placed in the files of the Bureau of Rolls & Library and will be printed in the document containing Parker's report. J. H. Dwight. May 6th 86.

Dominica 3rd April 1886.

Somerville P. Tuck, Esq
New York

Dear Sir,

After a search extending over a number of days, the documents in connection with the three vessels, viz, the 'Margaret,' 'Heart of Oak,' and 'Eliza' Condemned by the Vice Admiralty Court, in this Island in 1794 and 1796 have been found. Several days were occupied in searching the Records of the Registry Office without finding them; a room in the Court House was afterwards searched for some time, when the papers were found amongst, several others of a similar description, and the minutes of the Vice Admiralty Court.

I now forward you, some extracts which I have taken from this book, and from some of the Interrogatories, they will be sufficient I think to Enable You to decide whether or not, it is worth while to incur the expense of getting certified Copies of the several documents you require. I cannot say what the Cost will be, the documents are very long, especially the Interrogatories, the fees may amount to $100 or $150., they may be more or may be less, it is mere guess work on my part. From the list of documents which I send

× by Commercial Post

you, you will be able to say what documents will be requires.-

I send also an exact copy of an affidavit which was made by one Pierre Elie Maillet, and extracts from two other affidavits of parties who were on board the "Heart of Oak".- The "Eliza" and "Heart of Oak" appear to have sailed from Havre de Grace for Guadeloupe with passengers.- The "Margaret" sailed from Martinique, and has Produce on board; I suppose it was then in possession of the French, in 1796 it was, at all Events in possession of the English, as Prizes captured by English Vessels were then taken there.-

I remain,
Your's faithfully,
Wm Tedman

List accompanying
this letter has been
retained in order to be
printed in Bureau Roll 82.
T.T.D. Mch 6/86.

U.S. Consular Agency
St Croix 15th March 86

V V Smith Esq

U.S. Consul St Thomas

Dear Sir

Enclosed I
send memorandum as received from
Lt. Hanschell who has kindly
looked up this information for me
and who offers any further assistance
when required

Yours truly
J.W. Millard

Brig "Sally" from Hartford, Samuel Wells, master, Ths. Sandford jr. owner, captured 16th Nov: 1799 by French Brig Privateer the Conquest. Protest d. 2 Janry 1800.

Schooner "Charlotte" from Charlestown, S. Carolina, William Saugster, master, Henry Jones owner, captured 7th Decbr. 1799 by French Privateer Ship the Larguoir. Protest d: 2d Janry 1800.

Schooner "Betsey" from New Haven, Frederic Hunt, John & Jesse Hunt owners, captured 12th June 1800 by a French privateer. Protest d: 5 August 1800.

Over

Sloop "Phoebe" from New Haven,
William Barney master, plun-
dered on the 10th August 1800
by French privateer the Nymphe.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 30 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr. Dwight 54.

5 Wall Street, New York.
April 29th 1886.

LIBRARY
APR 30 1886
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Honorable James D. Porter.
Assistant Secretary of State,
Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herein a report received this day from Stanislas Gorthier, Esq. Consul at Cape Haytien, in regard to his search for records relating to the "French Spoliations."
I respectfully suggest that it be added to my report of April 12th inst. as Appendix 10, if this can yet be done.
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Somerville St. Turk R.

Cape Haytien, April 8, 1886.

Somerville P. Tuck, Esq
№ 35 Wall Street.
New York.

Sir:

Your letter of January 26th from San Domingo city was duly received, through courtesy of H. B. C. Astwood, Esq; as well as the second one dated St. Kitts, March 12th ultimo.

In reference to the object of your mission – to procure from official documents, evedence relating to spoliations by the French upon American commerce from 1792, to 1802, – I beg leave to state that all the Government archives that existed in Cape Haytien, (Cap Francois) when Saint Domingue was a French Colony, – which were not destroyed in 1802, when Christophe set fire to this city to interrupt the landing of the french troops under Leclerc, [have been] were destroyed by the dreadful earthquake of 1842, when not a single house was left standing, and nearly 7.000, persons were buried in the ruins. For this reason, there can be found no public document which dates anterior to that direful year.

We know that the second French Commissioners, Polvérel, Sonthonax, and Ailhaud, landed at Cape Haytien September 18, 1792, and that when Port-au-Prince rebelled against the Authorities, Polvérel and Sonthonax had that city bombarded by Rear Admiral Truguet's squadron, composed of the following named vessels – l'America, frigates l'Astrée and Fine, barge La Normandie and brigs l'Esperance and le Cerf. This occurred April 12, 1793. It may be that some of these vessels participated in the outrage against our commerce.

Allow me, to express my regret in not being able to assist you in this case, while I place my services at your disposal.

As I am still seeking information, should anything of importance be learned bearing on the object of your mission, I shall not fail to inform you of it.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your obedient servant.

Stanislas Gouttier
U. S. Consul.

Secretary of State

35 Wall Street. New York.
April 30th 1886.

Honorable T. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose the memorandum regarding the French spoliation search.

I trust that I have not gone into needless details and that you will consider the suggestions practical.

If I can be of further service please command me.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
Somerville P. Pack.

57.

Secretary of State
MAY 1 1886

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Statement of work remaining to be done to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 31st, 1885, with suggestions as to the manner of procedure.

Search is yet to be made -

1. In France - At Paris for the duplicate colonial records to supply place of originals no longer in existence in the French colonies.

At Versailles make same search; the likelihood of success is greater as these duplicates were sent directly there and the depositary not been destroyed either by fire or revolution. This search is most important in consequence of the total disappearance of all archives in Hayti and San Domingo, and of the records of the prize tribunals at Guadeloupe.

At Aix, Bayonne, Boulogne, Belleisle, Dunkirk, Granville, Jersey, Marseilles, Pau, St. Jean de Luz St. Omer and Saintes, search has not yet been made.

Examination of the files of the Department of State may show that only those places underlined need be visited

Copies of the records already found, are to be made at Bordeaux, Brest, Dieppe, Havre, L'Orient, Morlaix Nantes, Paimpol, Quimper, Rouen, La Rochelle, Isle de Rhè, Saintes, St. Malo, and Vannes. The places underlined are those where complete search was not made last summer, through lack of time.

2. In Spain. No search has been made. Records should be sought for in the French Consulates at Algezéras, Almaria, Barcelona, Corunna, Cadiz, Carthagena, Rivados, Santander and San Lucar. This work can be done by consuls of the United States at the instance and under the direction of the Special Agent while engaged in such work in France.

3. As to Ceuta (Morocco), Naples and Rotterdam, the same procedure should answer.

As to Bermuda, Cayenne, Isle de France, Jamaica Mauritius, New Providence (Nassau), Senegal, Surinam, Teneriffe and Canary Islands, the search can be made by the consuls under direct instructions from the Department of State. A lithographed circular could be used with postcript containing such data as exists in the records of the Department, relating to condemnations at the port in question.

While the work above indicated is progressing, the Consul General at Havana will complete his search for that Island, and procure copies of papers found, if any; the same being true of the Consul at Dominica.

At Antigua, the Consul can order copies of the papers he has found. If he were authorized to visit Nevis, St. Eustatius and Tortola, it would take but little time in consequence of his proximity to these islands, and familiarity with the manner of making the investigation.

For the same reason, the Consul at Martinique, could make the inquiry at St. Lucia.

At Curacoa, the Consul can get the copies of the protests he has already found. It is not likely that other records were kept there. At St. Martins and St. Bartholomews, the consular agents can have copied the records already found. At Guadeloupe, the Consul has seen the papers found, and understands the great difficulty in making copies. In the town of Basse-terre, there is no clerk who speaks English. It will require a large clerical force to copy the mass of "ship's papers" in the time required. A "Chinese copy" of these manifests, invoices, bills of lading, &c., all in the English language, would certainly leave much to be desired. Then, too, many of these papers are almost illegible, and require careful handling or they will drop to pieces. As they are not properly records but simply "pièces de conviction" in proceedings more than stale, why should not the French Government surrender them upon a representation of the facts in the premises? This equally applies to the papers of a similar nature found in France.

In regard to procuring copies of the records already found in France, two difficulties present themselves, viz., the quantity of these papers, and the cost of the copies, and translations. If, under section 2 of the act of July, 31, 1885, the Court of Claims has the power to rule that certain specified extracts from decrees or other records found in France or elsewhere, made and certified to by the Special Agent of the Department

of State (who might be also the Special Commissioner of the Court of Claims) should be proper evidence, the result would be a saving of many months of copying of purely formal portions of long decrees, the payment of the French stamp tax (about twenty cents a folio), the clerks fees, and the pay of the clerical force which the clerks of the different tribunals would otherwise have to employ.

However, this may be, I believe from my experience that in any event it will be necessary that this work in Europe be done through an Agent of the Government on the spot. Last summer I could get no answers to my letters to the clerks of Courts (see pages 19 & 20 of report of September 19th, 1885), and none of them will undertake any work until paid at least partly in advance. Then again, I doubt if they would hire any assistance unless through the personal insistance of some one having the matter in charge. Again, there are no United States Consuls in many of the places named. Delay in foreign lands is proverbial, and among officials of all kinds the evil is much ~~aggregated~~ aggravated.

As regards the cost of the work, if the provisions of the act of July 31, 1885, are to be literally complied with, an estimate is difficult to arrive at. In any event, no less a sum than that appropriated in 1885 ($10,000.$\underline{00}$) will be found sufficient. Should the suggestion as to making extracts of records be considered, it would probably prove an economy to provide for a clerk to be engaged in Paris to accompany the Special Agent to those places where the work is most onerous.

It is my opinion that the period necessary to complete this work in Europe, will not be less than six months, inclusive of the journey thence and returning.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NEW YORK, April 30th, 1886.

Townsend M. Peck

Mde

Secretary of State
NOV 11 1886

35 Wall Street. New York.
May 31st 1886.

Honorable T. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Sir!

Finding that the docket of the Court of Claims does not give the amounts named in the petitions for indemnity on account of French spoliations, I made inquiry from the Hon. Benjamin Wilson, the assistant to the Attorney General, and was informed that the 300 petitions first filed claimed a sum total of $3,000,000 and that the petitions filed to date number 1260. Hon. Wilson is of the opinion that by Jany. 1st 1887 the amount demanded will exceed twelve millions of dollars, a sum largely in excess of any loss suffered and that the Government must rely upon the evidence to be obtained in France and

the West-Indies to reduce the extravagant pretensions of claimants. From my knowledge of the size of the captured vessels and their carrying capacity, I am of the same opinion. I also believe that these claims may be reduced by showing, by means of these foreign records, that the abandonment of the vessel and cargo was in some cases premature, the vessels being subsequently released, and that in other cases the captains or owners did not exhaust their remedies by appeals or otherwise before such abandonment. I beg to refer you to the memorandum made by me under date of April 30th and more especially to the suggestions therein made in reference to procuring original papers and abstracts of those not to be had in the original and to the completion of the preliminary search made in France last summer. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Somerville & Pack.

Desp. & C.
Acknd. July 2nd
Note made of shipping in
French spoliation records.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1886
RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1886

64.

35 Wall Street, New York.
June 18. 1886.

Mr Dwight

To the Hon. T. F. Bayard - Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter and enclosure received this day from the Consular agent at St. Lucia informing him that there are no Records at that Island relating to French Spoliations during the period 1793 to 1802.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient-Servant
Domville P. Peck.

U. S. Consular Agency
St Lucia, 4th June 1886

O. P Luck Esqre
Special Agent
Department of State
35 Wall Street
New York

Sir

In reply to the application made by you to this agency, relative to condemnation of vessels by French or English tribunals from 1793 to 1802. I beg to enclose copy of correspondence between myself and the Keeper of Records of this Island, which speaks for itself.

Your request not having come through the proper channel I am unable to direct my letter to the department, therefore beg to ask you to do all that is necessary in this respect.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your Obdt Servant

W. B. Peters
U. S. Consular Agent.

Copy

U.S. Consular Agency
St Lucia 2nd March 1816

The Hon^ble
Alexander Clavier
Prothonotary Keeper of Records
for the Island of St Lucia

Sir

Please inform me if it is possible to procure from the Government Archives a list of American vessels captured and brought into St Lucia and condemned between the years 1793 & 1802, both inclusive, also legal papers relating to said condemned vessels, either by French or English tribunals.

I understand the following vessels form part of this list.

1793 'Burrett' Capt Park condemned by
admiralty of St Lucia in 1793
1801 'Katy' Brig Capt Browne

Also kindly inform me cost of procuring this information, along with certified copies of the documents found

I remain, Sir
Your Obd^t Servant
Sig^d William Peter
U.S. Consular Agent

Copy

The Registry,
Castries, St Lucia
31st May 1886

Sir

I must apologize for this tardy answer to your letter of the 3rd March which called for information that it was not in my power immediately to furnish, and which was for the moment put aside owing to press of work in my office

The records of this Government cannot give you the information you seek. The Colony was in a state of agitation and disorganization during the period you mention, and I presume that any condemnation at that time of American vessels captured would have to be sought for in the archives of the English or French war office or Admiralty

It was in 1800 that the courts of law were reorganized. And the records that have survived the ravages of time and insects so destructive to papers in this climate show

William Peter Leguire
U. S. Consular Agent

no condemnation such as you allude to

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

/Rigd/ Alex Clavier

Prothonotary and Registrar

MANTON MARBLE

MAY 13, 1885

EUROPE

Marble -

Mr C

"SPECIAL AGENT"

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 31 1886
RECEIVED.

New York, 532 V^th Ave.
March 30, 1886.

To the Hon. T. F. Bayard
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27^th inst. enclosing a cheque of the Disbursing Clerk of the Department J. J. Kieckhofer, drawn upon the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York for Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($7500.) and being payment in full for my services and travelling expenses to and from and in Europe from May to November, 1885, to promote the "adoption of a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing

"securing fixity of value between
"those metals", in accordance
with your instructions to me
dated May 13, 1885.

I enclose the voucher herewith,
signed, and I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Manton Marble

W. H. SCHUETZE

JULY 3, 1885

SIBERIA

Misc

Washington. D.C.
April 17. 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 20 1885
RECEIVED.

The Honorable Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

In obedience to your instructions in relation to official recognition of the services rendered in behalf of the survivors of the Jeannette &c., I have the honor to suggest certain changes in the recommendations as submitted by the Navy Department in a letter to the President dated Jan. 10, 1885.

The following is a list with the changes as suggested. included:

A letter from the President thanking Major General Tchernaieff Governor of Saharoff. for valuable and eminent services rendered and attentions shown the survivors of the Jeannette and members of the search parties.

A letter of thanks from the President to M. Pelle Cicen of Irkutsk for valuable services rendered & attention shown the members of the search Expedition sent from the United States in 1882.

Letters of thanks from the President to the following named officials for honors shown the remains of Delong and his companions on their passage through Siberia and Russia.

Governor General. Lt. Genl Anuchin - Irkutsk.
Governor General - Lt. Genl Kalpotkoffsky - Omsk.
Governor. Major Genl Nasarovich - Irkutsk.
Conseiller d'Etat Mentsalof - Gov. Tomsk.
Consul General of France - M. E. de Lagrené - Moscow.
Golovan or Mayor of Irkutsk - M. Demidoff. Kabeda Alexeeff.

Special Rewards.

Major General George Tchernaieff - Governor of Yakutsk - East Siberia.

Sword $80 and the letter from the President suggested above. $80

Isperavnick Kasharoffski.

Gold watch $110 and Silver medal. 2nd 112.

Ivanovich Spatieff of Yuchoyansk.	$ 192
Gold watch[110] and Silver medal[2]	112
	gold.
Cossack Baieshoff of Irkutsk.	
formerly Commandant of Bulun.	
Gold medal[22] Sporting rifle[50] and	272.
$200.	
Cossack Kalinkin of Yakutsk.	
Silver medal[2] $ 200.	202.
Cossack Boskedonoff. $ 100.	100.
Mr. Stepanoff of Yeesca.	
Gold watch.[110]	110
Mr. Norman. $ 300.	300
Mr. Charles Lee. Gold watch.[110]	110
Constantin Bobroff. Silver medal.[2]	2
Jaoicim Frombeck. Silver medal.[2]	2
Natives of Lena delta.	
Vasilli Bobrowsky. Gold medal[22] $ 200.	222
Ivan Androsoff. Gold medal[22] $ 100.	122
Constantin Nokoploff. Gold medal[22] $ 100	122
Pelin Arrara. Silver medal.[2]	2
Slipsof. (Siberian) Silver medal.[2]	2
Alexai Atkasoff. Silver medal.[2]	2
	$1874.

Nicolai Diakonoff.	Silver Medal & $100.	102
Michael.	Silver Medal.	2
Obernashie Chumokov.	Gold Medal.	22
Maxim Stepanoff	Silver Medal.	2
Jarras Savin	Silver Medal.	2
Maxim Corimnoi	Gold Medal.	22
Nicolai Timakeroff.	Silver Medal.	2

and to each of these one (1) Small bore Magzle loading rifle &c. &c., as in original letter of Navy Department. 13 rifles @ $40 Cases & Ammn included 520

Criminal Exiles.

Cusma Eremioff.	$250.	250
Jafsin Kofaloff.	$100.	100
Feodor Seramoff	$100.	100
and for general distribution		2998.
the Stores recommended in original		
letter of Navy Department.	Stores	1000.
		3998.

I have the honor to be.

Your obedient Servant,

W. W. Schuyler

Lieut. U.S.N.

Memorandum.

(Letters)

Major General
Georgury Fedorovitch Tchernaieff.
Governor of Yakutsk.

Lieutenant General
Dmitri Gavrilovitch Anuchin.
Govenor General of East Siberia.
(Irkutsk.)

Lieut. General
Guerassin Alexéievitch
Kalpokoffsky.
(Omsk)

Major General
Serge Ivanovitch Nassovich.
(Irkutsk)

Conseiller d'Etat
Vasilli Ivanovitch Mertsaloff.
Irkutsk

Mr. Demidoff.
Mayor of Irkutsk.

I dont know what this came
with or should be filed with
but it seems to relate to the
same subject as the War Dept's
letter of 25 May, about paying
Esquimaux W. Hunter
28 May.

Peter Alexandrovitch Sivers ~~Sivers~~ -

(Irkutsk)

Dr. R. Kapsello -

Yakutsk -

Count Emil Ahlefeldt Laurvigen -

St. Petersburg -

Consul General of France - Moscow -

Mme. Edmond de Lagrené -

Watches

Ispravnick
~~Lt~~. Kasharoffski -

~~Lieut Ispravnick of Yorktown~~ -

Ispravnick
Harlampi Spatieff -

~~Engineer~~ -

Mr. Dmitri Nicolaivitch Stephanoff.

~~Engineer~~

Mr. Charles Lee -

~~Journalist~~

Kasharoffski Spatieff & Lee - Watches presented by the President of the United States.
To ——— for services rendered
the Jeannette Survivors -

Stepanoff - Watch -
Presented by the President of the United States,
To —— Stepanoff for services rendered
in the search for the Jeannette Survivors -

(41 8.

(7 gold)
(17 Silver)

Medals

Ispravnick
(~~Lt~~. Kasharoffski - (~~Gold~~)
Silver

Ispravnick
Harlampi Spatieff - (Gold)
(~~Kuzhnetz~~)

Cossack Baieshoff. (Gold)

Cossack Peter Kalinkin. (Silver)

Constantin Bobokoff. (Silver)

Jaokim Grombeck. Silver. (Swede)

Vassilli Bobrowsky (Gold)

Ivan Andrissoff (Gold)

Constantin Mohoploff. (Gold)

Peter Arraria. (Silver)

Slipsoff. (Silver)

Alexai Atkasioff (Silver)

Nicolai Diakanoff. (Silver) ✓

Michael (Silver)

Obernashkie Chumohor. (Gold)

Maxim Stepanoff. (Silver)

Tarras Savin (Silver)

Maxim Corinnoi (Gold)

Nicolai Vinakuroff. Silver.

To

— —

— For

Courage & Humanity

in

Assisting the Survivors

of the

Jeannette.

Special Agents 10

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
AUG 24 1885
RECEIVED.

PRINTED
FOREIGN RELATIONS
1885

St. Petersburgh, Russia.
August 1, 1885.

Sent to U.S. Minister at St. Petersburg Aug 27

Honorable
Thomas F. Bayard.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir.

It is with great regret that I announce to you the death of Major General George Tchernaieff, Governor of Yakutsk, the officer who rendered such valuable services to the survivors of the "Jeannette" and the search parties, and for whom the sword of honor, which I have with me, was intended.

As yet I have learned of his death through the newspapers only, but Mr. Wm. the Secretary of our Legation here, has written the Foreign Office for official confirmation of the newspaper announcement.

His Excellency Mr. Lothrop has suggested that perhaps the

The sword might be presented to the Emperor of Russia to be placed in some national depository or Military Museum.

I shall leave the sword here until I return from Siberia or receive further instructions from You. I shall be prepared to leave for the East as soon as I receive necessary documents from the Russian government, which will materially assist me in rapid travelling. They have been requested and I am expecting them daily.

My proposed route is by way of Moscow Nishni Novgorod, Perm and Ekaterinenburgh into Siberia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
W. Kelly U.S.
Lieutenant, U.S. Navy.

Special Agents
W. Everitt
25

12

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1885
RECEIVED.

Irkutsk, East Siberia.
Sept 25, 1885.

PRINTED
FOREIGN RELATIONS
1885

Copy to Secy of the Navy for his information 28 Nov

Honorable
T. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report arrival here on the 21st inst., on my way to the mouth of the Lena river.

My route from St. Petersburgh was the one usually followed in summer from Moscow over Nishnii Novgorod, Kazan, Perm and Tiumen. From the latter place to Tomsk the travel by steamer occupied ten days and thence by wagon to Irkutsk, seventeen days. From Tomsk the time used was unusually long, the roads being the worst known

for

for years, owing to the almost
constant rain during the past
Summer. In many places the
regular track could not be followed
at all and temporary roads or
paths lay through swamps, cultivated
fields or forests. Accidents to the
wagon were frequent, causing long
stops for repairs. Where the road
was particularly rough, travel by
night was, if not impossible,
not advisable. When once I
attempted it, I was all of one
night making a station of fourteen
miles.

Owing to this unexpected delay
on the latter part of the journey,
I shall have to wait here until
the winter road opens to Yakutsk,
probably in the early part of
November. I shall then proceed
to Yakutsk as rapidly as possible,
fit out the Expedition for the north
coast

coast and returning from the delta, try to reach Irkutsk before the spring break up. Cold weather has now set in near Yakutsk and the only practicable summer travel, by boat, is interrupted.

I telegraphed His Excellency Mr. Lothrop upon my arrival here, and shall communicate with him agreeably to your oral instructions whenever I shall have occasion to use the telegraph -

I have now definitely learned through the attending physicians, Doctor Kapello whom I met on his way to Russia, that General Tchernaieff late Governor of Yakutsk died on June 12, after an illness of one month - of congestion of the lungs -

The usual visits with the officials of Irkutsk have been Exchanged -

The newly appointed Governor-

General

General of East Siberia, Count Ignatieff, is particularly kind and courteous and promises me all necessary official assistance in my journey to the north.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,

W. H. Schultz.
Lieutenant U.S. Navy.

Special Agents. 14.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Secretary of State
and
1 188

FROM Irkutsk

Oct 30 1886

Secretary Bayard

Washington.

Money sufficient to increase amount designated for stores, permission asked.

Schuetze.

~~Answer will be given by mail to-day~~

~~No control from discretion control~~

Purchase stores in discretion.

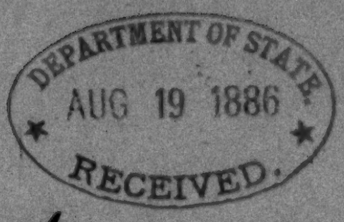
within appropriation.

J M D

15.

Williams

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.



FROM St. Petersburg

Aug 19 1886

Bayard

No name
no sig

Secretary

Washington

Arrived.

Schuetze.

NOV 1 1886

Washington, D.C.
October 25, 1886.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State,

Sir,

I transmit herewith copies of two charts the existence of which I believe has been forgotten outside of Russia.

In view of the general interest taken in anything pertaining to the Jeannette Arctic Expedition, it seems that these charts are worthy of special consideration because they relate directly to two regions most prominent in the history of the above named polar Expedition, namely, Bennett Island and the Lena Delta, North Siberia.

The copies were obtained last winter in Kasatche near the mouth of the Yana river, Siberia, from two

charts in possession of Dr. Alexander Bunge, the chief of an Expedition now making researches on the New Siberian Islands.

The first, marked A, an outline tracing of the New Siberian Islands was the result of part of the work done in this region in 1809-1810 by Mathias Hedenström, an Exile sent under instructions of the Russian government to survey and describe all the islands which had been discovered to the northward of the Lena, Yana and Indigirka rivers, northern Siberia.

A trader named Liakoff who lived in Nizhni Yansk, the same after whom the Liakoff Islands were named, is credited with the discovery of Kotelnoi, the most western of the New Siberian Islands, in the year 1773.

Hedenström visited New Siberia and Fadiefskoi twice, once in the winter of 1809 and again

in 1810.

In 1811 a trader named Sannikoff of Ust Yansk who had been in the employ of Hedenstrom during the Expeditions of the two previous years made an unsuccessful attempt from New Siberia to reach the land seen plainly by him to the northward in the summer which he had spent on these islands gathering mammoth tusks.

This land is indicated on the accompanying chart of Hedenstrom by the dotted line to the northward of New Siberia and is in my opinion without doubt the island which was discovered and visited by the Jeannette Expedition on its march South to the main land of Asia after the vessel was lost in June 1881- (Bennett Island).

The Expedition sent out in 1820 by the Russian Government and known as the Wrangel-Anjou Expedition had for one of its

objects the survey of the supposed land as seen and described by Sannikoff and as marked on Hedenström's chart both to the northeast and northwest of Kotelnoi.

Lieutenant Anjou failed in two attempts in trying to push to the northward for this purpose on dog sleds owing to open water and I daresay want of dog food for such a long journey.

(For a detailed and most interesting account of the discovery of the New Siberian Islands and Sannikoff's land, see a brochure by Leopold von Schrenck, Member of the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1885.)

The present map of the New Siberian Islands is due to Lieutenant Anjou, (1821-1822.)

The second copy of a chart referred to at the beginning of this Communication is an outline drawing of the Lena delta (1808) evidently the result of work done in 1795-1796 judging from the figures marked on the north coast of the archipelago.

The interest in this appears when we compare it with a chart prepared by Lieutenant Jürgens and Dr. Bunge, R. I. Navy, from observations made by them while resident in the polar meteorological Station, Sagastyr, Lena delta, 1882-1884. This chart is appended, marked C.

On the general charts of the delta, the pronounced peninsula, in the northwest is entirely wanting.

It is worthy of remark that this most prominent portion of the delta is also missing on the Charts prepared in 1882 by the Search parties of the Jeannette Exploring Expedition who visited

this part of the coast.

Turning to the chart of 1808. we notice that the configuration of the land is strikingly identical with that on the Jürgens chart of 1885.

Lieutenant Jürgens established the most northern point by careful astronomical observations on the island of Dunai, as indicated on the chart.

Dr. Alexander Bunge informed me last winter that he had carefully run in this part of the coast by following the shore line from Tserrach in the South-west to Sagastyr.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. Schultz
Lieutenant U.S. Navy.

Inclosures.
A. Hedenstroms chart - New Siberian Islands
B. Chart of Lena delta (1808)
C. " " - Jürgens - 1885.

Account examined, approved, and sent to Treasury Nov. 5, 1886 F.W.C.

Washington, D.C.
October 25, 1886.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State.

Sir,

I transmit herewith a detailed statement of Expenses incurred by me under instructions from you, dated July 3, 1885, and also the corresponding vouchers.

Appended to this account are formal receipts for all watches, medals and stores delivered by me to Russian Officials and others in Siberia - with the exception of two - for watches presented to Mr. Charles Lee and Mr. Stepanoff in Irkutsk - which I have been unable to obtain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
W. H. Schuetze
Lieutenant, U.S.Navy.

Slipsoff's receipt

Receipt for Slipsoff's medal given to

1886 года Января 9 дня
Я нижеподписавшийся
Императорского Вольного
Экономического Общества
Секретарь Александр
Семенов
Сего числа выдал сию
расписку Лейтенанту
Северо-Американских
Соединенных Штатов
К. И. Госпоже Штольце
в том, что я Секретарь
Общества Г. Штольце
подарил, а именно: одно
ружье с принадлежностями, одну
серебряную медаль, десять
фунтов пороху 20 ф свинцу
и три книги просто
тов. Какие книги
сущее напишет

Іоакимъ Христіановичъ
Брендекъ.

Den 21 Juni / 3 August 86. havde jeg undertegnede den Ære at modtage fra de Forenede Staters President gennem Lieutenant Schutze en Sölvmedalje.

F. Grönbeck

Receipt
for Medal

Роспись.

1886 года января 3 дня. г. Верхоянск, Якутской области. — Я нижеподписавшийся получил сего числа отъ Лейтенанта Его Величества Штатовъ Америки Вальчевыма Итвотуе назначенные мнѣ отъ его Правительства подарки, для помощи пострадавшимъ морякамъ съ парохода „Жанетта," а именно: а.) золотые часы и б.) золотую юбилейную медаль, съ выгравированными на обоихъ названіями и надписями. В чемъ имею подпись, съ приложеніемъ моей личной печати, удостовѣрено. —

Якутскій Окружный Исправникъ,
Коллежскій Асессоръ Карлашинъ Петровъ

1886 года Апреля 20 дня. Города Вилюйска Якутской области Восточной Сибири.

Я нижеподписавшийся Вилюйский Окружный Исправник, Коллежский Ассессор Болеслав Калиновский дал сію росписку / Лейтенанту Северо-Американских соединенных Штатов Шутце в том, что я получил от ево Господина Шутце золотые часы и серебряную медаль для поднесения тунгусу, в чем и подписуюсь Вилюйский Окружный Исправник, Коллежский Ассессор Болеслав Феликсович Калиновский

Къ удостоверенію сей росписки Исправник Калиновский Вилюйское Окружное Полицейское Управление к приложенію печати предоставляет. Апреля 20 дня 1886 г.

Помощник Вилюйского
Окружного Исправника

1886 года Июня 21 дня сего
рождения Лейтенанту Сухаре-
Императорскаго сопутствующаго
Штабе Вятской, что
ранен пулею в Кольмеях Сна-
рядом Курка Ирафо наименование
Императорскаго Просви-
тельства серебряную ме-
дель для ношения на груди и
выписку о приобретении при-
лагаю.-

И.д. Начальника Области Главной
Вятского Областного Правления
Губернский Секретарь Шишкин

Мы нижеподписавшиеся родные Егорий умершего Фейерверкера Полтавской Губернии, Константинова Афонасьева сына Бобохова, Елена и Любовь Бобохова, - приняли отъ Лейтенанта Флота Северо-Американскихъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Господина Шульце, - серебряную Медаль, - данную въ награду покойному нашему отцу, отъ Правительства Америки, - Президента Кливленда - за трудъ понесенный покойнымъ по розысканію погибшаго Экипажа съ Парохода "Женевра", - симъ удостоверяемъ, что полученную отца принятая нами съ должною и глубокою уважениемъ будетъ храниться, какъ на память Высокой признательности отъ Американскому Правительству -

вителю, так и памятную уче
нику Константину Афонасе
ву Бобохову – нашему родите
до самых поздних времен. – С
„12“ дня 1886 года.
Елена Бобохова
Любовь Бобахова

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 29 1886
RECEIVED

Washington, D.C.

October 25, 1886.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State

Sir:-

In obedience to your instructions to me dated July 3, 1885- a copy of which is appended marked A , I beg leave to submit the following report of the details of my mission to Russia and Siberia.

On July 8, 1885 I sailed from New York on the steamship Fulda and reached the city of Bremen on the 18th day of the same month. I there called upon the American Consul, Mr. Loening and after having made arrangements to have the rifles which formed part of my baggage shipped direct to St. Petersburg I left for Hamburg on July 20th. During the short journey by rail I was obliged to deposit the sword, watches and medals which I carried with me, in a sealed car while they were in transit from the free port of Bremen to the free port of Hamburg. This was done in order to avoid the opening of the packages for inspection and probable custom charges.

The next day in company with the American Consul, Mr. Lang, I called upon the representative of the Russian Government in Hamburg to make a plan by which I might pass out of Hamburg and through Germany without inconvenience and complications regarding custom dues. After consultation with the Russian Consul General I decided to have the boxes containing the presents sealed in accordance with his suggestions and addressed to the Minister of the Interior, St. Petersburg. In addition I carried a letter from him in which the object of my mission was stated. In this way I avoided not only an inspection of my luggage upon leaving Hamburg but also, delay upon crossing the Russian frontier at Wirballen.

On the evening of July 28th I reached St. Petersburg-I paid

my respects to the retiring Minister,Mr Taft and called also upon Mr.Swan-the acting Consul General. Later I telegraphed Messrs Brown,Shipley & Co.London concerning the funds transferred by letter of credit for my use. I delivered the letter from the Consul General of Russia at Hamburg at the Department of the Interior and had the boxes containing the presents formally turned over to me.

On August 1st.I received from Messrs Brown,Shipley & Co. through Baring Bros and the Joint Stock Bank of St.Petersburg the amount with which I was credited in London less charges for transfer - of this amount I transferred 10,500 Roubles by letter of credit to the Bank of Siberia in Irkutsk.

On August 3d I called upon Mr Lothrop our Minister in Russia. The Secretary of the Legation informed me that he had written previous to my arrival to the Foreign office for the credentials to expedite my journey. However I was obliged to wait for these documents,especially necessary in Siberia,until August 5th.

Upon learning that General.Nassovitch Governor of Irkutsk was in the capital on leave,I called and presented the letter addressed to him by you in acknowledgment of the honors paid to the remains of Lt.Comdr.DeLong and his companions while in Irkutsk in December 1883.

On July 31st my attention had been called to the announcement in the newspapers of the death of Major General George Tchernaieff late Governor of Yakutsk and I therefore left the sword intended for him in the care of Mr.Lothrop and informed you of my action and the suggestions of the Minister concerning the disposal of the same.

I received the expected.Letter of Credence from the Foreign office,through Mr.Lothrop on the evening of August 5th and left St.Petersburg at 8.30P.M.of August 6th. The following noon I

arrived at Moscow and learned that M.de Lagrene formerly Consul General of France in this city had been relieved and returned home. I was the bearer of a letter of thanks to him for the attention shown the Jeanette's survivors and those officers sent out to conduct the search-as well as-for the conspicuous honors paid by him in the name of his government to the bodies of the Arctic explorers on their passage through Moscow.

Upon a map of Europe and Asia appended and marked B . ,I have drawn the track of my journey,a reference to which will facilitate the tracing of the route followed as described in this report.

I arrived in Nishni Novgorod on August 9th. I purchased furs and some other articles necessary for the journey and was obliged to wait until August 11th for the steamer down the Volga. On this day I left in the Magdalena designed and built in Nishni Novgorod by an American boat builder from Pittsburg. She was of the stern-wheel type-a counterpart of the boats plying on our western rivers. Her engines were of German build and her speed was slow. The journey to Kazan and ~~from~~ thence up the Kama to Perm was lengthened considerably owing to extreme low water. In some places much work has been done to regulate and deepen the channel and at all difficult points signals are displayed showing the stage of the water. It seems however,that there is less water from year to year and the difficulties of navigation steadily increase owing to the rapid destruction of the forests.. Especially is this the case on the Kama,Considerable delay was experienced by the frequency with which we grounded and the low speed often necessary in order to avoid these accidents. Several times we were compelled to anchor during the night on account of a pe-

culiar dry fog said to be very common on the Volga. Refuse petroleum has nearly supplanted wood as steamer fuel in all the Volga boats-estimated to be about two thousand in number.

On August 17th the steamer reached Perm. I left the same evening by rail arriving in Ekaterinburg at 6 P.M. of the 18th. From here to Tiumen on the Tura river it was necessary to proceed by wagon on the post road. The railroad Ekaterinburg-Tiumen was not yet open to passenger traffic, though occasionally freight and supply trains were sent as far as Komashloff about half the length of the road, in which travelers were allowed to take passage It was said that all which remained to be done was the completion of some bridges but I afterwards noticed in the immediate neighborhood of Tiumen that although the road bed was complete, the ties had not yet been laid.

This road was opened for traffic on December 6, 1885. It joins the Ekaterinburg - Perm road and completes the connection of the water ways from Nishni Novgorod to Tomsk in Siberia. When the canal which is building between the Yenisei and the Obi rivers is finished-this short railway-Tiumen to Perm-522 miles-will be the connecting link of the great water courses of Siberia from Irkutsk in the east, with those of Russia proper-to Nishni Novgorod in the west. Tiumen on the Tura, a tributary of the Irtish is the eastern terminus of the railway and the beginning of the Siberian waterways.

The whole road-a distance of 315 versts-(a verst is two thirds of a statute mile) was built in two and one half years and would have been completed sooner had it not been for the unfavorable climatic conditions. Rain in the fall of 1884 especially retarded its completion. As near as can be learned the cost including bridges and rolling material is 41,000 roubles per verst. There is no rail, nor car, nor locomotive of foreign manufacture.

It was constructed by the government and the cost is considered to be the least for which a road can be built in this country, a cost, as stated above, which has never been equalled in cheapness in Russia.

On August 19th I left Ekaterinburg by post wagon. The weather was wet, the roads deep, rough and apparently uncared for. At night I was compelled to stop in the post stations as it was so dark that the drivers were unable to guide the horses clear of the holes and ditches. However after leaving Ekaterinburg well behind, the roads improved and was in some places excellent until near Tiumen when it enters the Tobolsk government. Here it was often necessary to walk, no attention having been paid the road evidently for years..

On August 21st, Tiumen was reached. From here to Tomsk the summer travel is by water. I embarked the following night in a small steamer towing a barge, especially constructed for the transport of convicts and other exiles into Siberia. The next evening all passengers were transferred to a larger steamer, the regular one plying between Tiumen and Tomsk being unable to proceed further up stream on account of the low water. The travel eastward at this time of the year is inconsiderable. The bulk of passenger traffic consisting of Siberian traders who leave their homes in the spring as soon as navigation opens to make their purchases in Russia, their main objective point being the fair at Nishni Novgorod, and who return in the fall just before navigation ceases.

We passed Tobolsk on August 24th where a short stop was made and a fresh detachment of convicts added to that from Tiumen. Following down the Irtish we reached the Obi Wednesday evening the 26th day of August. The weather here in 62° north latitude was cold and occasionally we were treated to a snow squall. The country is generally flat and uninteresting. The villages are few

and scattered. The natives who wander in these regions-the Ostiaks-came to trade with fish during the stops of the steamer for wood,and were roundly cheated by the Tartar peddlers of cheap calico and shawls. These natives like all the rest in Siberia are very fond of vodka and prefer it in trade for their fish to anything else.

During the trip I was invited on board the barge which we had in tow by the Army officer in charge. There were only four hundred convicts on board-the usual number being seven hundred. In this way the majority of exiles are sent to Siberia during the summer,of course,the march eastward on the post road beginning at Tomsk.

I arrived in Tomsk distant 2800 versts from Tiumen,as I traveled,on September 2d. I called on Vice Governor and acting Governor Petuchoff and obtained from him a road pass,an indispensable document for Siberian travel. The Governor of Tomsk Councilor of State Krasoffsky had died in the spring of the year. He was one of the officials who had been very courteous to the officers in charge of the dead of the Jeannette. The letter of thanks which I had for him is returned with this report.

In Tomsk it became necessary to buy a traveling wagon(tarantass)often spoken of in Siberia as a martyr box,which required considerable care in selecting and much searching about before a suitable one could be found,as the roads were reported heavy and rough.

On Sept.4th I left Tomsk and began the journey of 1500 versts to Irkutsk by post road-or as it is here known-the Moscow tract. This road during ordinarily good seasons is a very fair highway. The rain in the summer had however been nearly incessant. The ground was soft and in consequence of the unfavorable weather little or no repairing could be done this year. In addition to

this,the numberless transport trains of freight wagons moving east and west contributed to make travel in many places an impossibility. Notwithstanding the utmost care and the necessarily slow driving,frequent accidents to the wheels could not be avoided and whenever the stage was reported particularly rough I considered it advisable to stop at the station houses during darkness. In some cases though the drivers did not absolutely refuse to proceed they showed by various excuses and subterfuges usually concerning the horses,their unwillingness to take the road during night. At times the horses could not be depended upon to make the distance of 20 to 30 versts,fagged out as they were with uninterrupted work. On several occasions it happened to me that a horse either fell dead in harness or we were obliged to unhitch a tired animal and leave it by the roadside. As the tract was impassable in many places,there were temporary paths followed through the forests and swampy lands,and sometimes the drivers preferred the risk of crossing cultivated fields,to a break down and long detention on the regular road. I,having a so called government road pass was particularly fortunate in not having to wait my turn when,as often happened,there were more travelers at a station than the limited number of horses could transport. Repeatedly during the night the driver was compelled to lead the horses, slowly selecting the best part of the path. Rain was almost continuous. Bridges were broken and in some places the ground had been corduroyed. I spent one night on the road between two stations,the wagon having been driven into a deep hole out of which it was impossible to move. Early in the morning a tea caravan came along and with the assistance of its drivers we succeeded in freeing our wagon. The street leading through the villages,built on either side of the tract,long and straggling,was so deep that an extensive detour through the neighboring country was requisite

to avoid these difficult places.

At Achinsk I was obliged to wait twenty four hours in order to have the front wheels repaired. It occasionally took six or seven horses to drag the wagon and I determined to use an extra vehicle for the baggage-the box of rifles especially being very heavy. Here I passed from the Tomsk into the Yeniseisk government.

On Sept 11th I reached Krasnoyarsk-I wanted to replace the front wheels by new ones but none could be found-and a self-styled wheelwright agreed to make the repairs. From Krasnoyarsk travel was comparitively comfortable and fast. However I was once more delayed by the burning out of one of the hubs,due to the unskilful work of the Krasnoyarsk mechanic.

On September 16th near Nishni Udinsk I met Dr.Kapello who was returning to Russia from Yakutsk where he had served many years as Medical Director of that district. I delivered to him the letter from you thanking him for his professional services to the survivors of the Jeannette. He had been the attending physician of General Tchernaieff in his last illness and informed me that the latter had died of congestion of the lungs on June 12,1885.

The weather was now cold and during the night there were frequent heavy frosts.

I reached Irkutsk on Sept 21st after a journey of 16 days from Tomsk. Under favorable conditions this distance of 1500 versts can easily be made in six or seven days,summer or winter.

A few of the rifles had been broken in the stock owing to the excessive jolting over the rough roads,although the utmost care had been taken in packing them. Fortunately a capable gun maker was found who made the repairs in an efficient manner.

Owing to my late arrival and to the time required to make the above mentioned repairs,as well as the purchase of the stores

which I was instructed to procure as presents for the natives in the north, I was convinced that I should be unable to reach Yakutsk my next objective point before ice should make in the Lena river. I therefore decided to wait for the opening of the winter travel. Could I have started at once, I should probably yet have had time to reach Yakutsk, provided I had not the incumbrance of heavy baggage. As it proved it was necessary to transport in addition to my personal baggage, about 1500 lbs of stores. This is always a difficult task except in the spring of the year when advantage can be taken of the numerous rafts, or one of the mining company's steamers going down stream (north) as far as Yakutsk. By waiting for the winter road only one extra sled would be required and the unpleasant certainty of having to remain in a small settlement somewhere on the river until the ice formed, avoided.

I informed both you and our Minister at St. Petersburg of my conclusion and settled down for a stay of two months in Irkutsk.

I carefully selected and purchased all such goods and stores for presents which I knew by experience could either not be obtained or were very much more costly in Yakutsk. In answer to inquiry by telegraph I received authority from you to increase the amount to be expended for these presents as noted in my instructions.

Fortunately both Mr. Stepanoff and Mr. Charles Lee happened to be in Irkutsk and I presented to them the gold watches from the President in recognition of the aid rendered the Jeannette survivors and search parties. I also delivered at this time, the letters indicated in my orders for General Civers and Mr. Demidoff, late Mayor or golovah of Irkutsk.

The Governor General of East Siberia Count A. Ignatieff sent instructions to the authorities in Yakutsk to render me all official aid which I should require and request.

The first snow fell October 8, and on November 27th I tele-

graphed Mr Lothrop of my intention to leave for the north the next day, but was delayed until the 29th, owing to some gross mistakes which had been made in the construction of the sleds which I had had prepared. On the above mentioned date I left Irkutsk while the initial stages over the steppe were still bare of snow. Fortunately I was able to have the sleds dragged as far as Katchuga without delay and from this village the road lay on the frozen Lena. No sooner had we driven on the river than there happened what might have proved to be a very serious accident. The heavy freight sled broke through the ice although I had been assured that the latter was strong enough for travel. By the use of a force of villagers we were able after four hours work to extricate the sled, and I proceeded without further stop until near Vitimsk where it was necessary to pass through much surface or black water, as it is here called, which is very common in the early winter.

I afterwards found that no damage was caused by these mishaps as great care had been taken in packing the stores.

The snow was deep and unbroken as I was the first traveler to go over the winter road this year. The weather was exceptionally mild, but much snow fell making travel difficult and slow. The usual heavy felt boots and fur sleeping bags were not necessary until I reached Olekma six hundred (600) versts south of Yakutsk when the temperatures became very low, and snow storms and cold northerly gales were unremitting. On two occasions the drivers lost the way at night and after much searching about we were compelled to wait for daylight before we were able to proceed on our journey.

Early on the morning of Dec. 17th I drove into Yakutsk distant 2800 versts from Irkutsk. The thermometer marked -40° R and the days were very short. Snow in the north was reported deep, especially in the Verchoyansk mountains. Not long before

some officials on their way to.Okhotsk were blocked by the snow and obliged to turn back to wait for a more favorable opportunity later in the winter. The post from Irkutsk though it had left one day ahead of me did not reach Yakutsk until three days after my arrival.

The Vice Governor and acting Governor since General Tchernaieff's death,Mr.Ilin placed two cossacks at my disposal and gave me the necessary official documents for my journey north. One of these cosacks Peter Kalinkin who had traveled with me in 1882 and 1883 accompanied me,and the other.Vasily Bareskin I sent with the transport of stores-by a different route from mine-to Verch--oyansk.

I made a contract(appended and marked .C)with a Yakut trader for the delivery of the stores in Verchoyansk and deemed it necessary to send Bareskin as a guard,since robberies were frequent not only in the town but also in the immediate country in the north. A train of stores intended for a Russian Arctic expedition.had been attacked some time before-looted and the drivers murdered. To send the transport over the regular tract was out of the question-as there were hardly enough reindeer at the stations for myself and attendant.

I had sent instructions from Irkutsk to.Kalinkin and he had in compliance with them.prepared fifteen reindeer sleds and had attended to some other preparations for the expedition. Deerskin clothing and furs were difficult to obtain owing to the scarcity in the Yakutsk fair last summer. This was due to the prevalence of small pox among the natives on the Kolyma the principal source of supply. I contrived however to get together a tolerable suit of Arctic clothing partly old and partly new,consisting of a fur lined jacket,trowsers,stockings,boots and a "Kuklanka" all of reindeer skin - the latter being in the shape of a long double.shirt reaching below the knee with a hood attached. Be-

sides these articles the usual heavy woolen underclothing and stockings-rabbit skin"nips"for the feet-double fox skin cap and gloves and a long black squirrel boa completed the outfit.

I added the necessary quantity of stores to be taken for the natives by the purchase of tea,tobacco-various iron implements, such as reindeer spears,knives and ice picks. Horse hair used in making nets was not plentiful and I took all that could be obtained in Yakutsk. Besides,I bought here 108 lbs of powder from the government store as I was advised that the supply in Verchoyansk,where I had originally intended to purchase it,was probably very low.

While in Yakutsk I delivered at the residence of the Vice Governor to Cossacks Baieshoff,Kalinkin and Boshedomoff and the criminal exiles Kusma Eremioff and Yafim Kopoloff,the medals,gun and money as noted in my instructions. In following instructions with regard to the money presents I took the dollar as worth two (2)roubles which was nearly correct and rendered distribution convenient.

The two appended charts marked D and E show the positions of reindeer stations and the pavarnias or cooking houses as the shelter huts are called-on the tract north,900 versts,as far as Verchoyansk.

On December 31,1885 I left Yakutsk with five reindeer sleds accompanied by Cossack Kalinkin as interpreter of the Yakut language and cook. The transport had been despatched on December 22nd,the agreement being for its delivery in Verchoyansk after twenty five days. This apparently long time was necessary as it was obliged to pass through a wilderness where there were no relays of deer. When making a long journey distances of only 40 to 50 versts a day can be accomplished with these animals to prevent their breaking down.

On January 2d in the evening we reached the Aldan river 220 versts from Yakutsk. At noon, the next day, we left with a train of eight pack horses having had to wait nearly 24 hours for them, although the Vice Governor had sent a messenger to this point to prepare for my journey. The Aldan is usually considered the limit of travel with horses in winter, as supplied by the stations, where three pair only are kept by contract. The traders traveling with their own horses take them as far as Sredni Kolymsk.

To the divide in the Verchoyansk mountains which separates the Aldan basin on the south from that of the Yana on the north the reports regarding the exceptionally deep roads were fully verified. We were compelled to break a path the whole distance of 210 versts.

The first stage is 140 versts through the narrow valley of the Tukulan river. The mountain ranges probably 40 versts apart on the Aldan form a wedged shaped valley to the divide where they meet. The path is thickly wooded and at this time the snow was six feet deep on the level. The place where the two ranges meet is appropriately called Anasurch by the natives-meaning no door- as one can see no outlet to the valley. The only two pavarnias in this distance were in a tumble down condition having been injured by forest fires in the preceding summer.

On Jan.5th we reached the first deer station. Heavy snow was falling. We proceeded from here with reindeer and spent the night in Anasurch pavarnia, 20 versts from the divide. This hut was in a disgusting condition- a couple of Tunguse women having been storm bound here for several days. They had used all the available timber inside the hut for fuel and had even cut off part of the logs which formed the walls of the structure. We waited for daylight before setting out to cross the ridge which we accomplished by 3 P.M. of January 6th, in the face of a norther-

ly gale,reaching the station Kengurach in the evening.

The weather now grew steadily colder. I call attention to this ~~fact~~ for afterwards or as we approached Verchoyansk it was almost unbearable, compelling a stop at nearly every inhabited yourta(native hut)not only on account of ourselves,but more owing to the reindeer which suffered visibly during the low temperatures. Fortunately these inhabited yourtas are not far apart as one approaches the village. Some merchant transports were blocked on the road by the snow and cold weather, having lost the greater part of their reindeer and some horses. Breathing was at times difficult and on January 10th and 11th the temperature sank to -66° Celsius corresponding to 86.8° Fahrenheit below zero. This is the coldest temperature ever observed and I afterwards had the satisfaction of establishing it beyond a doubt by the agreement of the thermometers at Verchoyansk,observed by exiles who were furnished with instruments by the Central Meteorological Observatory at Pavlovsk near St.Petersburg. Verchoyansk thus maintained its reputation of being the pole of the greatest known cold although its latitude is only 68° north.

I arrived at Verchoyansk on January 13th. It required two days to make the last station of 120 versts on account of the extremely cold weather,deep snow,and poor condition of the reindeer. The first part of the journey was made in exceptionally fast time, taking into consideration the fact that I had five sleds,requiring at least fifteen deer,the full number kept at the station. During the latter part I had also the ill-luck to meet a Cossack messenger traveling south with four sleds. This compelled long stops while the animals were resting after having made the double distance of the station. Occasionally we had to leave a deer by the roadside,it being unable to go on.

The Yakuti and Lamuti agreed that they had never experienced so cold a winter. At the last station I left my baggage behind

to be brought on later,as it could not be sent along with me.

The day of my arrival in Verchoyansk was the Russian New Year's day. The village was decorated with a few national flags which gave it a rather gay appearance in my eyes after thirteen days continual travel in the larch forests. The chief official of the Verchoyansk district,the Ispravnick Mr.Ipatieff,received me with the greatest cordiality as of old,and had quarters prepared for me in the government house. He had heard sometime before of my mission and in expectation of my arrival had done every thing possible to have reindeer in readiness. They were very scarce. Cossacks had been sent to scour the country round about for 100 versts to impress deer from the neighboring Lamuti.

Early in the autumn rain had fallen in great quantities,which upon freezing covered with a sheet of ice the sparse grass upon which the horses depend for food and prevented the reindeer from readily getting at the moss. The hay crop in Verchoyansk had been a failure and in consequence many cattle and horses perished and draft animals were not to be had. This same state of affairs existed on the tract to Kolymsk. Traders abandoned their horses and bought weak,half-starved reindeer at unusually high prices,preferring to make the trial with these animals to get their stores to their destination. Many left part of their goods in the forests,building rude huts to protect them until opportunity should offer in the following year to expedite them. Others had sent their horses back to Aldan to keep them from starving before half the distance to Verchoyansk had been accomplished. The failure of the government flour transport to get through to Sredne Kolymsk generally means starvation to many of the people there.

It was indeed a hard year for Verchoyansk. It was extremely cold,and there was no fodder for horses or cattle upon which the Yakuti almost entirely depend for subsistence,the staple article

of food being milk and their chief luxury butter. In addition to this scurvy was prevalent, from which even the Ispravnick and the priest of the village suffered severely. The inhabitants lo looked pale and emaciated after the season of darkness.

Black rye flour is very expensive, as is everything that is brought from Yakutsk, owing to the great difficulties of transportation. The Verchoyansk mountains are the great obstacle. Some political exiles living here have made attempts at cultivating the soil during the short summer as many trials had been made before, but always ending in failure.

The track by which I had sent my transport is free from natural difficulties, the water shed separating the basins of the Tumara from the Dulgalach river being of low altitude. On the chart marked F , these rivers are shown. The transport had passed north through the valley of the Tumara which falls into the Aldan and come down the Dugalach which empties into the Yana river near Verchoyansk. The appended charts are only sketches. There is not even an approximately correct map of northern Siberia in existence. This track will probably soon be used to the exclusion of the one over which I had traveled. Until within recent years it has only been known to a few wandering Lamuti. The objection to it is the absence of permanent inhabitants. To make a so-called road in these regions it is only necessary to erect a couple of Yourtas for station houses with a few shelter huts between them, and to fell trees in the thickest of the forest to make a space wide enough for a reindeer sled to pass. The transport arrived on the evening of January 14th, having been 23 days from Yakutsk. There were fifteen sleds. Everything was covered with ice and snow, the former due to some surface water through which it had been necessary to pass. The leather covers bore marks of hard knocks against trees while passing through the

wilderness,and the Cossacks'and drivers'bleeding faces showed the effects of the cold weather to which they had been exposed for twenty days,without even a tent for shelter throughout that time. When resting they camped down around a fire in the snow. Several sleds had been broken and abandoned,being replaced by some borrowed from the wandering Lamuti.

I urged upon the Ispravnick the necessity of despatch in my journey to the north,and he exerted himself to gather together the necessary number of deer,about 45 head. The Golovah,or principal native official,informed that it would take six days to drive up the animals.

I presented Mr.Ipatieff,the Ispravnick,with the gold watch and medal as directed by my instructions,and he gave an evening entertainment in honor of the event,to which the priest of the village,the chief of the Cossacks,and several traders--in fact all the Russians here were invited. He expressed himself as greatly honored and pleased by this reward for his services to the Jeannette survivors,the more so as it was entirely unexpected, and requested me to present his thanks for the distinction to our President.

Slipsoff,the Viborne,a native official of Verchoyansk,arrived during my stay,and I delivered to him the silver medal,rifle and stores as specified in instructions.

On the evening of January 21st,I started the sleds northward. The deer having been driven up the evening before had had a day's rest. This was also necessary for the drivers,some of whom coming from a distance of 200 versts had been severely frost bitten and presented a generally frozen appearance in their meagre garments. The train was to proceed to Kulgarasurch station,220 versts distant,whence it was directed to push on at once if possible 290 versts further to Duelach or Tallakuel,the last station contracted for by government situated near the tree limit on the

southern edge of the tundra.

The Ispravnick now expressed his intention of accompanying me as far as the latter named place. I received this announcement with much pleasure, knowing from previous experience the difficulties to be encountered with so large a train as the one I had in charge.

Not deeming it necessary to retain a special guard for the stores from this village, I paid off Cossack Bareskin and gave him the fare to return to Yakutsk by post. He left for the south taking my mails, on January 23d.

The Ispravnick was not ready until the evening of Monday, January 25th, when we left Verchoyansk. The advantage of traveling in company with this official, the monarch of his district, soon showed itself, when some of our deer having given out, he pressed into service those of a Tunguse whom we chanced to meet. On January 27th we reached Kulgarasurch where we obtained fresh deer. The transport had also added a few deer to its complement here and passed on. At a pavarnia 190 versts further on we overhauled it. We left early in the morning, going on ahead of the other sleds, and in the evening, having made 100 versts, stopped at Duelach.

Negotiations to forward the transport to Buikoff at the eastern mouth of the Lena were at once entered upon with the keeper of the station, a Yakut named Ivan Strutchakoff, an acquaintance of mine who had done good work in transporting the remains of De Long and men in the spring of 1883. He owns about 1500 reindeer and is in fact the Croesus of this region. He was averse to undertaking the journey to Buikoff direct on account of the undoubted danger of the route at this season of the year. The greater part of it lies through treeless mountains and all fuel has to be packed on the sleds for a distance of 300 versts. Heavy storms are to be expected and there are no shelter huts af-

ter leaving the tundra. However the presence of the Ispravnick again proved of great value and Ivan finally agreed to think the matter over during the night. In the morning he consented to undertake the journey loading the stores on 13 sleds for "the progon" or regular fare of 3 Kopeks a verst, per sled. He showed a strong desire to go to Bulun. In this place it would be impossible to obtain deer to transfer the stores the 250 versts remaining to Buikoff, and the distance would be considerably greater by this round about way.

To show the character of such a contract I will add that I was to give Ivan in addition to his fare two bricks of tea and thirty fish on his arrival in the delta. As I learned from a messenger just arrived that there were very few fish in the north this winter and that the people there were starving I demurred at the latter part of Ivan's demand, and after several hours argument he finally dispensed with his conditions so far as the fish were concerned. He wished very much to be paid in twenty dollar gold pieces with which he made acquaintance in 1882, when some of the officers of the U.S.S. Rodgers had occasion for his services. When told that I had none he seemed much disappointed.

On the evening of January 30th the transport arrived, and being found in good condition was at once sent on with a fine large set of deer which Ivan had had driven up. I left the following morning for Bulun the Ispravnick returning to Verchoyansk as I had now arranged to have the stores delivered at their final destination, distant from Irkutsk where I had made the purchases 4670 versts.

I soon overhauled the freight sleds and we traveled in company. The tundra or snow covered plain which extends all along the north coast of Asia was covered as usual with a thin hard crust of snow through which deer and sleds broke as the long train

slowly passed to the northward,leaving the last of the low,stunted and gnarled larch trees which mark the tree limit behind at about 9 A.M.of February 1st. The sun,very red in appearance,was visible at noon for a short time,its lower limb just skirting the horizon. Late in the afternoon we stopped at a small shelter hut or pavarnia on the tundra,having made 50 versts since morning. The air was heavy with mist. It was very dark and a fresh wind was blowing when we left in the evening. Having brought but a small supply of wood for fuel it was not advisable to delay longer. We now entered the foot hills of the mountains of the Lena river. After a short time the drivers lost their way,not being able to see the land marks,the mountain peaks,on account of the heavy mist prevailing. After consultation I decided to push on, having with me the staroster or head man for my driver,who was considered the expert pathfinder on the tundra. Soon we noticed sparks of a fire near by and immediately afterwards were greeted by the transport drivers who had not yet left the pavarnia. We had,as usual in such cases,traveled in a circle,and after several hours work.returned to the point from which we had started. It was then concluded to wait for daylight. Our drivers'mistake was accounted for when we noticed upon our return that the wind, their principal guide,had shifted during our absence.

Upon leaving in the morning,the weather having cleared,we saw the circle our sleds had described in the snow the evening before. We made 50 versts through the mountains,and shortly before reaching the next pavarnia came out again upon the tundra near the bottom of the Bay of Borchia. It was observed that a large number of sleds had passed west from the direction of Ust Yansk. The road or path here forks,one branch leading east toward Kasatche on the Yana,and the other,by which we had traveled south towards Verchoyansk. There was a high wind prevailing,and

as it is dangerous to be caught in a storm or pourga with a small supply of driftwood which has to be brought from the shores of the Arctic Ocean,distant 7 versts,we left after refreshing ourselves with a pot of tea. The pavarnia is called Tass Tumuse, meaning Rock Cape,from the high slate mountains which here approach the coast.

We parted company with the transport which was accompanied by Ivan and two Tunguse drivers. One of the latter was very much averse to undertaking the prospective journey almost due north through the mountains,some distance from the shores of Borchia Bay,to Buikoff Muese. They had a small leather tent for shelter and went to the bay for all the driftwood they could pack on the sleds without overloading them. We left them singing their mournful songs,principally expressive of regret at leaving their wives and children.

The road to Bulun lies through the Karaulach mountains for 150 versts,the latter half being greatly dreaded by the natives on account of the fierceness of the storms. They prefer to be caught in a pourga on the open tundra to meeting it in this mountain range where the reindeer are sometimes unable to cross the smooth ice of the many small streams even in an ordinary gale.

Early in the morning,after considerable walking during the night over the divides,we arrived at Karaulach(black water)pavarnia,on a stream of the same name. This hut is situated in one of the typical spurs of the larch forest which make to the north from the tree limit in the shape of a wedge lining the river banks. There was a large number of sleds here whose tracks we had seen at Tass Tumuse. They were on their way from Kasatche to Bulun to fetch rye flour from the latter point for the government store at the former.

A large quantity of flour is occasionally drifted down the Lena to Bulun where the natives may purchase it at the cost price

in Yakutsk. The flour is however primarily intended as a reserve food supply to ward off the frequently occurring famines in this part of the world.

My drivers here turned back, our new acquaintances agreeing to take us to Bulun. We traveled fast for 50 versts through the naked valleys but just before reaching the next pavarnia Ebertuen struck heavy soft snow, through which the deer could hardly drag the sleds. This hut being broken down and affording little shelter from a high wind which had arisen we determined to make for a new hut 30 versts distant. After floundering about in the snow from 6 P.M. until 4 A.M. we succeeded by walking the whole distance, in reaching the shelter of Tallachtach pavarnia, where we remained until daylight. The wind blew fiercely, but being from the east and on our backs it did not interfere seriously with our progress. The snow was exceptionally deep, soft and drifting, and to make matters worse, it continued to fall all day. Notwithstanding this impediment, our deer being good, we reached Bulun by 5 P.M. February 4th, where the bright fire in the yourta of the government writer soon thawed us out. However we did not fail to think of the hard time our transport was having during the storm.

Fortunately Constantine Muxaploff, a native, the second officer of the district, and an acquaintance of mine, was here, He had arrived a few days before from Tumat, his home at the northern mouth of the Lena.

Bulun was in a sorry state. The reports I had heard concerning the scarcity of fish which constitute, it may be said, the only food of the natives were confirmed. There were about 150 pouds of flour (poud-36 lbs.) on hand but the Govalah, the head of the local government, had gone to his home 300 versts up river. In his absence no one dared to open the store house although some were seriously thinking of doing so. Many of the natives were

able to get a meal of fish only once in three or four days. At Buikoff the catch in October, November, and early December, the principal fishing season, had been a complete failure. Consequently fish could not be bought, and as most of the natives in Bulun depend upon Buikoff, the suffering was great. I should have purchased flour here as a present for the people at Zeemovialach but it could neither be obtained nor transported.

Affairs in Tumat were better. Two hundred reindeer had been speared in the autumn, and the fish catch, though not plentiful, had been sufficient for the people residing there. A number of Yakuti from Yakutsk were spending the winter in the north where they usually cheat the natives out of their fish by trade and having no nets were simply a burden on the regular inhabitants.

There was only one trader here, and he was engaged in the hopeless task of trying to collect debts.

During the summer months several cayukes or large boats drift down the Lena river from Yakutsk. Some of these carrying the traders and their wares, remain until spring when they track back with the furs and mammoth tusks which they have obtained in trade; others simply proceed to Bulun and Kumachsurk for the purpose of catching and purchasing fish from the natives during the summer. They leave Yakutsk with the river ice in the beginning of June and return in the fall. Privileges are sold to these men in the neineighborhood of Bulun and further north, by the local government, and many of the natives are engaged for this work. The traders, however, usually recover all the wages by trading vodka, and hence these natives, having worked all summer, are pocketless at the end of the season and depend upon charity and a big fish catch at Buikoff in the beginning of the winter. This catch had been a failure as above stated, and as a consequence want and starvation prevailed in Bulun among all the inhabitants except the very few frugal and thrifty ones who had buried a sufficient quantity in

the summer to keep them during the long winter months.

The Cossack Smatritel or overseer to whom I had delivered an order from the Ispravnick to prepare for my journey to Buikoff had the deer ready on the 6th day of February when I left Bulun. The road down the Lena was excellent,but the deer very poor. The weather was markedly warmer than in the neighborhood of Verchoyansk. The thermometer marked -41 deg.C. Constantine Muxaploff accompanied me on this journey. Near Kumachsurk we stopped the next morning in a Tunguse hut where we were to get a change of reindeer. I sent Constantine for Ivan Androssoff,one of the men to whom I was to deliver a medal,in order that he might accompany me to Buikoff. The wind increased to a heavy gale from the southward and westward,the prevailing direction of all heavy gales during the winter and I was storm bound until February 10th. Ivan Androssoff appeared soon after my arrival,wearing the silver medal bestowed upon him by the Emperor in 1883 for the same reason that he was about to be presented by me with a gold medal from the President,viz: his having succored seamen Nindemann and Noros at the huts of Bulcour(see chart of delta). As wrong versions of this incident have found their way into print it is perhaps not improper to here relate the story as told by Androsoff himself and confirmed by Muxaploff and Savin,two of the men who were traveling with him at the time. Ivan is very fond of relating the story,and even during my visit could be induced to tell it almost daily,the natives gathering about him and apparently wondering at his tale as much now as when they first heard it. Among the Yakuti there are certain ones with a knack for story telling. These professional yarn spinners form about the only attraction at an evening entertainment,if we except the ubiquitous shaman,physician,priest,and clairvoyant of these people,in whose invocations they have much faith,and whom they still fear notwithstanding the

warfare made upon him by the Russian priests.

Ivan says that when the Jeannette survivors landed in the delta in the fall of 1881 he happened to be in the village of Kitach near the northern point of the delta. Nicolai Vinakuroff who lived in Kumachsurk was also there with his reindeer. Constantine Muxaploff,the Candidat Golovah,Alexai Atskassoff,the Staroster of Tumat,and Tarras Savin,the Staroster of one of the western districts.were obliged to go to Bulun to the yearly meeting of all the native officials. They wished however to wait and proceed later with dog sleds to Buikoff and thence by Kumachsurk, passing to the southward of Bulcour,to their destination. Nicolai urged them to accompany him as he had sufficient deer for all. This,after much hesitation,they agreed to do,and proceeded directly south accompanied by Ivan. When they reached a hut not far from Matvay(Mathias)they noticed foot prints in the snow which had been made by Nindermann and Noros on their famous march south. Not knowing what to make of these unusual marks in this part of the delta they proceeded on their journey without attempting to discover the cause of them. Their path here left the river and led through the mountains where moss for the deer was plentiful. Androssoff was sent by Alexai Atskassoff to the huts of Bulcour to fetch an ice pick and fish nets left there during the summer fishing season,while the others pitched their tent near a little stream 10 versts from where it empties into the Lena at Bulcour.

Ivan went directly to the store house where he knew the implements had been left,noticing at the time smoke issuing from the top of the neighboring hut or urassa. He saw no foot prints in the snow,and not being able to account for this strange condition of affairs,there being no sleds,deer,or dogs about,his first impulse was to flee. But,after making preparation by crossing himself several times,he summoned sufficient courage to open the little door of the hut,where he was met by Nindermann

with rifle in hand. Very much frightened by this apparition, as he says, his only thought, after Nindermann had coaxed him inside was to keep his way of retreat open, especially as he observed that Noros was trying to cut it off by getting between him and the door. He understood nothing of all that the two seamen were trying to explain to him by sign language, except that they were hungry. His object then was to summon his companions. Nindermann and Noros, not being able to understand his anxiety to leave, after much opposition permitted him to do this, not however until he had offered to give up some of his fur clothing as a sign of good intent. Very soon Constantine and Tarras Savin returned with him, and the starving men were made as comfortable as was possible under the circumstances.

So Ivan concludes and Muxaploff agrees with him that for all the rewards they have received from both their own government and ours, they ought to be and are primarily thankful to old Nicolai Vinakuroff, to whose persistency in urging upon them to accompany him south they owe their present good fortune and Nindermann and Noros undoubtedly their lives.

Nicolai Vinakuroff, for whom also I had a medal, rifle, and various other presents, had died, and I therefore sent for his wife and son, and made inquiries to satisfy myself of this native's death. The son accompanied me to the delta.

The hut in which I lived was very crowded; not only were all the bunks occupied, some by whole families, but at night all available space on the floor was used. The fish nets in the Lena could not be visited because of the prevailing storm, and here too there were long and loud complaints of scarcity of food. No fish at Buikoff was the text always enlarged upon. In fact the whole day was spent in relating stories of want, in smoking and in eating. Had I not been forced to remain several days, or had I

simply stopped to get fresh deer,I should probably have left with an impression that these people were truly suffering. To be sure they were not living in clover,and having only a few deer could ill afford to kill one,for a Tunguse without reindeer is next door to starvation,as then he cannot even go in search of food. But to show how easily strangers are and have been misled I transcribe from my notes an account of the meals of one day,as carefully jotted down at the time.

I will interpolate by saying that we have all had our sympathies aroused by statements that these people are often during famines compelled to resort to wood for food. Now the fact is that careless observers have simply been imposed upon,or they have jumped at conclusions without caring or perhaps being able to make inquiries,and because they thought that a statement of these views would make a heart rending page for their books,and by inference show what a distressing time they themselves must have had among such surroundings. Wood in a certain form is a most common and constant article of diet on the Lena river,all along the north coast and in the immediate neighborhood of Yakutsk,in fact,wherever the Yakut resides. North of Verchoyansk,except in a few sheltered valleys,it may be said there is no other wood than the larch,and for miles south of the tree limit absolutely no other. The natives eat it because they like it. Even when fish are plentyful it usually forms part of the evening meal,as the many cleanly stripped larch logs near every hut testify. They know by experience that the fact of their eating wood arouses the sympathies of strangers,and shrewdly use it to excite pity and to obtain a gift of tea and tobacco. They scrape off the thick layer immediately under the bark of a log,and chopping it fine mix it with snow. It is then boiled in a kettle. Sometimes a little fish roe is mixed with it,and farther south cow's milk or butter. I have often seen it eaten without anything additional,though as

in the present instance,there was apparently enough other food on hand.

In the morning they had tea and immediately afterwards boiled reindeer meat; later,rye flour boiled in water. About noon,tea and fish. At 4 P.M.,raw frozen fish and tea. 8 P.M.,boiled fish; and just before turning in for the night about 10 o'clock, a wood stew as described above,with which a little fish was mixed. The latter is called butugas,and is either bess butugas or tit butugas,pine or larch,according to the wood used.

My host was not prosperous for undoubtedly food was not as plentiful as usual. He was unable to sell fish weighing from 4 to 5 pounds each,for one to three roubles a hundred as he generally did,delivering them at Kumachsurk for that price after transporting them 150 versts. When the natives have enough fish,tea and tobacco,they wish for nothing else. I have asked them would they not like to go where food was easier to get,for instance to Yakutsk,and their invariable answer was"No,there is no place like Buikoff,and we would die if taken away from here."

On February 10,the wind having gone down,we left at noon,following the usual road through the mountains to the northeast. The party,besides the Cossack and myself,consisted of Muxaploff,Ivan Androssoff,Vinakuroff's son,and a rascally looking Yakut from Yakutsk,one of the blessings bestowed on this region by the Russian Meteorological Expedition of 1882-84. Several of the workmen employed by Lieutenant Yürgeus in bringing his barges down the river have remained here,finding it easier to live by trading for fish than by working in Yakutsk.

We at first followed a small creek for 20 versts,the bed of which was very rocky and correspondingly hard on the sleds. After that we passed through a comparatively wide valley,literally bare of snow for long stretches. Later,while on the tundra clear of the mountains,we found good traveling. About 8 P.M.we stopped at

a pavarnia 110 versts from our starting point,but were glad to leave in a couple of hours,as it was full of snow and exceedingly smoky. From here we crossed a bay 40 versts to Buikoff,and after waiting back of the village until the dogs could be secured to prevent their attacking our deer,put up in a yourta about 3 A.M. of February 11th.

I was now on the ground where part of the presents sent by our government was to be distributed,distant,as I had traveled, 12384 versts from St.Petersburg.

Nothing had been heard of the transport and of course I had not expected to find it here,owing to the severe storms which had prevailed for nearly a week.

I had an opportunity of verifying the reports concerning the failure of the fish catch. The people were wretchedly poor and living upon the few fish they took daily from the nets.

The ordinary fishing places had been fruitlessly tried and the nets were set 10 to 20 versts away from the villages of Buikoff,Zeemovialach and Arruella. The great majority of the men having no food for their dogs visited their nets whenever the weather permitted,on foot,going out in the morning and returning late in the evening,frost bitten and covered with ice. The dogs were being fed every other day with the heads and bones,only that small part of the fish the natives could not eat themselves and were consequently unfit for work. There were only a few regular delta natives here,but five huts were occupied by the Yakuti from Yakutsk above referred to,who were naturally also suffering instead of making the profitable bargains they had expected. Fish were running about two or three to a net,and were just about sufficient to keep the wolf from the door when hauled every day.

This unusual work at the time when the sun re-appears,the stormiest season was an additional source of complaint. Ordinarily there is little effort to take fish then,the necessary supply

for food and trading purposes having been caught in the late fall. The dogs being unfit for work,the traps for taking the ice fox could not be visited. In fact,everything here depends upon the fish supply. It usually happens,the natives insist,that when a winter is exceptionally tempestuous the fish do not run well,but on the other hand the ice fox always appears in large numbers. The scarcity of fish this year they ascribe also to the presence in the summer of the biluga(great white sturgeon)which ascended the river as far as Sicktach,south of Bulun.

In view of the extreme want on every hand it will appear that a more fortunate time for the delivery of our government's bounty could not have been selected.

On the annexed chart of the delta all the places referred to in this report are marked.

I had heard with regret and now by investigation established the fact that one of the traders who has his winter head-quarters in Kasatche on the river Yana had managed to deprive the natives of certain shot guns which had been presented to them by Lieutenant Harber,U.S.Navy,for Lieutenant Danenhower in 1882. In one case he had taken a gun worth perhaps 80 roubles in Irkutsk for a debt of eleven roubles. This trader a Yakutinized individual has a passion for buying everything of foreign make or anything unusual in this part of the world,especially watches and breech-loading rifles. I afterwards met him and learned that partly owing to this weakness he had become bankrupt,there being no market for his accumulated store of curiosities as he called it.

Constantine organized himself into a high court of justice to investigate certain rumors regarding stores of fish in possession of the strange Yakuti who,it was said,had traded for them early in the autumn when all looked bright for the usual run and were now holding them for a rising market. A search was made,but revealed only a very few fish in each storehouse. Kalinkin em-

ployed the time while we were waiting for the transport in delivering lectures to the natives on the subject of their permitting the traders to cheat them out of their fish and furs,and thus prepared them for a talk I had with the leading men afterwards regarding the disposal of the presents I was about to give them.

I sent for Vasily Bobrowsky,known as Kulgarch and also Offanasi Bobrowsky,commonly called Chumohor or Tumat. They live in the village of Arrue. After a short conversation with them and Constantine it became apparent that it would be impossible to transport that part of the stores intended for Tumat or Kitach this winter or even to raise sufficient dogs for Kalinkin and myself to visit that place. There were dogs,in fact too many. Taking Vasily's as specimens I readily understood that it would not do to attempt a long journey with them. Vasily himself had been to Tumat early in the season for fish,but returning empty handed had lost half of his dogs from starvation. After the customary long talk it was agreed to send one man with six selected animals to Kitach to inform the people there of my arrival,and if possible have the leading men come to Zeemovialach. Vasily then left for home and sent one of his sons as the messenger,giving him six dogs and eighteen fish for the journey.

I reluctantly consented to this arrangement. Nothing more could be done. I considered that I had been sent here to relieve in a measure the wants and burdens of this people and not to increase them. If dogs could have been had,say for four sleds and counting only ten for a team,it would require at least forty fish daily to feed them in their present condition. If traveling well in three days to Tumat,the fish needed would amount to two hundred and forty,not allowing for delay by storms. This number would feed an ordinary native family for forty days. Besides there would undoubtedly be complaints afterwards to which the natives lean at all times,of my having used their small supply

of food when I knew they were on short rations. In addition, they needed the few dogs still able to work to visit their nets when this had not, as in the majority of cases, to be done on foot. After weighing all this, and in view of their most positive assertions of impending starvation, upon which subject they are however always inclined to exaggeration, I made the arrangements above alluded to.

On February 12th my host visited his nets afoot and came back in the evening with the forlorn report that he had hauled three nets without finding one fish.

Nicolai Diakanoff mentioned in my instructions had died of small pox in 1884. His widow and her son visited me and consented to give me the use of their hut as soon as Ivan arrived, when I would make Zeemovialach the headquarters for the distribution of all the presents. Spiridon, an old acquaintance from Arrue, also called. He was to be sent with the Starosta or head man to Kumachsurk to order reindeer to be brought here for my return journey.

About 7 P.M. of the 12th, Ivan Strutchakoff came into the hut and was received with great pleasure. He reported having left the transport in good condition ten versts away fearing for his deer at night should he suddenly come upon the dogs in the village. I thereupon sent a man to Zeemovialach to have sleds sent over the next day.

Ivan had had a trying journey. Heavy gales had detained him at Karaulach river near Tass Tumuse until three days before his arrival. He had made ninety versts the last day. There was very little snow in the mountains but a large number of wild reindeer of which he brought us one as a specimen. His tent was blown down every time he set it up, and finally the three drivers rolled themselves up in it and thus weathered the gale. One of

the drivers almost gave up. They experienced great difficulty in finding the reindeer after the blow because the drifting snow had obliterated the trail,rendering it nearly impossible to trace the scattered animals.

On February 13th we had fine weather. Two men were sent to the transport to assist in catching the deer,which was more than usually troublesome,as this was the first time the animals had had a good opportunity to feed since leaving Tass Tumuse. Four sleds,eight miserably weak dogs to each,came over from Zeemovialach and Arrue. After we had given up the transport for the day it arrived at 6 P.M. Everything seemed in good condition except the Tunguse drivers who were severely frost bitten in face and hands. There was a general laugh by the natives at their appearance,and especially the one who had during the storm considered his case hopeless was the object of a great deal of ridicule.

I sent four light loads of stores to Zeemovialach to Chagre's hut in the evening,it being very dark and the dogs in poor condition. During the night it began blowing again from southward and westward.

About noon on February 14th I crossed to Zeemovialach,taking one hour and a half to make the distance of three to four miles, and packed over the rest of the stores on five sleds.

I settled down in Chagre's hut which was very clean and neat in comparison with all other huts I had occupied. The widow and her two sons were the only other occupants besides Kalinkin,Constantine,and myself. Even two copper kettles were kept bright, a nearly unknown mark of cleanliness in this part of the world. There were only ten fish on hand,and while in the delta I refrained from purchasing any,though five were given to me during my stay. My provisions while in the north consisted of reindeer meat,fish eaten either boiled or raw,black bread and tea.

The remainder of the stores did not arrive until evening, the wind blowing furiously from the southward and westward, and I had begun to fear that the drivers had lost their way.

My instructions, so far as they related to the Lena delta, required me to distribute certain medals, guns and stores to specified persons who were living in the three villages of Zeemovialach, Arrue and Kitach, and in one of the villages of the west delta. I was further directed to make a general distribution of stores to all the inhabitants of the first three villages. By referring to the chart of the delta, the position of these places will readily be understood. .Chart appended and marked F.

The natives in winter live in three localities, viz: in the villages known as Buikoff or Tumuse, Zeemovialach, and Arrue or Arruella, all being frequently grouped together under the name of Buikoff; near the mouth of the northern branches of the Lena in Bulun, Kitach and Borchia, these three being comprised under the name of Tumat; and at or near the mouths of the western branches of the river in Turrach, Arrue, and Yangalach, frequently spoken of together under the title of Arrue. On the opposite of the river to Kitach is the now deserted village of Sagastyr, marked prominently on all the charts of the delta. The villages in the west at the time of my visit were almost deserted, as the fishing grounds have been nearly worthless for years.

In 1885 water flooded the ice in the delta on June 22nd and on July 2nd the river was clear.

Ice formed on Sept. 17th and the first natives crossed from Buikoff to Zeemovialach on Oct. 8th.

The average thickness of ice at the mouth of the river is eight feet.

The inhabitants of this region have organized local government and their abiding places are as permanent and well known as

any people's in the world. Their ancestors have always lived here so far as the natives themselves have heard. They are visited yearly by the Russian priest living in Bulun, and frequently by the Cossack overseer who lives in the same village, and by traders traveling here in winter. The district which extends for hundreds of miles up the river, known as the Shigansk uluss, is presided over by a native official called golovah, with assistants such as Candidat Golovah and Viborne. The uluss is divided into districts, having for a chief a man entitled Staroster, whose assistants are starshinas. Of these last named divisions there are three in the delta, as indicated by the three localities described above.

The shigansk uluss is one of the parts of the Verchoyansk okrug or circuit at the head of which is the Ispravnick.

I think proper to mention this organization in this connection in order to give a clear understanding of the general character and condition of the delta natives, especially as it has been said that the existence of some of the villages was entirely unknown to the Russian Government previous to their discovery by some of the survivors of the Jeannette. Furthermore we have been told that the natives knew of no such place as Sagastyr when, in fact, the site of the village is plainly marked by several dilapidated huts on the river opposite Kitach.

The Ispravnick visits each uluss once a year. When he is not present the Golovah is the chief official.

The Golovah, Candidat Golovah, Viborne, Staroster, Starshina and even the native who has charge of the issue of the government flour and known by the Teutonic title of Wachter, are elected directly or indirectly by the inhabitants of the place or places concerned.

In other words, these natives are not the wild, untamed children of nature, as is often supposed, but are ordinary, every-day

Yakuti or half Tungusi,doubtless not so cunning and shrewd as their brothers further south,but not by any means innocent of the weaknesses of human nature as taught them by a yearly contact with civilization.

The Shigansk uluss is the poorest of all in the Verchoyansk okrug,though it is the richest in the principal commodity of the natives,namely,fish. Transportation from Yakutsk costs almost nothing in the summer,by river. This fact of Bulun,the principal village,being within such easy reach of Yakutsk,explains the apparent anomaly. The great Lena,instead of being a blessing to the people in the north,is the cause of their great poverty when compared with the other parts of northeast Siberia,for if it cheapens the traders'articles somewhat,it also brings a number of traders with vodka,who,when they leave in the fall,leave the natives nothing.

In order to thoroughly and systematically carry out my instructions,I proceeded,to make a list,including every hut in the villages,and the names of natives in each hut,as well as the number of members of each family. Taking this list which is appended and marked G as a basis,I could intelligently and impartially distribute the stores after the specified presents had been delivered. I made also careful inquiry as to all changes of residence since 1882 and 1883,and was able to place several families and individuals who had however simply moved from one village to another,none having left the delta.

Since my last visit nearly forty per cent of the delta inhabitants had died of small pox introduced by a trader from Bulun in the winter of 1883-84.

At 5 P.M.of Sunday,February 21st,during a heavy gale from southward and westward,four sleds arrived from Tumat and brought Innokenti Shumiloff,the Staroster of Tumat,Tarras Savin,Michael

Mordovskoi,Nicolai Bobrowsky,Constantine's son and the son of Alexai Atskassoff. Alexai was very ill and unable to make the journey. They had come from their home in three days. Mordovskai had lost five dogs on the road and the ramainder was abandoned here,being unfit to return.

I now finished the list of inhabitants referred to above,so far as related to Tumat,with the assistance of the contingent just arrived.

We had unpacked the stores,finding everything in excellent condition,and having arranged them in an orderly manner in the unoccupied bunks,our domicile now had the appearance of a first class country store.

The next day,February 22nd,the hut having been thoroughly cleaned up for the ceremony,a small table was covered with a many colored shawl upon which were arranged the medals,money presents, flints and steels,&c. Beside the table an improvised gunrack contained the rifles. Those who were to receive medals having arrayed themselves in a neighboring hut in their best clothes, soon made their appearance,all looking very grave,and decorated with the medals bestowed upon them in 1883 by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. They were Vasily Bobrowsky, Affinaseff Bobrowsky,Ivan Androssoff,Constantine Muxaploff,Tarras Savin,and Michael Mordovskoi.

While they stood in a row before the small table,I addressed them through my Cossack,conveying to them the thanks of the President and people of the United States for the humane services they had rendered the survivors of the Jeannette and their efforts in searching for the lost of the unfortunate Arctic Expedition. Impressed upon them the necessity of always succoring people in distress,of whatever nationality,and in conclusion gave them some good advice to prevent,if possible,the disposal of any of the

stores to the traders,saying that only such had been sent them as we knew by experience would be of great use and a source of comfort.

Kalinkin pinned on the medals and explained the inscriptions, and I gave to each the sum of money as noted in my instructions, the gun,axe,flint and steel,flannel,horse hair,&c.

Afterwards they arranged themselves in front of the images of saints placed in every hut on a shelf above the berths and gave thanks to God for their good fortune,frequently making the sign of the cross,kneeling and bowing till their foreheads touched the floor.

They all thanked me personally,assuring me at the same time that they would never part with anything which they had received from the Americans.

Kalinkin and I spent the rest of the day in preparing the presents intended for Tumat. The men were very anxious to return as soon as possible having only a few fish left for their dogs, and,of course,not being able to obtain any here. In making up the packages for each family my list proved of great service. The bundles were thoroughly secured and sealed and distributed to the sleds for delivery. The natives marked them with peculiar signs and were thus able to identify the different parcels.

To Atskassoff's son I delivered the medal and other presents for his father formerly Staroster of Tumat and one of the party by which Nindermann and Noros were succored.

To the son of Nicolai Vinakuroff I gave the presents intended for his father,to be delivered to his mother,and those intended for Nicolai Diakanoff I presented to his widow.

Maxim Stepanoff of Zeemovialoch,known as Karannai or the Black,appears twice in my instructions,once under the former name and again under the latter. There were hence two medals for him.

He also had died of small pox and there was no one even distantly related to him. The medals are returned with this report. The mistake was due to the fact of each native's having two names, Christian and Yakutish. The former is given them by the Russian priest,but among themselves the latter only is used. Some are entirely ignorant of their Christian names.

The gun for Karannai I gave to Gabrielle Pachim,a native of Zeemovialach. Here the survivors of the Jeannette had lived about forty days. Gabrielle had been very highly spoken of by Lieutenant John W.Danenhower. By giving the gun to this man I made a satisfactory distribution of these useful weapons in the villages of the delta;viz,three guns in Tumat,two in Arrue,two in Zeemovialach,and one going to the west delta.

Affanasi Bobrowsky is the only one surviving of the three men who found and rescued the officers and men of the Jeannette's whaleboat when they were wandering about lost in the delta.

Both Karannai,as above stated,and Feodor Seranoff died of small pox in the winter 83 to 84.

I had bullets cast,and instructed the natives in the use of their rifles with which,it is a satisfaction to say,they made excellent practice,and will undoubtedly greatly increase their game lists in the coming summer and fall.

On February 24th,the stores were divided for the inhabitants of Zeemovialach and Arrue,not forgetting those in Buikoff or Tumuse who formerly lived here.

During the forenoon all the leading men came into my hut to offer their formal thanks for our Government's bounty,and those from Tumat to bid me good bye.

The spokesman said: "We send our thanks to your President and his people,the Americans of whom we heard the first time when the crew of the Jeannette came into our land. We cannot

write,and therefore ask you to speak for us and deliver our messages of thanks. We ask you to be the bearer of our expressions of gratitude. Even our children's children will benefit by the presents you have brought us,and for many years the story of your nation's liberality and kindness will be related among our people. We now know what foreigners are,and will not fear them. We will spread the news everywhere,east and west along the coast,so that all expeditions,all who may reach our land in want, may be assisted. We were in dire want,especially this year. Many were starving, and your nation has sent us everything we need."

And then after many more assurances of gratitude from all,the Tumat people bade me farewell.

It may be said that it blew incessantly from southward and westward during my stay at Zeemovialach. The old men and women as they were called into the hut to receive their shares of presents were guided by long thongs stretched from hut to hut. The other three yourtas in the village were over crowded by natives who had come from Arrue and Buikoff. One Yakut was lost while fishing,but was found after two days search. A woman who ventured out alone in the evening to cross to her home about half a mile distant,was found early in the morning about five miles beyond her hut lying in the snow waiting for daylight under the impression that she had not gone far enough.

A peculiar instance of their superstition occurred about this time. An old Yakut was supposed to be dying one evening in the house of Pachim,who came over and asked Constantine to have the man removed. No one living in the hut where a death occurs is permitted to visit his fish nets until new moon,since by so doing all the fish would be driven away. As Pachim had no store of fish,it was of course necessary for him to haul his nets whenever possible. Hence,very naturally,he had decided objec-

tions to keeping the stranger who was so near dissolution in his house. Owing to the high wind, Constantine directed the removal to be postponed till morning when the sick man was transferred to a house where women only lived.

On February 26th, we heard that fifteen reindeer for us had arrived at Buikoff. The men had only succeeded in reaching us by lashing three sleds abreast to keep the wind from sweeping them away. Deer were reported plentiful at Bulun, belonging principally to traders.

February 27th was calm, but as usual when there was no wind the hut was unbearably smoky..

At noon amid expressions of profuse thanks from the assembled villagers we left Zeemovialach on dog sleds for Buikoff. The reindeer had arrived about four days ago but were scattered during the last blow so that only five out of fifteen could be found.

Sunday the 28th was the finest day I experienced in the delta The temperature was comparatively mild, sun bright in a clear sky and absolutely no wind.

Spiridon arrived from Kumachsurk to which place it may be remembered he had accompanied the Staroster to arrange concerning deer for my return journey. He had a woeful tale to relate. He was covered with dirt and soot and was severely frost bitten. In short he said, that on his return journey, overtaken on the Lena by the storm he was unable to find the pavarnia on Tass Arrue and was obliged to burrow into a snow bank where he lay for three days. After this time he managed to reach the pavarnia but on unhitching the dogs the wind carried away his sled and he was unable to find it. He weathered the gale in the pavarnia, and arrived to-day on a small sled which he had made with his knife - having lost seven dogs by starvation, and his axe, clothing and fish with the sled.

Having managed to get ten of our deer we started for Bulun in the afternoon. Ivan left Buikoff at the same time for his

home at Duelach having been storm bound for two weeks. We lost our way during the night, but were set right soon after by four Tungusi, who were on their way to Buikoff to try to get some food. Our deer were very weak and early the next morning we left two that were unable to work. Before getting clear of the tundra and just before we entered the mountains we were treated for the last time to a southerly gale fair against us. We lay by until it blew over, losing six hours.

At 5 P.M. we replaced some of the deer at a hut on the Lena where the widow of Nicolai Vinakuroff was living and about midnight got a relay twenty versts south of Kumachsurk.

On March 2nd the weather was cold, but fine and I reached Bulun at noon.

The following is a list of those specially rewarded in addition to the names indicated in my instructions.

Ivan Portnaggin and wife. They rendered services during the search for DeLong and companions and though at the time resident in Bulun were taken to Kass Karta to assist in various ways.

Nicolai Bobrowsky. He lived formerly in the west delta but is now a resident of Kitach and was employed as dog driver during the search.

Vasily Portnaggin. Now living near Kumachsurk was dog driver on several occasions accompanying the search parties and transported fish from Buikoff to Kass Karta.

Gregori Kuchimiss was dog driver at the beginning of the search at Kass Karta and lives in the west delta.

In Bulun I found several persons anxious to supply me with reindeer. The animals belonged to traders, who were still in winter quarters at Kasatche.

All the chief men of the Shigansk uluss were now assembled here waiting for the Ispravnick in order to have their yearly consultation.

I caused the government writer to execute a document in which the head men of the delta acknowledged the receipt of everything I had delivered to them, affixing their seals in lieu of signatures This receipt as well as all the others for presents is submitted with this report. Among those to whom I was instructed to deliver a medal, gun, &c. appears the name of Peter Arrara a Tchuckchee Staroster, living near Alaicha on the Indighirka river. When I was in Verchoyansk, the Ispravnick had sent a letter to Kolymsk and one to Alaicha by a Cossack who left with the post for the north before my departure for the Lena delta. The former letter contained orders for Arrara to proceed home should he be in Kolymsk where he goes yearly to trade.

To carry out this part of my instructions it became necessary to travel eastward to Kasatche 550 versts and thence to Alaicha, a village on the Indighirka river 750 versts directly east of Kasatche. My Cossack, Kalinkin, had met Arrara on the Kolyma and knew that he lived not far from Alaicha.

On the 3d of March I left Bulun following the road leading to Verchoyansk as far as Tass Tumuse, where as previously stated it forks, one branch lying to the eastward and the other to the southward, I speak of roads but they are simply routes indicated by shelter huts irregularly distributed on the tundra. Traveling was better than a month ago - as the snow was packed.

On March the 4th I met five traders going to Bulun and on the 5th reached Tass Tumuse. The severe weather of winter was passed and hereafter, although occasionally experiencing low temperatures, travel was not positively uncomfortable. Ivan with his empty transport train had arrived just before us, five days from Buikoff.

Towards evening we started eastward across the tundra. It was a clear night, but there was no moon. Having separated from my other sleds after proceeding 20 versts, I noticed that my driver

had lost his way and was wandering aimlessly about first going north and then west. I set him a course by the stars knowing the next pavarnia 50 versts away - to bear southeast. He reluctantly consented to follow my directions but after proceeding a short distance he again became bewildered and the deer being worried by the constant change of direction - lay down. We waited until daylight when after some searching about,we found sled tracks and following them reached the pavarnia. Kalinkin's driver had also been entirely adrift. Fortunately Ivan,on his way to Kasatche, came along and joining him,the Cossack reached our resting place shortly before I did. This pavarnia lies in a small valley thickly wooded and is called Dagaruen.

By 6 P.M.we had made 60 versts more and then sent our deer back to Bulun. After making 30 versts farther we reached Maxim Boltonoff's on the Omaloi river 80 versts from where it empties into the bay of Borchia. Hence to Kasatche the distance is 160 versts. Not far from Maxim's we passed a hut called Batter Uerach and after resting a short time in the tent of a Tunguse who was fishing here in a small lake,I reached Kasatche early in the morning of March 7th.

I had the pleasure of meeting Dr.Alexander Bunge of the Russian Imperial Navy whom I had met in the Lena delta in 1883,when he was one of the officers at the meteorological station at Sagastyr. He and Baron Toll had been in Kasatche all winter preparing for an expedition to the New Siberian Islands in the spring. They had passed a comfortable winter in the government house or hut which had been enlarged for them. Here they lived with two Cossacks surrounded by natural history specimens which they had collected during the summer in the Yana Valley. They had followed the Yana together with its largest tributaries from its source to the Arctic Ocean. Among their most prized specimens were sev-

eral mountain sheep,plentiful in this part of Siberia of which however,there is but one exemplar in the museum in St.Petersburg and the skull of a musk ox said to be the first trace of this animal ever found in Asia.

Kasatche is a village on the lower Yana in which reside the families of five or six Russian or half breed traders. It contains a small church and a priest lives here. The traders generally leave in the spring for Bulun and Yakutsk. In the fall having disposed of their furs and mammoth tusks and laid in a supply of stores for trading,they return to Bulun and as soon as snow falls proceed to Kasatche in which place and the immediate vicinity they spend the winter gathering principally ice fox skins. They rarely visit the Lena delta now,owing to the poverty prevailing there. In the summer Kasatche is practically deserted.

Ust Yansk marked on the charts is 30 versts north but now boasts of half a dozen yourtas only.

Natives had not visited the New Siberian Islands to gather mammoth tusks for seven or eight years until 1883 when a trader sent three men over for this purpose, Since then two unavailing searches have been made for them. The Liakoff Islands are visited yearly,the ivory gatherers crossing to them in the spring and returning in October or November to the main land. These islands so rich in mammoth remains,have given rise to a saying that they rest on mammoth tusks.

One of the objects of the Russian Expedition was to find a perfectly preserved specimen of the mammoth and at the time of my visit Baron Toll had so far succeeded in overcoming the prejudices or whetever else causes the natives to deny all knowledge of the whereabouts of these very interesting remains,that he had induced a Tunguse to point out to him the locality where twenty years previous he had removed the tusks from one buried in the bank of a

river about 200 versts to the southward and eastward of Kasatche.

I was most hospitably treated by Dr. Bunge and Baron Toll as well as by the Russian traders, and had the pleasure of reading the latest newspapers from Russia, a Cossack having brought the expedition's mail from Verchoyansk.

The chief native official in accordance with instructions he had received from Ispravnick Ipatieff had taken steps to have reindeer prepared for me along the route to the eastward, and on the evening of March 13th, I left Kasatche for Alaicha. I traveled over the tundra stopping to change deer whenever we came upon natives who live near the tree limit.

After a very rapid journey, during which the weather was perfect, I reached Alaicha early in the morning of March 17th.

The village consists of five or six huts and a chapel. I was received by the priest, the only Russian living here, with great cordiality, and soon made the necessary preparations for continuing my journey, leaving on the evening of the day of my arrival. Sixty versts from Alaicha, about midnight, we came upon a large camp of the Yukahiris, who are usually found in the neighborhood of the Indighirka, although they are nomads as well as the Tungusi and Lamuti.

After procuring fresh reindeer we started in search of Arrara whom it was my mission to find at his home on the tundra. I took with me the chief of the Yukahiri as interpreter for the Tchuckchee language, and in addition five others accompanied me in order, as they afterwards said, to get a good look at the American when day should break.

The weather was very cold, and although Arrara frequently changed his camp to get fresh feeding grounds for his five or six thousand reindeer, we succeeded in finding his resting place about noon, 120 versts from Alaicha, being attracted by his herd which

I at first mistook for the forest marking the tree limit to the southward.

Arrara's son received me. I learned that his father had gone to Sredne Kolymsk to trade and had sent a message home to the effect that he had met the Cossack mail carrier from Verchoyansk,who had informed him of my mission. However he had concluded that I was mistaken in the name,as he had never seen an American and could not therefore understand why the Americans should wish to recompense him.

Arrara is the only native of those rewarded by the government whom I had never seen. The fact of his living so far from the Lena delta,taken in connection with his assertion of never having seen an American,made me conclude to search the records in Yakutsk upon my return south before turning over at least the gun and medal which had been designated for him.

I remembered having translated a letter for General Tchernaieff in the year 1883 in which he enumerated the names of the natives who had been rewarded by the Russian Emperor. Among these was that of Arrara for services rendered the search party from the U.S.S.Rodgers. I left all the stores,such as clothing, axe,knife,powder and lead I had intended for him,but took the medal and gun with me to Yakutsk.

March 18th I spent in the tent of Arrara,being feasted with dried reindeer tongue,ukala or smoked fish and raw frozen marrow, the greatest luxury of Northern Siberia. My observations led me to confirm the statements I had heard concerning the superiority of the Tchuckchee tent over that of the Lamuti or Tungusi. The latter build their fires in the middle of the tent. The smoke escaping slowly at the top compels one to lie down or to frequently seek the fresh air outside to avoid suffocation. On the other hand the Tchuckchee tent is a much larger one in which the fire

for cooking is built near the entrance,the opposite side containing a room or closed square tent made of reindeer skin with the hair turned to the inside. It is heated by a small lamp with a moss wick,fed by reindeer fat to a temperature of a Turkish bath. By living in this inside structure the Tchuckchee saves his sight, whereas among the other natives referred to,one rarely meets old people who are not suffering with sore eyes,if they are not,as is frequently the case,totally blind.

Arrara may be said to be the advance guard of the Tchuckchees in the west. He has been on the Indighirka only ten years,having lived previously to the east of the Kolyma.

At noon on the 19th of March I was back in Alaicha and left for the west the next morning.

On March 28th I arrived at Kasatche,having visited Baron Toll at the"mammoth place"a little to the southward of the track leading to the Yana. He had built a couple of huts for himself and Yakut workmen,and was digging into the bank of a small river in search of the mammoth reported to have been discovered twenty years ago,as referred to above. Much to my disappointment no traces had been found at the time of my visit,but I was glad to learn afterwards in Yakutsk that the search had been successful and that a rare contribution to science had been the reward of the Baron's energy and enthusiasm.

I remained in Kasatche until Saturday,April 3d,detained principally by stormy weather. After a fair journey I reached Verchoyansk on the following Friday. The latter part of the journey was slow,owing to the deeply drifted snow. Near Verchoyansk I met Mr.Ipatieff on his way north to make his yearly visit to Bulun, Kasatche and Alaicha,inspecting the Verchoyansk district,which extends from the Olenek in the west,to the Alazea river in the east.

There were no reindeer in Verchoyansk,as the Ispravnick had

taken all the available animals,but on Tuesday,April 13th,a trader kindly furnished me with transportation to the first deer station. The half starved deer had worked all winter and we were forced to move slowly. We found it often necessary to lighten the load by walking,and wherever possible replaced the reindeer by horses obtained from the Yakuti who live around the head waters of the Yana.

We dropped a number of the animals by the roadside,and at frequent intervals fed those remaining with butter,salt and fish, the universal treatment for fagged out reindeer whenever these articles can be readily obtained.

In the valley of the Tukulan we had heavy storms and the deer could move in a walk only,dragging the sleds through freshly fallen snow four feet deep.

After reaching the Aldan river where we procured horses for all the sleds we traveled rapidly. Warm weather was setting in and as we approached Yakutsk the melting snow warned us to hasten our journey.

I entered Yakutsk early in the morning of Saturday,April 24th after an absence of nearly four months in the Arctic regions. I was cordially received by the officials and other acquaintances who had begun to feel some doubt regarding my return until after the spring floods,and had been made to feel anxious by the usual rumors so prevalent in this country about the loss of my party in a pourga or heavy storm on the tundra.

I at once forwarded a despatch to Irkutsk,directing it to be sent by telegraph to our minister in St.Petersburg,announcing my arrival. The despatch was sent from Irkutsk on May.21st.

The new governor,Colonel Svitlitsky had taken office. After obtaining the necessary road passes from him,I left Yakutsk on April 28th for the village of Villuisk,700 versts to the westward

on the Villui river,where Mr.Kasharoffsky was occupying the same office,that of Ispravnick,which he held in Verchoyansk when the survivors of the Jeannette landed in the delta in 1881.

I reached Villuisk on the 1st of May,and presented to Mr. Kasharoffsky the watch and medal designated for him. I was most politely entertained,but was compelled to return to Yakutsk the next day as the snow had now disappeared in many places and it was necessary to hasten back before the road or rather rivers became impassable.

When I returned to Yakutsk on May 5th,it was impossible to proceed south,as the winter road was flooded and no mail had arrived from Irkutsk for weeks.

While in Yakutsk I gave to the son and two daughters of Mr. Constantine Bobokoff,whose name appears in my instructions,the silver medal which was intended for their father. He had died in November,1885,a short time before my arrival in Yakutsk.

I also presented to the mother of Feodor Serannoff two hundred(200)roubles after she had furnished me with the documents necessary to establish her identity. These are appended. Sermanoff was a Yakut who had been exiled to Buikoff,and was one of the men who discovered and assisted the whale boat's crew of the Jeanette,as mentioned in another part of the report. He died in the spring of 1884 of small pox at a time when he was daily expecting permission to return to his home in the south.

I furnished Governor Svitlitsky with the names of all who had been given medals as it was necessary to write to St.Petersburg to obtain the consent of the government before they could be worn. Letters referring to this matter are appended.

The governor permitted me to take copies of all papers relating to the case of Peter Arrara. These are also joined to this report.

From these it appears that Arrara had volunteered in 1882 to deliver mail to Lieutenants Berry and Hunt of the U.S.S.Rodgers. The post arrived at Sredne Kolymsk after these officers had started on their search towards the Lena delta. In forwarding the package it was necessary to travel by reindeer about 1000 miles. Whether the mail was ever received by Lieutenant Berry I was unable to ascertain.

I turned over the medal and gun for Arrara to the Governor, who was to send them to the Ispravnick of Kolymsk for delivery.

The ice broke in the Lena on May 25th, and on the 29th of the month the river was clear enough for navigation, though travel by post boat towed by horses was impracticable on account of the high stage of the water.

A small steamer arrived in Yakutsk June 1st, and on the 6th I left for Irkutsk having finished my work in the north. After a very slow and tedious trip I reached Vitim on June 22nd, and there took passage in one of the steamers of a gold mining company to Omaloi, a post station on the Lena near Ust Kut, where, owing to the low water, it became necessary to travel in a small open boat as far as Gigaloa.

The Governor General of East Siberia, Count Ignatieff, was on his way north on a tour of inspection. I met him at a post station, and after taking formal leave of his Highness continued my journey. I reached Irkutsk, the capital of East Siberia, on July 4th, and reported my arrival by telegraph to the American minister in Russia.

I remained in Irkutsk a week to rest and procure a wagon, the one I had left here in the fall of 1885 being unfit for use.

I started west on July 11th, but in Krasnoyarsk the post wagon which had been presented to me in Irkutsk was disabled, and I was obliged to purchase another here. I arrived in Tomsk on July

21st, and after spending five days in ascertaining the whereabouts of Mr Joachim Groenbeck, left for Tara, a town on the Irtish river whence Mr Groenbeck had telegraphed me and where he was employed by a steamship company. Tara does not lie on the regular post road, and I used free horses as they are called, furnished by peasants at post rates in the villages along the route.

Mr Groenbeck was not at home at the time of my arrival. On Monday, August 2nd, he returned, and after presenting him the silver medal from the President I left for Tiumen, reaching this town, the terminus of the railway, on the Friday following. Hence my journey was comfortable and rapid to St. Petersburg, where I had the pleasure of arriving on August 16th.

Mr Thornam, late interpreter for the Jeannette search parties, had written me, and I was daily expecting him in St. Petersburg. As he had not arrived when I was ready to leave I turned over the money, six hundred roubles assigned for him as a present, to our minister, Mr Lothrop, and took measures to have Mr Thornam call for it there.

General Anuchin was absent from the capital. General Kalpokoffsky was on leave in Russia when I passed through the government of Omsk, West Siberia. I had been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of Mr de Lagrene, late Consul General of France in Moscow. Mr Lothrop therefore kindly consented to undertake the delivery of the three letters of thanks for these officials.

I left St. Petersburg on August 30th and, after visiting Berlin sailed from Hamburg, where I waited one week for a steamer for New York on September 12th, arriving in Washington on Sunday, September 28th.

In conclusion I would call the attention of the Department to the aid extended to me by the authorities in Siberia, without whose assistance the time of my journey would have been considerably prolonged.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Schuetz.

Lieutenant, U.S.N.

INCLOSURES.

A Copy of instructions

B Track chart of Europe and Asia.

C Contract made in Yakutsk for transfer of stores.

D Trach chart from boundary of Verchoyansk district to Yakutsk.

E Track chart from boundary of Verchoyansk district to village of Verchoyansk.

F Chart of Lena delta - Siberia -

G List of names of natives in Lena delta,Siberia,rewarded by U.S.Government.

H Document of identification,relating to mother of Feodor Serannoff.

I Letter from Governor of Yakutsk to Lieutenant Schuetze,referring to medals delivered to officials and others in Yakutsk government.

K Letter of Lieutenant Schuetze to Governor of Yakutsk transmitting list of medals.

L Referring to case of Peter Arrara a Tchuckchee.

M . . . . . .

N Table of distances.

O Table of temperatures,Verchoyansk December 1884 and January and February 1885.

P List of stores distributed among natives in Lena delta,Siberia

R Statistical report of Yakutsk government,East Siberia for 1884.

Letter for Councilor of State,Mertsaloff,Tomsk.

Letter for General Tchernaieff,Yakutsk.

R.

ОБЗОРЪ
ЯКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
за 1884 годъ.

Якутская область по направленію отъ Востока къ Западу занимаетъ пространство между Приморскою областію и Енисейскою губерніею, а отъ Юго-Востока и Юго-Запада, гдѣ одною стороною соприкасается съ Амурскою областію, а другою—съ Иркутскою губерніею, тянется къ крайнему Сѣверу, оканчиваясь Ледовитымъ океаномъ.

Вся эта площадь области, съ выдающимися на Южной и Восточной границахъ ея болѣе или менѣе длинными отрогами горъ Становаго и Яблоноваго хребтовъ, испещренная повсюду множествомъ озеръ и покрытая необъятною сѣтью рѣкъ съ необозримою гладью тундръ къ Сѣверо-Западу отъ горной и лѣсистой мѣстностей и, наконецъ, прорѣзанная Верхоянскимъ хребтомъ,—по исчисленію Стрѣльбицкаго, вмѣстѣ съ дельтою въ устьѣ р. Лены въ 14,999,1 кв. верстъ и островами въ Ледовитомъ океанѣ, въ 24,145,5 кв. верстъ, обнимаетъ собою пространство въ 3,452,665,3 кв. версты.

Изъ коихъ, по исчисленію того-же Стрѣльбицкаго, приходится на округи области:

Якутскую	—	—	761,760,4 кв. верстъ.
Верхоянскую	—	—	707,301,5 ———
Вилюйскую	—	—	995,494,6 ———
Колымскую	—	—	670,306,6 ———
и Олекминскую		—	317,792,2 ———
Итого			3,452,655,2 ———

Для орошенія столь величайшей площади, кромѣ безчисленнаго множества озеръ, изобилующихъ рыбою, и лѣсовъ, поддерживающихъ влажность, Якутская область покрыта, какъ сказано выше, необъятною сѣтью рѣкъ, которыя, по связи между собою и сліянію своихъ водъ въ одну конечную рѣку, впадающую въ Ледовитый океанъ, представляя собою особые водные пути,—дѣлятся на три отдѣльныя одна отъ другой водныя системы.

Главными жизненными артеріями этихъ водныхъ системъ являются слѣдующія, замѣчательныя своимъ протяженіемъ, рѣки: Лена, Индигирка и Колыма.

Рѣка Лена вытекаетъ изъ Сѣверо-Западной части горъ Байкальскихъ, въ 30 верстахъ отъ озера Байкалъ и на своемъ 4500 верстномъ протяженіи принимаетъ въ себя болѣе 300 притоковъ, изъ коихъ главными, собственно въ Якутской области представляются такія рѣки, какъ Олекма (1700 верстъ), Алданъ (1000 верстъ), Вилюй (860 верстъ), имѣющія, въ свою очередь, множество притоковъ, изъ коихъ нѣкоторые, какъ напр. р. Мая, составляющая притокъ Алдана, имѣетъ протяженія до 1000 (980) верстъ, а эта послѣдняя, т. е. Мая, имѣетъ притокомъ значительную по величинѣ рѣку Юдемъ и т. д. по каждому притоку отдѣльно. Отъ напора воды изъ такого множества питательныхъ рѣкъ, рѣка Лена, становясь главнымъ бассейномъ области, въ свою очередь, развѣтвляется приблизительно на 46 протокъ, образуя при этомъ неглубокіе проходы и разливаясь на десятки верстъ. Прорѣзывая

область такою широкою полосою на протяженіи болѣе 3000 верстъ съ Юго-Запада на Сѣверо-Востокъ, рѣка Лена впадаетъ въ Ледовитый океанъ пятью устьями, глубиною до 5 ти саж. Площадь дельты р. Лены занимаетъ болѣе 30-ти тыс. кв. верстъ.

Рѣка Индигирка, вторая по величинѣ послѣ Лены, питается многочисленными болѣе или менѣе значительными притоками рѣкъ: Момы съ правой стороны и Уяндины съ лѣвой. Беря начало въ Якутской округѣ близъ урочища Оймяконъ, Индигирка впадаетъ въ Ледовитый океанъ при селеніи Верхоянскихъ мѣщанъ.

Главнѣйшими притоками третьей артеріальной рѣки Колымы, текущей по протяженію около 2-хъ тыс. верстъ, служатъ рѣки съ правой стороны: Большой и Малый Анюй, Омолонъ и Коркодонъ. Рѣка Колыма вытекаетъ съ вершинъ Яблоноваго хребта и его отроговъ.

Кромѣ этихъ трехъ сѣтей рѣкъ, есть еще четвертая съ главною рѣкою Яною, орошающею сѣверную часть области. Рѣка эта, начинаясь въ Верхоянскомъ хребтѣ на самой границѣ Верхоянской и Якутской округъ, имѣетъ протяженія болѣе 2-хъ тыс. верстъ и питается притоками рѣкъ: Дулгалахъ и Бытантай съ правой и превышающею ся по своей величинѣ рѣкою Адычею съ лѣвой стороны, имѣющею, въ свою очередь множество притоковъ, изъ коихъ рѣка Тостахъ значительной величины. Но вся эта сѣть рѣкъ, по причинѣ неудобности для воднаго пути главной рѣки Яны, которая мелка, быстра и порожиста и вообще на большей своей части обладаетъ всѣми свойствами горной рѣчки, служитъ лишь громаднымъ резервуаромъ для орошенія.

Характеръ всѣхъ этихъ рѣкъ, какъ берущихъ начало въ горахъ, тотъ, что воды ихъ, составляясь изъ горныхъ потоковъ, съ быстротою стремящихся изъ сковывающихъ ихъ скалистыхъ береговъ съ вѣковыми лѣсами въ низменныя мѣстности, разливаются въ году нѣсколько разъ, но самый большой разливъ воды (коренной) бываетъ въ концѣ Іюля или началѣ Августа, смотря по таянію ледниковъ или выпаденію дождей. Разливаясь на громадныя пространства, воды приносятъ неисчислимую пользу для произрастенія травъ и вмѣстѣ приносятъ помощь въ чисто санитарномъ отношеніи, омывая низменныя мѣста, унося съ собою всѣ накопившіеся въ теченіи зимы отбросы. Отсюда поднятіе воды до извѣстнаго уровня представляется для жителей весьма желательнымъ. Хотя въ жаркое и сухое лѣто многіе протоки (побочные рукава) пересыхаютъ, такъ что-бы достигнуть до настоящаго русла рѣки, необходимо обойти нѣсколько такъ называемыхъ малыхъ протокъ, по которымъ, по причинѣ мелководья, плаваніе становится положительно невозможнымъ, судоходство по вышесказаннымъ рѣкамъ, кромѣ Яны, нисколько не терпитъ, такъ какъ сплавъ товаровъ и разныхъ тяжестей подгоняется жителями обыкновенно или къ весеннему разливу или къ коренной водѣ.

Говоря о водяныхъ путяхъ области, нельзя не отмѣтить, что вершина рѣки Коркодона, входящей въ составъ сѣти рѣкъ Колымской водной системы, близко подходитъ къ вершинѣ рѣки Гижиги и отдѣляется отъ послѣдней невысокимъ горнымъ отрогомъ, весьма удобнымъ для перевала. Соединивъ посредствомъ перевала эти два естественныхъ водныхъ пути, открылся-бы новый путь между городами: Средне-Колымскомъ и Гижигинскомъ, лежащимъ на берегу Охотскаго моря.

Устройство этого, указываемаго самою природою, пути, въ высшей степени благотворно повліяло бы на благосостояніе Колымской округи, населеніе которой отъ чрезмѣрно высокихъ цѣнъ на всѣ жизненные товары, привозные по длинному и неудобному сухопутному пути отъ города Якутска, терпитъ страшную нужду. А такъ какъ по этому пути доставляются въ округу тяжести и казною: мука, крупа, соль, порохъ, свинецъ и прочіе припасы, всего по среднему исчисленію десятилѣтней сложности до 3600 пудовъ ежегодно, съ платою,

какъ это было за послѣдніе три года, по 10 руб. съ пуда, что потребовало ежегодно по 36-тыс. рублей расхода, то этотъ новый путь принесъ-бы несомнѣнную пользу и самой казнѣ, значительно удешевивъ доставку сказанныхъ предметовъ.

Въ общемъ по наружному виду, Якутская область составляетъ большую равнину, склоняющуюся къ западу. На южной и восточной границахъ высятся горы Становаго и Яблоноваго хребтовъ. Отроги граничащихъ съ ними горъ тянутся по р. Ленѣ до самаго Ленскаго архипелага, составляющаго устье этой рѣки, и здѣсь, заканчиваясь голыми скалами, достигаютъ западнаго берега Боръ-Хоинской морской губы и кончаются Быковымъ мысомъ на восточной части Ленскаго архипелага.

Характеристичность этихъ горъ и Верхоянскаго хребта та, что на самыхъ вершинахъ этихъ находятся топи и болота, а склоны горъ, обращенные къ Тихому океану, покрыты густыми вѣковыми хвойными лѣсами, тогда какъ склоны горъ, обращенные къ Сѣверному Ледовитому океану, покрыты низкою корявою растительностію. Къ Сѣверо-Западу отъ горной и лѣсистой окрайны простирается необозримая тундра съ тощею растительностію изъ тальника и стелющагося вереска, а самый край тундры, упираясь въ море, представляетъ равнину изъ голаго, илистаго, мѣстами хрещеватаго, песку, обмываемаго морскими приливами.

Характеристическія особенности климата сѣвернаго края, очерченныя въ прошлыхъ обзорахъ, оставаясь постоянными и неизмѣнными, опредѣляются въ двухъ словахъ: то холода съ 50-ти градусными морозами, держащими край въ окоченѣлости въ теченіи двухъ третей года съ безконечными началами, то скороспѣлое лѣто съ жарами, дающими возможность дозрѣвать хлѣбамъ менѣе чѣмъ въ два мѣсяца.

Равнымъ образомъ подробно очерчены въ прежнихъ обзорахъ экономическія условія и образъ жизни сѣвернаго обитателя; новыхъ-же по симъ отдѣламъ данныхъ исправниками не доставлено.

Въ административномъ отношеніи область дѣлится на пять округъ, изъ исправника и его помощника въ каждой округѣ, кромѣ Якутскаго и Олекминскаго Окружныхъ Полицейскихъ Управленій, гдѣ кромѣ сказанныхъ лицъ въ первомъ имѣется три засѣдателя по одному на каждый участокъ, а въ послѣднемъ одинъ, въ с. Нохтуйскомъ.

Въ этихъ управленіяхъ сосредоточивается 6-ть крестьянскихъ обществъ, 18 улусовъ, заключающихъ въ себѣ 221 наслегъ кочевыхъ инородцевъ, 6 родовъ кочевыхъ тунгусовъ и 60 родовъ бродячихъ инородцевъ разныхъ наименованій.

I. Естественныя и производительныя силы области и экономическая дѣятельность ея населенія.

а) Земледѣліе.

(Приложеніе къ этой статьѣ служитъ вѣдомость № 1-й).

Якутская область представляется земледѣльческою только по тремъ южнымъ своимъ округамъ: Якутской, Олекминской и Вилюйской и то лишь въ отношеніи остальныхъ двухъ сѣверныхъ округъ области: Верхоянской и Колымской.

Почва этихъ послѣднихъ двухъ округъ, соприкасаясь сѣверными своими сторонами съ Ледовитымъ океаномъ, накаливается 50-ти градусными продолжительными морозами такъ сильно, что успѣваетъ освобождаться отъ леденаго покрова едва къ концу лѣта, съ протаиваніемъ въ глубину лишь на ¾ аршина, а потому въ этихъ округахъ, за исключеніемъ южной части Колымской округи, о которой будетъ сказано ниже,—дѣлаемыя изъ года въ годъ пробы посѣвовъ остаются безплодными усиліями.

Земледѣліе въ Якутской области, не смотря на весьма значительныя пространства свободныхъ земель, стоитъ на самой низкой степени своего развитія. Эта отрасль сельскаго хозяйства преимущественно развита между жителями русскихъ поселеній трехъ вышесказанныхъ южныхъ округъ и наиболѣе между скопцами; инородцы же составляютъ собою весьма значительный процентъ хлѣбопашцевъ. Отсутствіе усовершенствованныхъ земледѣльческихъ орудій происходитъ какъ отъ дороговизны ихъ выписки, по отдаленности края отъ центровъ закупа ихъ, такъ и отъ неимѣнія въ области лицъ, умѣющихъ обращаться съ земледѣльческими машинами.

Главными рынками области для сбыта продуктовъ сельскаго хозяйства являются г. Якутскъ и золотые пріиски Олекминской и Витимской системъ, но несмотря на значительный спросъ послѣднихъ, т. е. пріисковъ, на эти продукты, по причинѣ крайне неудобнаго туда пути, единственнаго верхъ по р. Ленѣ, лишаетъ эти пункты для области рыночнаго значенія, отъ чего продукты сельскаго хозяйства области, неимѣя сбыта, идутъ главнымъ образомъ на удовлетвореніе собственной потребности одной мѣстной части края. Независимо вышеизложеннаго одною изъ причинъ неразвитія сельскаго хозяйства можетъ служить также и то, что въ нѣкоторыхъ мѣстностяхъ области, въ которыхъ были попытки развитія хлѣбопашества, является вымерзаніе хлѣба на корню.

Суровость климата даетъ возможность производства въ области только яровыхъ хлѣбовъ: пшеницы, овса, ячменя, гречихи и ярицы.

Изъ прилагаемой при семъ вѣдомости подъ №1-мъ о посѣвѣ и урожаѣ хлѣбовъ за 1884 годъ, результатъ посѣва въ отчетномъ году во всѣхъ трехъ земледѣльческихъ округахъ области представляется, въ общемъ, въ слѣдующемъ видѣ:

	Посѣяно.		Снято.	
	Четвертей.	Четверик.	Четвертей.	Четверик.
Ржи — — — — — —	22	1	99	7
Пшеницы — — — — —	1442	7	6636	6
Овса — — — — — —	631	3	4327	4
Ячменя — — — — —	12081	5	43704	7
Гречихи — — — — —	—	2 гарн.	—	1
Остальныхъ яровыхъ хлѣбовъ — —	4086	5	16316	4
Итого. . . .	18264	5	71085	5
изъ нихъ по округамъ:				
Якутской — — — — —	8479	1	31239	4
Олекминской — — — — —	8633	--	38480	6
Вилюйской — — — — —	1152	4	1365	3

А такъ какъ въ предшествовавшемъ 1883 году было посѣяно разнаго рода хлѣбовъ всего 18,609 четвертей, а снято 119,208, то въ отчетномъ 1884 году посѣяно и снято менѣе, перваго на 344 четверти, а послѣдняго на 48,122 четверти.

Картофеля, котораго въ предшествовавшемъ 1883 году во всѣхъ вышесказанныхъ трехъ округахъ было посѣяно 18,100 пуд., а снято 90,193 пуда, въ отчетномъ 1884 году посѣяно 18,246 пуд., т. е. болѣе противъ 1883 года на 146 пуд., а снято 66,605 пуд., менѣе тогоже 1883 на 23,588 пудовъ.

Такимъ образомъ урожай въ 1884 году былъ: хлѣбовъ самъ 3,8 и картофеля самъ 3,6, въ сравненіи съ 1883 годомъ менѣе: первыхъ, т. е. хлѣбовъ почти на половину, а картофеля на одну треть.

Въ отчетномъ году въ части Верхне-Колымской округи, болѣе удобной для развитія хлѣбопашества, былъ произведенъ опытъ посѣва хлѣба въ самомъ незначительномъ количествѣ, который далъ слѣдующіе результаты: первоначально всходы хлѣба, по причинѣ низкой температуры воздуха, подавали мало надежды, но съ наступленіемъ теплыхъ дней растительность быстро поднялась и начала обѣщать благопріятные успѣхи, что и оправдалось впослѣдствіи и во 2-й половинѣ Августа хлѣбъ дозрѣлъ и далъ очень хорошій урожай.

Въ виду такого благопріятнаго исхода пробы, для поддержанія дальнѣйшихъ опытовъ въ болѣе широкихъ размѣрахъ и вообще для развитія въ краѣ земледѣлія, выслано туда по полупуду ячменя и ярицы и разныхъ огородныхъ сѣмянъ, а также и нѣкоторыя земледѣльческія орудія.

Огородничество въ области развито весьма слабо и точно также, какъ и хлѣбопашество, стоитъ на самой низкой степени культуры. Разведеніе картофеля хотя и могло-бы доставить нѣкоторую выгоду занимающимся сельскимъ хозяйствомъ, но за неимѣніемъ въ области заводовъ, переработывающихъ картофель въ другіе продукты, онъ идетъ исключительно для мѣстнаго употребленія. Капуста и корнеплодныя растенія тоже разводятся въ весьма незначительномъ количествѣ и мало озабочиваютъ занимающихся сельскимъ хозяйствомъ къ развитію этой отрасли промышленности. Винокуренія и производствъ: пеньки, льна, маслобойныхъ сѣмянъ, табаку, свекловицы, виноделія и садоводства въ области не существуетъ.

Къ концу 1884 года измѣрено земель:

Въ округахъ:		
Якутской . . .	219660 дес.	1166 саж.
Олекминской . . .	4733 —	403 —
Вилюйской . . .	3759 —	642 —
А всего .	228152 дес.	2211 саж.
Изъ нихъ:		
подъ строеніями городовъ .	297 дес.	500 саж.
подъ селеніями . . .	606 —	1372 —
пашни	6529 —	88 —
покосовъ	30014 —	1683 —
выгона	28727 —	1923 —
лѣсу строеваго и дровянаго .	137052 —	1278 —
кустарника	485 —	95 —
неудобной земли . . .	3714 —	1919 —
подъ водами . . .	20725 —	553 —
Итого .	228152 дес.	2211 саж.

При всемъ обиліи покосныхъ мѣстъ области, инородцы (якуты), равно какъ и русскіе, поселенные въ мѣстахъ удобныхъ для скотоводства, ежегодно увеличиваютъ свои покосныя мѣста расчисткою лѣсовъ и частію выпускомъ воды изъ озеръ и осушкою болотъ.

Въ отчетномъ году по доставленію изъ трехъ округъ: Якутской, Олекминской и Вилюйской свѣдѣній увеличено чрезъ осушку озеръ и болотъ 122 десят.
изъ подъ расчистки лѣса . . . . 119½ „
Итого . 241½ десят.

Изъ остальныхъ двухъ округъ области Верхоянской и Колымской свѣдѣній не доставлено.

Это увеличеніе луговыхъ мѣстъ, какъ необходимое при занятіяхъ скотоводствомъ, объясняется спросомъ мяса, масла и кожъ, какъ мѣстными жителями, такъ и золотопріисковыми управленіями. Доставка произведеній этого рода сельскаго хозяйства производится исключительно зимнимъ путемъ, и притомъ на волахъ, предназначаемыхъ обыкновенно также въ продажу для убоя на мѣстѣ, а потому и не встрѣчаетъ тѣхъ затрудненій, какія представляются при перевозкѣ продуктовъ сельскаго хозяйства лѣтомъ.

Произрастеніе травъ въ отчетномъ году было весьма удовлетворительное, но за сносомъ водою, во время разлитія р. Лены, съ прибрежныхъ острововъ накошеннаго сѣна, таковаго, въ сравненіи съ 1883 годомъ, въ которомъ было собрано сѣна всего 20,331,824 пуд., въ отчетномъ году собрано:

въ округахъ:		
Якутской	9,171,898	пуд.
Олекминской	494,331	„
Вилюйской	9,470,000	„
Верхоянской	293,400	„
Колымской	15,080	„
Итого	19,444,709	„
менѣе противъ предшествовавшаго 1883 года на .	887,115	„

Цѣны для земледѣльческаго труда въ отчетномъ году были:

	Поденная.			По десятинная.	Помѣсячная.	
	Работнику.		Работницѣ.		Работнику.	Работницѣ.
	Съ лошадью.	Пѣшему.				
Во время посѣва хлѣбовъ:						
Въ округахъ:						
Якутской — на продовольствіи нанимающагося	1 р. 40 к.	85 к.	—	13 р.	23 р.	—
на продовольствіи нанимателя .	1 р.	40 к.	—	8 р.	12 р.	—
Олекминской — на продовольствіи нанимающагося .	3 р.	1 р.	80 к.	—	15—10.	—
Во время уборки хлѣбовъ:						
Въ округахъ:						
Якутской — на продовольствіи нанимающагося .	1 р. 20 к.	90 к.	80 к.	14 р.	25 р.	15 р.
на продовольствіи нанимателя .	1 р.	50 к.	14 к.	12 р.	18 р.	10 р.
Олекминской — на продовольствіи нанимающагося .	—	1 р.	80 к.	18 р.	30 р.	20 р.
Во время сѣнокоса:						
Въ округахъ:						
Якутской — на продовольствіи нанимающагося .	1 р. 20 к.	70 к.	45 к.	11 р.	16 р.	10 р.
на продовольствіи нанимателя .	80 к.	30 к.	30 к.	9 р.	12 р.	6 р.
Олекминской — на продовольствіи нанимающагося .	—	1 р.	80 к.	6 р.	20 р.	15 р.
Верхоянской — на продовольствіи нанимающагося .	1 р.	50 к.	30 к.	—	—	—

Плата же рабочаго труда на лѣто и на цѣлый годъ была въ отчетномъ году слѣдующая:

Въ округахъ:	На лѣто.		На годъ.	
Якутской:	Работнику.	Работницѣ.	Работнику.	Работницѣ.
на продовольствіи нанимающагося . . .	80 р.	30 р.	220 р.	100 р.
на продовольствіи нанимателя	60 р.	20 р.	120 р.	60 р.
Олекминской:				
на продовольствіи нанимающагося . . .	90 р.	45 р.	—	—

Въ Вилюйской округѣ поденная плата на рабочія силы во время посѣва и уборки хлѣбовъ была та же самая, что и въ предъидущемъ 1883 году, а именно отъ восьмидесяти коп. до одного рубля восьмидесяти копѣекъ.

Въ общемъ цѣны отчетнаго года на рабочія силы стали нѣсколько ниже цѣнъ существовавшихъ въ предшествовавшемъ 1883 году, когда плата рабочему съ лошадью въ Олекминскойокругѣ доходила до 3 р. 50 коп., и въ Якутской до 1 р. 50 коп., годовая-же плата въ Якутской округѣ--до 240 рублей.

б) Обезпеченіе народнаго продовольствія.

Народное продовольствіе какъ Якутской и Вилюйской округъ области, такъ и Олекминской, хотя въ послѣдней, вслѣдствіе затопленія низменныхъ мѣстъ разливомъ р. Лены и раннихъ холодовъ, погибло 3104 четверти разнаго хлѣба, было въ отчетномъ году вполнѣ обезпечено, при остаткахъ хлѣбныхъ запасовъ отъ 1883 года; равнымъ образомъ не было недостатка въ отчетномъ году и въ продовольствіи жителей Верхоянской и Колымской округъ.

Для жителей этихъ послѣднихъ двухъ сѣверныхъ округъ главный источникъ продовольствія составляетъ рыбный промыселъ, причемъ нѣкоторымъ подспорьемъ въ продовольствіи служатъ: дикій олень и разнаго рода птицы.

Но такъ какъ успѣхъ охоты и рыбной ловли зависитъ отъ множества непредвидѣнныхъ обстоятельствъ, да и на самый урожай хлѣбовъ, по причинѣ частаго вымерзанія хлѣба на корнѣ, не всегда можно расчитывать, имѣются въ области казенные хлѣбные и общественные хлѣбные и рыбные запасные магазины.

Всѣхъ запасныхъ магазиновъ казеннаго вѣдомства имѣется въ области 13.

Въ нижеслѣдующихъ 11-ти изъ нихъ, по которымъ получены свѣдѣнія, оставалось къ -му Января 1885 года въ запасѣ слѣдующее количество хлѣба:

НАЗВАНІЕ МАГАЗИНОВЪ.	Количество запаса хлѣба.					
	НАЛИЦО.			ВЪ ДОЛГУ.		
	пуд.	фун.	зол.	пуд.	фун.	зол.
Олекминскій	4881	20	6	—	—	—
Якутскій	3573	16	6	18804	21	—
Хатынъ-Тумульскій . . .	2284	39	8	—	—	—
Березовскій	1079	39	54	—	—	—
Средне-Колымскій . . .	931	13	29	—	—	—
Булунскій	898	32	48	763	33	64

НАЗВАНІЕ МАГАЗИНОВЪ.	Количество запаса хлѣба.					
	НАЛИЦО.			ВЪ ДОЛГУ.		
	пуд.	фун.	зол.	пуд.	фун.	зол.
Сиктяхскій	728	20	—	698	6	48
Вилюйскій	496	—	—	—	—	—
Боронукскій	272	4	66	39	—	32
Ожогинскій	—	—	—	1046	34	48
Абыйскій	—	—	—	—	—	—
Всего . . .	15146	25	25	21352	16	—
А какъ въ 1883 году было . .	18437	37	—	—	—	—
то менѣе на	3291	12	25	—	—	—

что можетъ быть объяснено не помѣщеніемъ недоставленныхъ цифръ по остальнымъ двумъ магазинамъ: Синскому и Усть-Янскому, изъ которыхъ въ первомъ, какъ значится въ отчетѣ 1883 года, къ 1-му Января 1884 года было въ запасѣ хлѣба 3286½ пудовъ.

Въ цифрѣ 18,804 пуд. 21 ф., числящихся въ недоимкѣ по Якутскому магазину, заключаются долги:

Мѣстной Городской Управы . . 1967 пуд. „
и Иркутской губерніи . . . 16837 пуд. 21 фун.

одолжившейся въ 1882 году для продовольствія Киренскаго округа, по журналу Главнаго Управленія Восточной Сибири, отъ 17 Февраля того года за № 19.

Всѣхъ *общественныхъ* запасныхъ магазиновъ имѣется въ области:

254 хлѣбныхъ:

съ запасомъ къ 1-му Января 1885 года хлѣба:

Въ округахъ:

Якутской . . .	(170 магазин.)	5468	четверт.	4	четверика.
Олекминской . . .	(27)	—	11261	—	7	—
Вилюйской . . .	(55)	—	1400	—	2	—
Итого		18130	четверт.	5	четверик.,

т. е. столько же, сколько было и въ 1883 году, но кромѣ того числится по Якутскимъ магазинамъ въ долгахъ 12,436 четверт. 2 четвер.

и 14 рыбныхъ,

въ которыхъ, согласно доставленнымъ свѣдѣніямъ, состояло въ отчетномъ году запаса рыбы по округамъ:

	Сельдей.	Омулей и муксуновъ.	Муксуновой икалы.	Пеллядокъ.	Сушеной крупн. рыбы
	Штукъ.				Пуд.
Верхоянской — — —	93488	11544	—	—	26
Колымской — — — —	109082	4258	4292	31412	—
Итого . .	202560	15802	4292	31412	26
А какъ въ 1883 году было —	202530	12993	—	31412	26
то въ отчетномъ году было запаса болѣе на — — — —	30	2009	4292	—	—

Такимъ образомъ на случай неурожая, или плохаго звѣроловства, или не успѣха въ рыбной ловлѣ, народонаселеніе Области вполнѣ обезпечено вышесказанными изъ года въ годъ поддерживаемыми и освѣжаемыми запасами. Сначала выдаются нуждающимся ссуды рыбою изъ экономическихъ общественныхъ запасовъ, а при недостаткѣ послѣднихъ—казенный запасный хлѣбъ изъ ближайшихъ магазиновъ. Но въ отчетномъ году жители сѣверныхъ и другихъ округъ къ особеннымъ займамъ не прибѣгали.

Въ виду того, что у многихъ жителей Верхоянской и Колымской округъ оказался недостатокъ въ рыболовныхъ снастяхъ, на обзаведеніе таковыми было выслано въ отчетномъ году Окружнымъ Полицейскимъ Управленіямъ: Колымскому 11 пуд. волоса и Верхоянскому 11 пуд. конопля, для раздачи бѣднымъ и неимущимъ и преимущественно бѣднѣйшимъ русскимъ семьямъ, съ уплатою за нихъ денегъ въ теченіи пяти лѣтъ безъ процентовъ, а также сдѣлано распоряженіе, чтобы впредь эти матеріалы постоянно имѣлись въ запасѣ.

в) Промыслы городскаго и сельскаго населенія.

Промысловъ, имѣющихъ правильное развитіе, для городскаго населенія въ области не существуетъ. Нѣкоторая болѣе зажиточная часть этого населенія занимается хлѣбопашествомъ и скотоводствомъ и частію привозомъ съ Булуна рыбы, а также перевозкою тяжестей какъ казенныхъ, такъ и частныхъ; средняя часть городскаго населенія поддерживаетъ свое существованіе веденіемъ сельскаго домашняго хозяйства въ скромныхъ размѣрахъ и извозомъ по городу; бѣдный же классъ снискиваетъ себѣ скудное пропитаніе мастерствами первыхъ потребностей въ домашнемъ обиходѣ и заработками у зажиточныхъ жителей города и частію на золотыхъ промыслахъ.

Произведеніе сельскаго хозяйства, ремесло и торговля находятъ себѣ сбытъ въ самомъ Якутскѣ посредствомъ пріѣзжающихъ для сей цѣли купцовъ изъ сѣверныхъ городовъ, а также идутъ и на золотые промысла.

Сельское населеніе южныхъ округъ занимается земледѣліемъ, скотоводствомъ и извозомъ какъ казенныхъ тяжестей въ сѣверныя округи, такъ и доставкой частной клади на золотые промысла; главный же промыселъ жителей сѣверныхъ округъ заключается въ рыболовствѣ и звѣропромышленности. Жители же Колымской округи, состоящіе преимущественно изъ инородцевъ, занимаются, кромѣ того, скотоводствомъ и оленеводствомъ, а также поисками мамонтовой кости и, какъ это было въ отчетномъ году, содержаніемъ, за условленную съ казною плату, обывательской гоньбы по Колымской округѣ. Скотоводство въ этой округѣ заключается въ разведеніи коннаго и рогатаго скота и въ отчетномъ году, въ отличіе отъ предшествовавшихъ лѣтъ, сибирской язвы на немъ не проявлялось. Для уплаты государственныхъ податей и повинностей служитъ инородцамъ звѣриный промыселъ, замѣтно приходящій въ упадокъ, объясняемый населеніемъ не набѣгомъ звѣря. Успѣху рыбнаго промысла, кромѣ маловодья, или чрезвычайнаго разлитія рѣкъ, или раннихъ морозовъ и прочихъ естественныхъ причинъ, нерѣдко служитъ недостатокъ у населенія дорого стоющихъ рыболовныхъ снастей, не смотря на высылку администраціею потребнаго на это матеріала: волоса и конопля, какъ объ этомъ было упомянуто въ предшествующей статьѣ о народномъ обезпеченіи.

Большая часть жителей Верхоянской округи исключительно занимается звѣроловствомъ и рыбною ловлею. Исключеніе въ этомъ отношеніи составляютъ инородцы Верхоянскаго и Ыгетскаго улусовъ, которые, обладая коннымъ и рогатымъ скотомъ, содержатъ обывательскія станціи и занимаются перевозкою съ подряда тяжестей.

Въ извѣстное время года нѣкоторые жители Верхоянской округи занимаются охотой за дикими оленями (гусями, утками и лебедями); но охота эта, по незначительности своей, не

представляетъ средствъ къ ихъ обезпеченію, а потому не имѣетъ серіезнаго значенія. Впрочемъ, въ устьѣ Лены, преимущественно у якутовъ Туматскаго наслега, охота за дикими оленями бываетъ иногда настоль удачна, что по выгодамъ своимъ не уступаетъ рыбному промыслу.

Охота на оленей начинается лѣтомъ, когда они многочисленными стадами перебираются съ острововъ Ленскаго устья къ материку.

Туматскіе якуты—промышленники подстерегаютъ ихъ проходъ чрезъ протоки партіями отъ 3-хъ до 8-ми человѣкъ и со входомъ оленей въ рѣку бросаются на нихъ съ длинными копьями, называемыми „пальмы“ и тутъ же въ водѣ закалываютъ ихъ, преслѣдуя раненныхъ оленей въ вѣткѣ (родъ длиннаго и узкаго челнока), и отъ хорошаго охотника рѣдкій олень уйдетъ живымъ. Хотя охота эта очень опасна и требуетъ особенной ловкости отъ охотника, такъ какъ при малѣйшемъ неправильномъ движеніи или неловкомъ ударѣ копьемъ, челнокъ моментально опрокидывается, но за то чрезвычайно прибыльна.

Оленье мясо служитъ промышленникамъ превосходной и здоровой пищей, а изъ шкуръ этихъ животныхъ, при различныхъ выдѣлкахъ ихъ, приготовляется весьма удобная и удачно приспособленная ко всякому времени одежда, сшитая жилами тѣхъ же животныхъ.

Ловля песцовъ и лисицъ и добываніе мамонтовой кости составляетъ также немаловажную отрасль промышленности сѣверныхъ обитателей. Песцовыя шкуры и кость промышленники сбываютъ заѣзжимъ торговцамъ на табакъ и чай и частію уплачиваютъ ими ясакъ, повинности и другіе казенные взносы за порохъ, свинецъ и проч.

Песцы ловятся посредствомъ особаго устройства ловушекъ (по мѣстному названію пасть), которыхъ исправный промышленникъ имѣетъ отъ 100 до 300 штукъ и болѣе. Ловушки эти обыкновенно ставятъ на тундрахъ, а также по берегамъ моря и на островахъ, выбирая мѣста нѣсколько возвышенныя и осматриваются промышленникомъ обыкновенно осенью и въ началѣ зимы, при чемъ приходится ему разъѣзжать на десятки верстъ разстоянія. Въ этомъ случаѣ онъ разъѣзжаетъ на собакахъ, которыя, кромѣ того, возятъ дрова и лѣсъ и вообще приносятъ промышленнику неисчислимую пользу въ хозяйствѣ, въ особенности онѣ незамѣнимы въ поѣздкахъ по прибрежьямъ моря, гдѣ отсутствуетъ мохъ и гдѣ, потому, поѣздка на оленяхъ становится невозможною; собака же довольствуюется пятью или шестью сельдями въ день лѣтней сушки и 16 штуками зимняго улова. Нарта въ 12 собакъ, поднимающая вмѣстѣ съ человѣкомъ до 15 пудовъ тяжести, есть желанная мечта каждаго хозяина.

Мамонтовая кость отыскивается въ береговыхъ отвалахъ по вершинамъ рѣчекъ, въ лѣтнее время, по спаденіи весенней воды; болѣе-же всего находятъ кость на морскихъ островахъ и по берегу моря, на такъ называемыхъ лайдахъ, во время морскихъ отливовъ.

Нѣкоторые изъ обывателей сѣверной части округи, именно якуты Устьянскаго улуса по рр. Омолою и Храмѣ, а также Юкагири, вблизи Аллаихи, имѣютъ стада домашнихъ оленей. Доставляемыя этими животными выгоды, при отсутствіи всякой заботливости для ихъ прокормленія, такъ какъ они, питаясь мхомъ, всегда таковой отыскиваютъ сами, неисчислимы, но къ сожалѣнію повальныя болѣзни и волки препятствуютъ ихъ размноженію.

Всего въ отчетномъ году было въ Области разнаго рода скота и ѣздовыхъ собакъ:

Названіе скота.	ВЪ ОКРУГАХЪ. Якутской.	Олекминской.	Верхоянской.	Вилюйской.	Колымской.	Итого.	А какъ въ 1883 г. было.	То болѣе или менѣе.
Рогатаго — —	147847	11259	5924	64480	930	230440	234707	—4267
Лошадей — —	58733	9278	6284	46599	1341	122235	127063	—4828
Овецъ — — —	252	32	—	20	—	304	333	— 29
Свиней — — —	88	5	—	—	—	93	151	— 58
Козъ — — —	12	3	—	—	—	15	28	— 13
Оленей — — —	969	—	11756	4256	4713	21694	50587	—28893
Ѣздовыхъ собакъ	—	—	725	—	2684	3409	2604	+ 805
Итого.	207901	20577	24689	115355	9668	378190	415473	37283
Въ 1883 г. было.	237244	21100	23620	126272	7237	415473	—	—
то затѣмъ въ отчетномъ году болѣе+, менѣе— ·	+1056	—523	+1069	—10917	+2431	- 6884	—	—

Такой значительный упадокъ скота въ Области является непремѣннымъ послѣдствіемъ постоянно возрастающихъ цѣнъ на всѣ жизненные припасы, такъ какъ вынуждаетъ скотоводовъ усиленно сбывать скотъ на пріиска въ ущербъ раціональнаго своего хозяйства.

г) Промышленность городская и заводская.

Заводовъ, имѣющихъ по своему развитію характеръ фабричной промышленности, также какъ и промысловъ для городскаго населенія, о чемъ было сказано въ предшествующей статьѣ, въ области не существуетъ; обдѣлываніемъ же сырья животныхъ и ископаемыхъ продуктовъ, кромѣ добычи золота, о чемъ будетъ сказано вслѣдъ за симъ, во всей области занималось въ отчетномъ году только 123 человѣка, а именно:

въ 16 кирпичныхъ заведеніяхъ	— — — — — — —	96 чел.
— 9 салотопленныхъ „	— — — — — — —	22 „
на 3 кожевенныхъ „	— — — — — — —	5 „

По округамъ заведенія эти распредѣляются слѣдующимъ образомъ:

Округи:	Заведеній. Кирпичныхъ.	Кожевенныхъ.	Салотопленныхъ.	Итого.	Сумма производительности.	Число рабочихъ.
Якутской — — — —	10	1	9	20	8580 р.	103
Олекминской — — — —	4	2	—	6	1150 —	12
Вилюйской — — — —	2	—	—	2	350 —	8
Итого —	16	3	9	28	10080 р.	123

По суммѣ производительности, первое мѣсто занимаютъ кирпичныя заведенія, обдѣлывающія продуктъ на — — — — — — — — — 6770 р.
второе—кожевенныя — — — — — — — — 2050 „
и послѣднее—салотопленныя — — — — — — — 1260 „
Итого — — 10080 р.

Въ сравненіе съ предъидущимъ 1883 годомъ, въ которомъ было 25 заведеній при 112 рабочихъ, съ общею производительностію на сумму 9250 руб., въ отчетномъ году прибавилось 3 заведенія (кожевенныхъ), которыя дали занятіе одинадцати рабочимъ, съ производительностію въ 830 рублей въ годъ.

Золотые пріиски.

(При этомъ вѣдомость № 2, лит. а).

Дѣятельность пріисковъ области Олекминской и Витимской системъ выражается за отчетный годъ слѣдующими цифрами:

Всѣхъ пріисковъ въ операцію отчетнаго года:

	Работалось.	Развѣдывалось.	Лежало въ тунѣ.
На системахъ:			
Олекминской — — — —	38	5	73
Витимской — — — — —	17	6	109
Итого —	55	11	182
Въ операцію 1883 года — — —	56	11	187

Затѣмъ противъ 1883 года въ операцію отчетнаго года работалось однимъ пріискомъ менѣе.

На пріискахъ этихъ въ операцію отчетнаго года:

	Снято торфа.	Добыто и промыто песку.		Вымыто золота.				Среднее содержан. золота на 100 пуд песку.	
		пуд.	или куб. сажен.	пуд.	фун.	зол.	дол.	зол.	дол.
Системъ:									
Олекминской — —	29146¾	48410030	29116¾	219	28	35	18	1	71½
Витимской — —	47296	30870163	25725¼	386	15	6	87	4	77½
Итого —	77442¾	79280193	54872	606	3	42	9	3	
Въ операцію 1883 года	61699	87020200	73289	685	23	41	94	3	
Затѣмъ въ операцію отчетнаго года добыто золота менѣе на — — — — — — —				79	19	95	85	—	—

По сравненію же съ 1883 годомъ, когда золота было добыто — — — — — —	749	20	57	9
менѣе на — —	143	17	15	—
Если же взять для сравненія цифры счастливаго для промышленниковъ 1880 года, когда было вымыто золота — — — — — — —	950	16	38	38
менѣе на — —	344	12	92	29

Изъ 55-ти дѣйствовавшихъ въ операцію отчетнаго года пріисковъ наибольшее количество золота добыто на Успенскомъ пріискѣ Витимской системы, а именно въ количествѣ 231 п. 9 фун 85 зол., а наименьшее—на Александровскомъ пріискѣ Олекминской системы, на которомъ въ операцію отчетнаго года добыто золота всего 45 зол.

Эти же пріиска являются крайними и по среднему содержанію золота на сто пудовъ песку. Такъ на Успенскомъ пріискѣ въ ста пудахъ песку содержалось золота среднимъ числомъ 9 зол. 29$^{4}/_{10}$ дол., а на Александровскомъ всего только 30 долей.

Всѣ же дѣйствующіе въ операцію отчетнаго года пріиска, по количеству добытаго ими золота, подраздѣляются слѣдующимъ образомъ:

Пріисковъ на которыхъ добыто золота:

менѣе одного фунта — — — —	1 пріискъ
отъ одного фунта до пуда — — —	19 „
— пуда до 10 пудовъ — — — —	26 „
— 10 пудовъ до 100 — — — —	8 „
и свыше ста пудовъ (выработано 231 п. 7 ф. 85 з.)	1
Итого — — —	55 пріиск.

По количеству же средняго содержанія золота на сто пудовъ песку, пріиски распредѣляются такъ:

Пріисковъ съ процентнымъ содержаніемъ золота:

менѣе одного золотника — — —	19 пріисковъ
отъ одного до двухъ золотниковъ — —	23 „
— двухъ до трехъ — — — —	7 „
— трехъ до четырехъ — — —	3 „
— четырехъ до пяти — — —	1 „
— пяти до шести — — —	1 „
въ 9 золотниковъ съ долями — —	1 „
Итого —	55 пріисковъ.

Въ общемъ числѣ полученнаго золота добыто самородокъ:

На пріискахъ системъ:	Подъемнаго.				Старательскаго.				ИТОГО.			
	Пуд.	Фун.	Зол.	Дол.	Пуд.	Фун.	Зол.	Дол.	Пуд.	Фун.	Зол.	Дол.
Олекминской:												
При хозяйскихъ работахъ	12	10	34	43	2	6	76	74	14	17	15	21
Внѣ хозяйскихъ, т. е. въ свое время - - -	—	3	68	6	2	38	45	93	3	2	18	3
Итого .	12	14	6	49	5	5	26	71	17	19	33	24

Витимской	45	9	4	76	15	32	52	60	61	1	57	40
А всего	57	23	11	29	20	37	79	35	78	20	90	64
А какъ въ 1883 году было	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	33	6	71
то въ очтетномъ году добыто менѣе на — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	12	7

Добыча золота на пріискахъ Области за послѣдніе три года, отдѣльно по системамъ, представляется въ слѣдующемъ видѣ:

	По пріискамъ системъ.								Итого.			
	Олекминской.				Витимской.							
	Пуд.	*Фун.*	*Зол.*	*Дол.*	*Пуд.*	*Фун.*	*Зол.*	*Дол.*	*Пуд.*	*Фун.*	*Зол.*	*Дол.*
Въ 1882 году — —	310	14	70	51	439	5	82	54	749	20	57	9
— 1883 „ — —	283	21	10	94	402	2	31	—	685	23	41	94
— 1884 „ — —	219	18	50	24	386	15	6	87	605	33	57	15

Такимъ образомъ пріисковое дѣло за послѣдніе три года постепенно приходитъ въ упадокъ и притомъ равномѣрно по обѣимъ системамъ.

Выработываніе пріисковъ объясняется отдаленностію пріисковъ отъ центровъ закупа припасовъ и продуктовъ и непомѣрною оттого дороговизною на провозъ ихъ по первобытнымъ дорогамъ, такъ и чрезмѣрно высокою дороговизною строеваго, шахтоваго и дровянаго лѣса и угля. Такъ напримѣръ бревно длиною шесть аршинъ и толщиною восемь вершковъ, необходимое на подхваты, т. е. на поддержку потолка шахты, стоитъ до 2 руб. 50 коп., кубическая сажень дровъ отъ 8 до 12 руб., древесный уголь отъ 30 до 45 руб. кубическая сажень. При такихъ условіяхъ является возможность золотопромышленникамъ Олекминской системы разработывать пріиска: *открытыми работами* съ содержаніемъ золота не менѣе одного золотника въ ста пудахъ песку, а *при шахтовыхъ* работахъ, при значительной глубинѣ золотосодержащаго пласта, въ особенности, гдѣ есть вѣчная мерзлота, и гдѣ почву нужно оттаивать посредствомъ костровъ — съ содержаніемъ не менѣе 2½ золотниковъ.

Не смотря на жиленныя развѣдки, производимыя пріисковыми партіями въ разныхъ мѣстностяхъ посредствомъ шурфовки, новыхъ благонадежныхъ розсыпей не открывается. Развѣдки же площадей при глубинѣ золотоноснаго пласта отъ 120 до 200 четвертей, вызывая необходимость въ лѣсѣ для укрѣпленія шахтъ, ортъ, просѣчекъ и штолень, при дороговизнѣ содержанія рабочихъ, требуетъ громадныхъ затратъ, сопряженныхъ при томъ съ рискомъ. Есть шахты, работающіяся нѣсколько лѣтъ, стоющія отъ 50 до 100 тыс. рублей, которыя вышли на утесъ, или же протоками воды залиты и потому не дали никакого результата.

Для устраненія препятствующимъ горнымъ работамъ камней употребляются на пріискахъ разныя взрывчатыя вещества, какъ-то: порохъ, динамитъ и т. п. съ отвѣтствующими къ нимъ потребностями, и такихъ веществъ, за употребленіемъ въ операцію отчетнаго года, осталось на операцію 188⅓ года:

По Витимской системѣ:

пороха	—	—	—	4 пуд. 30¼ фун.
динамита	—	—	—	47 — 12
героклина	—	—	—	9 — 6 —
гремучаго студеня	—	—	—	21 — 21½ —
пистоновъ	—	—	—	154360 штукъ
шнура Бикфорда	—	—	—	2803 аршин.
электрическихъ запаловъ	—	—	—	3500 „

По Олекминской системѣ свѣдѣній не доставлено.

Вещества эти пріобрѣтаются по свидѣтельствамъ Генералъ-Губернатора Восточной Сибири.

Для матеріаловъ этихъ имѣются на пріискахъ особые подвалы, устроенные, согласно § 13 временныхъ правилъ о храненіи взрывчатыхъ веществъ, вдали отъ жилыхъ мѣстъ.

Въ операцію отчетнаго года находилось на пріискахъ обѣихъ системъ всего 13,931 чел.
въ сравненіи съ 1883 г., когда было — — — — — — 13,352 „

болѣе на — — — 579 чел.

Пріисковой составъ людей состоитъ изъ служебнаго персонала пріисковыхъ управленій, рабочихъ и воинской команды.

Особенность быта этихъ людей состоитъ въ слѣдующемъ:

а) Служащій персоналъ:

Служащимъ на пріискахъ и промысловыхъ резиденціяхъ, кромѣ жалованья, получаемаго ими въ размѣрѣ отъ 300 до 10000 рублей. отпускается въ мѣсяцъ:

	МЯСА.	РЖАНОЙ МУКИ.	КРУПЫ.	СОЛИ.
семейному -	до 3 пуд 30 ф.	отъ 1½ до 2½ п.	15 ф.	8 ф.
холостому -	2 пуд. 10 ф.	отъ 1 до 1½ п.	отъ 7½ до 10 ф	отъ 4 до 5 ф.

Независимо сего, взамѣнъ сахару, масла, чаю и крупичатой муки отпускается:

семейному отъ	—	—	15 до 20 рублей,
а на нѣкоторыхъ промыслахъ		—	25 до 30 „
холостому	—	—	13 до 15 „

Сверхъ сказаннаго положенія отпускаются служащимъ разные огородные овощи, столовыя принадлежности, а также, по положенію, водка, а нѣкоторымъ и виноградныя вина.

Помѣщеніемъ для нихъ служатъ особыя деревянныя, крытыя тесомъ, зданія, по преимуществу съ каменными печами.

Вообще бытъ служащаго персонала болѣе или менѣе представляется вполнѣ обезпеченнымъ.

б) Рабочіе.

Наемъ рабочихъ, по преимуществу, производится на самыхъ промыслахъ съ выдачею имъ задатка отъ 5 до 15 руб. На промысла-же К° Нѣмчинова и Сибирякова (Витимской системы) наемка рабочихъ производится чрезъ особыхъ довѣренныхъ по Яндинской и Черемховской волостямъ Иркутской губерніи и частію въ г. Иркутскѣ. Смотря по годности ра-

бочаго и другимъ условіямъ, задатки этимъ лицамъ выдавались отъ 50 до 150 руб. Пріиска Олекминской системы обыкновенно нанимаютъ рабочихъ по волостямъ Приленскаго тракта въ особенности-же Олекминской и Киренской округъ. Сборнымъ пунктомъ для рабочихъ служитъ Качугъ и Усть-кутъ, откуда средствами золотопромышленниковъ рабочіе доставляются на пріиска.

Всего въ операцію отчетнаго года было рабочихъ и служащихъ, не считая дѣтей:

на пріискахъ системъ:	Мужчинъ.	Женщинъ.	ИТОГО.
Олекминской — — — — — —	4363	595	4958
Витимской — — — — — —	7227	861	8088
ИТОГО — —	11590	1456	13046
Въ сравненіи съ 1883 годомъ, когда было — —	10215	1094	11309
болѣе на — — — — — — —	1375	362	1737

Рабочими этими заработано всего — — — 2,307,569 руб. 76½ коп.

въ число этихъ денегъ:

а) выдано въ задатокъ при наймѣ рабочихъ на пріиска деньгами и вещами — — — — —	149,398 руб. 63½ коп.
б) отослано для уплаты податей и семействамъ —	201,642 руб. 28 коп.
в) отослано въ банковыя учрежденія — — —	21,885 руб.
г) выдано на руки во время работъ и расчета товарами и припасами — — — — — —	928,125 руб. 97¼ коп.
и д) и при расчетѣ деньгами — — — —	1,006,517 руб. 87¾ коп.
ИТОГО .	2,307,569 руб. 76½ коп.

Независимо сего пропало долговъ за бѣжавшими, умершими и неявившимися, а также и по другимъ причинамъ 52,994 руб. 6¼ копѣекъ.

Рабочіе также, какъ и служебный персоналъ, кромѣ жалованья, котораго получаютъ:

кузнецъ — — отъ 180 до 720 рублей,
плотникъ — — „ 180 до 600 „
рабочій — — „ 65 до 420 „

состоятъ на довольстіи отъ пріисковыхъ управленій.

Каждый рабочій, мужчина или женщина, если не довольствуется пищею изъ артельнаго котла, получаетъ провизіи:

въ день:

мяса отъ — — — — — 1½ до 1¾ фунт.
хлѣба — — — — — 3½ до 4 фунт.

въ мѣсяцъ:

крупы — — — — — 10 фунтовъ
соли — — — — — до 5 фун.
масла или сала — — — — ½ фунта

и кромѣ того въ приварокъ: кислую капусту, муку, перецъ и лавровый листъ, и въ лѣтнее время квасъ, или чай.

Жены рабочихъ, если не относятъ какой либо службы, получаютъ отъ пріисковыхъ управленій сказанное довольствіе съ платою отъ 9 до 12 рублей въ мѣсяцъ.

Кромѣ сего рабочимъ выдаются винныя порціи: на однихъ пріискахъ въ праздничные и табельные дни, а на другихъ—почти ежедневно, смотря по трудности работъ, сырости и другихъ мѣстныхъ условій; въ торжественные же праздники винныя порціи выдаются обязательно на всѣхъ пріискахъ, а на пріискахъ К° Базанова и Сибирякова заведенъ порядокъ отпуска въ первые дни праздниковъ Рождества и Пасхи, сверхъ положенія, по 1½ фунта булки на человѣка и по 1 фун. жаренаго мяса.

На промыслахъ, гдѣ работаютъ старатели, т. е. отъ золотника, рабочіе приготовляютъ себѣ пищу сами, получая припасы на счетъ заработковъ, по своему желанію, изъ промысловыхъ амбаровъ.

За доброкачественностію отпускаемой въ пищу рабочимъ провизіи, которая выдается на артель, выбранному отъ нея артельному, наблюдаютъ какъ избираемые артелями рабочихъ депутаты, такъ и Горные Исправники.

Въ операцію отчетнаго года, кромѣ разныхъ галантерейныхъ, бакалейныхъ и другихъ товаровъ, которые отпускаются управленіями пріисковъ служащимъ и рабочимъ въ счетъ платы, было доставлено:

	На пріискахъ системъ.				Итого.	
	Олекминской.		Витимской.			
	Пуд.	Фун.	Пуд.	Фун.	Пуд.	Фун.
I. Съѣстныхъ припасовъ:						
Муки ржаной и пшеничной — — —	119830	15	171247	3	291077	18
Мяса — — — — — —	36776	34½	55641	12	92417	46½
Масла и сала — — — — —	10720	4½	7806	22	18526	26½
Крупы — — — — — —	8623	3	4682	24	13305	27
Сахару — — — — —	4489	29	7021	24½	11510	53½
Соли — — — — — —	5004	33	5045	4	10049	37
Рыбы — — — — — —	921	9	2743	26	3664	35
Чаю байховаго — — — —	169	23½	273	2	442	25½
Итого — —	186533	51½	254459	17½	440992	69
II. Другихъ предметовъ:						
Ячменя и овса — — — —	156951	29	298814	10	455765	39
Сѣна — — — — — —	164750	22	290371	15	455121	37
Желѣза и желѣзныхъ издѣлій — —	6032	29	10561	6	16593	35
Чугунныхъ вещей — — — —	375	12	546	17	921	29
Итого — —	328108	92	600292	48	928401	40
Кромѣ того:						
Спирту — — — — —	5501 вед.	—	13814 вед.	—	19315 в.	—
Чаю кирпичнаго — — — —	7053 кир.	—	12302 кир.	—	19355 к.	—

Мясо, по преимуществу, покупается черезъ подрядчиковъ въ Якутской и Олекминской округахъ и частію въ Вилюйской, откуда оно доставляется на пріиски зимою—въ тушахъ, а лѣтомъ—со сплавомъ въ живомъ скотѣ; фуражъ для лошадей закупается въ Верхоленской и Киренской округахъ, а сѣно въ Олекминской. Масло доставляется изъ Якутской и Олек-

минской округъ и частію привозится и изъ Иркутска, откуда доставляются и всѣ рабочіе предметы.

Рабочіе размѣщаются казарменнымъ порядкомъ. На Благовѣщенскомъ и Успенскомъ пріискахъ (Витимской системы), въ видѣ опыта, казармы построены съ желѣзными печами, номерами по обѣ стороны широкаго корридора. Желѣзнымъ печамъ отдается преимущество передъ каменными потому, что при нихъ рабочій во всякое время имѣетъ возможность скорѣе обогрѣться и высушить свое бѣлье и согрѣть себѣ чайникъ.

Взыскиваемый съ рабочихъ штрафъ, согласно контрактамъ, идетъ въ пользу пріисковыхъ управленій, и таковаго въ отчетномъ году взыскано по Олекминской системѣ всего 4166 руб. 17 копѣекъ; по Витимской же системѣ свѣдѣній не доставлено.

Изъ числа нанятыхъ людей, въ операцію отчетнаго года:

	По пріискамъ системъ.		Итого.
	Олекминской.	Витимской.	
неявилось — — — —	55	43	98
бѣжало — — — — —	115	24	139
поймано — — — — —	7	6	13

Случаевъ же не выполненія или нарушенія контрактовъ со стороны промысловыхъ управленій не было.

Въ сравненіи съ предъидущимъ 1883 годомъ, когда неявившихся было 103, бѣжавшихъ 112 и пойманныхъ 14 человѣкъ, въ операцію отчетнаго года было: первыхъ, т. е. неявившихся, менѣе на 5 человѣкъ, бѣжавшихъ болѣе на 27, а пойманныхъ однимъ менѣе.

Общій расчетъ рабочихъ производится 10-го Сентября, когда кончается лѣтній періодъ и начинаются зимнія работы.

Получивши свой расчетъ, рабочіе отправляются съ пріисковъ подъ наблюденіемъ фельдшеровъ и казаковъ и на Витимѣ и въ Нохтуйскѣ встрѣчаются особыми командируемыми чиновниками, для оказанія имъ содѣйствія въ дальнѣйшемъ слѣдованіи и для охраненія ихъ отъ недобросовѣстныхъ эксплоататоровъ, всегда поджидающихъ пріисковаго рабочаго, возвращающагося домой съ заработанными деньгами,

Но если взять во вниманіе съ одной стороны какъ пьянство, картежную игру и преобладающую при этомъ во многихъ рабочихъ страсть къ мотовству и роскоши, удовлетворять которую при существованіи на пріискахъ магазиновъ съ этими предметами отъ пріисковыхъ управленій, предоставляется рабочимъ всегда полная возможность, такъ и недостаточность выдаваемой рабочему провизіи (какъ напр. масла или сала по полуфунту на человѣка въ мѣсяцъ) что, какъ это нерѣдко приходилось усматривать изъ выдаваемыхъ имъ промысловыми управленіями расчетныхъ книжекъ, вынуждаетъ ихъ покупать провизію на собственныя средства изъ пріисковыхъ складовъ дополнительно, а съ другой—страшную дороговизну на пріискахъ на всѣ предметы, не смотря на заранѣе утверждаемыя Горнымъ Исправникомъ цѣны, такъ какъ сверхъ стоимости продуктовъ и товаровъ съ надбавкою провозной платы пріисковыми управленіями, которыя, т. е. провозная плата по нѣкоторымъ пріискамъ Олекминской системы доходитъ до 3 р. 50 к. съ пуда, какъ это, напримѣръ, практиковалось на пріискахъ Ленскаго золотопромышленнаго Товарищества на провозъ крупчатки, стоившей въ

покупкѣ пріисковому управленію всего только 3. руб. 5 коп., берется еще отъ 10 до 20% чистой прибыли,—было бы весьма интереснымъ прослѣдить какъ количество забираемыхъ рабочими предметовъ, такъ и ихъ стоимость, такъ какъ возвращеніе какимъ бы ни было путемъ въ пріисковыя управленія заработанныхъ рабочими денегъ скорѣе сопряжено съ выгодою самихъ управленій, чѣмъ работавшихъ. Къ сожалѣнію, за неимѣніемъ въ представляемыхъ Горными Исправниками отчетахъ, какихъ либо данныхъ по сему вопросу, количество вывозимыхъ рабочими изъ пріисковъ заработанныхъ ими денегъ опредѣлить возможности не представляется даже приблизительно, а безъ этого не представляется возможности вывести и правильнаго заключенія о степени матеріальнаго обезпеченія пріисковаго рабочаго.

в) Воинская команда.

Кордонная и полицейская служба отбывается на пріискахъ Олекминской и Витимской системъ области командируемыми ежегодно особыми нарядами, по распоряженію Главнаго Управленіями Восточной Сибири, казачьими отрядами полковъ Иркутскаго и частію Якутскаго городоваго.

Въ отчетномъ году на пріискахъ обѣихъ системъ находилось всего 261 человѣкъ казаковъ, а именно:

	Для отнесенія службы.											
	полицейской. На пріискахъ системъ.					Кордонной для преслѣдованія хищн. и спиртоносовъ.			Итого.			
	Олекминской.			Витимской.								
	Об.оф.	Уряд.	Каз.	Уряд.	Каз.	Уряд.	Каз.		Об.оф.	Уряд.	Каз.	
Отъ казачьихъ полковъ:												
Иркутскаго — —		1	20	99	14	84	2	10	1	36	193	
Якутскаго — —		—	1	9	2	19	—	—	—	3	28	
Итого		1	21	108	16	103	2	10	1	39	221	
Въ 1883 году было —		1	9	62	14	131	2	10	1	25	203	

Независимо содержанія отъ казны, всѣ нижніе чины состоятъ на полномъ продовольствіи отъ промысловыхъ управленій въ размѣрѣ, отпускаемомъ служащимъ и рабочимъ, а въ нѣкоторыхъ случаяхъ и болѣе и на жалованьи, котораго въ отчетномъ году получали:

	Урядники.	Казаки.
На пріискахъ системъ:		
Олекминской — — —	отъ 300 до 700 р.	отъ 180 до 300 р.
Витимской — — —	отъ 300 до 900 р.	отъ 180 до 360 р.

Дѣятельность пріисковой полиціи и кордонной стражи главнымъ образомъ направляется на огражденіе интересовъ пріисковыхъ управленій отъ тайной добычи золота и на прекращеніе развитія спиртоносничества. Но такъ какъ самая атмосфера пріисковъ вырабатываетъ

особаго рода людей, стремящихся къ легкой наживѣ, то дѣло хищнической добычи золота и спиртоносничества, которымъ по преимуществу занимаются бродяги, не смотря на ежегодную поимку ихъ и преданіе суду, упорно продолжаетъ держаться въ большей или меньшей своей силѣ. Привлеченіемъ на пріиски этого сорта людей служатъ отчасти сами подрядчики отъ пріисковыхъ управленій, такъ какъ при большемъ спросѣ пріисками на рабочія силы, они невсегда могутъ быть строгими въ своемъ выборѣ и нерѣдко привлекаютъ къ пріисковому дѣлу людей съ сомнительнымъ прошлымъ. Отсюда при низкомъ уровнѣ нравственности, непосильномъ трудѣ и постоянномъ соблазнѣ, прибѣгаютъ къ утайкѣ золота и сами законтрактованные рабочіе, видящіе въ этомъ какъ средство для удовлетворенія развившейся на пріискахъ между ними страсти къ пьянству и картежной игрѣ. Болѣе подлавшіеся соблазну легкой наживы бѣгутъ съ пріисковъ и, ознакомленные съ пріисковымъ дѣломъ, берутся за добычу золота на свою руку, т. е. превращаются въ настоящихъ хищниковъ, находя покупателей въ спиртоносахъ, вымѣнивающихъ золото на спиртъ съ оцѣнкою ведра спирта въ сто и болѣе рублей, или дѣлаются сами спиртоносами.

Въ виду такого положенія дѣла, убыль пойманныхъ преступниковъ постепенно пополняется новыми лицами, стремящимися къ легкой наживѣ, отчего борьба съ ними тянется изъ года въ годъ безпрерывно и дѣлается присущимъ явленіемъ всѣхъ пріисковъ.

Въ отчетномъ году поймано и предано суду тѣхъ и другихъ 23 человѣка и 24 человѣка бродягъ, т. е. тѣхъ же хищниковъ и спиртоносовъ, но въ этомъ не изобличенныхъ поличнымъ; противъ 1883 года, когда было поймано преступниковъ этого рода 24 человѣка и бродягъ 21 человѣкъ, первыхъ поймано однимъ человѣкомъ менѣе, а послѣднихъ, т. е. бродягъ, болѣе на три человѣка.

Благоустроенность пріисковъ въ отношеніи религіозномъ, народнаго здравія и образованія заключалась за отчетный годъ въ слѣдующемъ:

Всего на пріискахъ обѣихъ системъ имѣется одна церковь и пять часовень, а именно: въ Витимской системѣ—деревянная церковь на Благовѣщенскомъ пріискѣ Прибрежо-Витимской К° и двѣ часовни, изъ коихъ одна на Бодайбинской резиденціи той же К°, въ 42 верстахъ отъ пріиска и другая на Воронцовской судовой пристани К° пароходства Базанова, Сибирякова и Нѣмчинова, а остальныя три часовни съ походными антиминсами находятся на пріискахъ Олекминской системы: Николаевская—на Мачинской резиденціи, Вознесенская—на Константиновскомъ пріискѣ Трапезниковыхъ и Тихоно-Задонская—на пріискѣ Ленскаго Т-ва. Всѣхъ священниковъ три: одинъ вмѣстѣ съ псаломщикомъ, завѣдываетъ церковью и двумя часовнями Витимской системы, другой находится на Мачинской резиденціи и третій—на центральныхъ пріискахъ. Какъ церковь, такъ и весь причтъ состоятъ на полномъ иждивеніи компаніи золотопромышленниковъ. При чемъ священникъ на Мачинской резиденціи исполнялъ церковныя требы на резиденціяхъ и ближайшихъ къ нимъ пріискахъ, пользуется отъ пріисковыхъ управленій отопленіемъ, освѣщеніемъ и прислугой, съ жалованьемъ въ 2200 руб. въ годъ, а священникъ на центральныхъ пріискахъ исполняетъ церковныя требы на центральныхъ пріискахъ и также пользуясь отопленіемъ, освѣщеніемъ и прислугой, получаетъ съ наймомъ псаломщика 6000 р. въ годъ.

Всѣхъ больницъ на пріискахъ Олекминской и Витимской системъ находилось въ отчетномъ году 21, на 235 кроватей

Цифровыя данныя о числѣ больныхъ, бывшихъ въ отчетномъ году въ пріисковыхъ больницахъ на излѣченіи, и о врачебномъ персоналѣ, помѣщены въ отдѣлъ IV сего обзора о народномъ здравіи и общественномъ призрѣніи.

Цифровыя же данныя о единственной, имѣющейся на Благовѣщенскомъ пріискѣ При-

брежно-Витимской К°, элементарной школѣ вошли въ V отдѣлъ сего обзора „народное просвѣщеніе“.

д) Торговля.

Якутская область отличается отсутствіемъ лицъ, владѣющихъ значительнымъ капиталомъ и кредитомъ, какъ необходимости факторами торговли хотя въ рукахъ нѣкоторыхъ инородцевъ—якутовъ и имѣются основательные капиталы, но таковые обыкновенно непускаются въ торговые обороты, остаются мертвыми, приращаясь только мелкими предпріятіями и барышничествомъ. Въ силу этого явленія вся болѣе или менѣе крупная торговля въ Якутской области ведется Икутскими купцами. Торговля мануфактурная, колоніальная, винное дѣло въ рукахъ ихъ, на долю же якутовъ остается лишь подручная торговля мелочными товарами изъ вторыхъ, или третьихъ рукъ въ области.

Вторымъ важнымъ обстоятельствомъ, вліяющимъ на ходъ торговли, является великое разстояніе Якутской области отъ торговаго центра Восточной Сибири—гор. Иркутска, трудность путей сообщенія и малонаселенность этого единственнаго пути. Приплавъ товаровъ въ область возможенъ только одинъ разъ въ годъ. Предъ вскрытіемъ р. Лены въ ея верховьяхъ товары, назначаемые въ Якутскую область, обозами отправляются изъ Иркутска къ р. Ленѣ въ сел. Качукъ. Здѣсь товары нагружаются въ заранѣе выстроенныя, особаго рода, баржи, называемыя паузками и барками. Различіе между паузками и барками въ формѣ и величинѣ. Паузки имѣютъ точную форму утюга, вмѣщаютъ до 2½ тысячъ пудовъ, барки совершенно квадратной формы, подымаютъ до 5 тысячъ пудовъ, тѣ и другія плоскодонны, спиты деревянными гвоздями изъ колотыхъ досокъ и годны только для сплава. Паузки въ свою очередь раздѣляются на *проходные*, которые сплавляются до г. Якутска, не останавливаясь по пути для торговли, и *торговые*, производящіе торговлю по городамъ, станціямъ и селеніямъ, находящимся на пути. Торговля съ паузковъ производится какъ на пути, такъ и въ конечномъ пунктѣ ихъ плаванія, гор. Якутскѣ, частію въ кредитъ, частію въ обмѣнъ на пушнину: соболь, лисица, бѣлка и горностай, большею же частію на наличныя деньги. Производство торговли съ паузковъ есть единственное, удобное и возможное время купить, что нужно и сравнительно дешевле, чѣмъ послѣ, а потому всякій старается запастись на цѣлый годъ всѣмъ насколько дозволяютъ его средства. Чиновникамъ съ этой цѣлью выдаютъ двухмѣсячное жалованье, но при общей дороговизнѣ на всѣ привозные товары, мѣра эта избавляетъ ихъ отъ торговой эксплуатаціи только на весьма короткое время.

Изложенныя ненормальныя условія торговли производятъ то явленіе, что Иркутскіе купцы, доставляющіе товары и неживущіе въ области, не знаютъ потребностей ея и доставляютъ не тотъ товаръ, который требуется и не въ томъ количествѣ, въ какомъ нужно. Этимъ пользуются довѣренные этихъ купцовъ, оставляемые въ Якутскѣ на зиму для торговли, и мелкіе подторговщики (страсть къ прасольничеству и лабазничеству заведено въ Якутскихъ гражданахъ до невѣроятія). Кѣмъ только обнаружится, что привезенное количество извѣстнаго товара не будетъ въ состояніи удовлетворить спросу, то таковой товаръ сперва начинаютъ придерживать, а затѣмъ продаютъ по двойной и тройной цѣнѣ, что совершенно легко и возможно при отсутствіи на цѣлый годъ всякой конкуренціи. Въ благопріятныхъ условіяхъ относительно конкуренціи находится въ области торговля виномъ. Не смотря на ввозъ спирта также одинъ разъ въ годъ, правда въ очень большомъ количествѣ, цѣна на водку, благодаря конкуренціи отдѣльныхъ торговыхъ фирмъ, мѣняется раза два, три въ годъ, то повышаясь, то понижаясь.

Всѣхъ ярмарочныхъ мѣстъ въ области девять, а именно:

въ г. Якутскѣ,

въ г. Олекминскѣ,
на островѣ Кыллахъ,
въ г. Вилюйскѣ,
въ Сунтарскомъ улусѣ,
въ Мархинскомъ улусѣ,
въ Нюрбинскомъ селеніи,
въ Анюйской крѣпостцѣ
и въ г. Верхоянскѣ.

Въ г. Якутскѣ бываетъ двѣ ярмарки: одна лѣтняя—съ 10-го Іюня по 1-е Августа, а другая зимняя—съ 10-го Декабря по 1-е Января. По ввозу и вывозу товаровъ играетъ роль только первая ярмарка, такъ какъ послѣдняя, на которой производится торговля торговцами только мѣстными произведеніями, сводится къ обыкновенной базарной торговлѣ.

Предметами торговли этой Іюньской ярмарки въ г. Якутскѣ служили въ отчетномъ году слѣдующіе товары:

	Рубли.
Издѣлія: шерстяныя и бумажныя, льняныя, шелковыя и кожевенныя, коихъ было доставлено всего на сумму — — —	449,230 р.
Мягкая рухлядь — — — — —	398,925 „
Китайскіе товары — — — — —	222,000 „
Другіе разные товары и произрастенія — — —	161,636 „
Конный и рогатый скотъ — — — —	78,400 „
Фаянсовыя, фарфоровыя, хрустальныя и стеклянныя посуды —	31,615 „
Металлъ и издѣлія изъ онаго — — — —	25,400 „
Хлѣбные товары — — — — —	12,950 „
Итого — —	1,380,156 р.
Въ 1883 году было доставлено товаровъ на — — —	1,598,658 р. 50 к.
За тѣмъ въ отчетномъ году менѣе на — — —	218,502 р. 50 к.

Товары на эту ярмарку доставляются преимущественно изъ г. Иркутска со сплавомъ по р. Ленѣ и изъ сѣверныхъ и другихъ округъ области. Существуетъ еще и другой торговый путь—черезъ портъ Аянъ, откуда товары, въ самомъ впрочемъ незначительномъ количествѣ, доставляются несравненно дешевле Иркутскихъ, но о количествѣ доставленныхъ черезъ этотъ путь товаровъ свѣдѣній за отчетный годъ не получено.

Въ Олекминской округѣ ежегодно бываетъ двѣ ярмарки, открывающіяся съ началомъ навигаціи: одна въ самомъ г. Олекминскѣ, а другая на островѣ Кыллахъ.

На эти двѣ ярмарки въ отчетномъ году доставлены слѣдующіе товары:

	На ярмарки.	
	Олекминскую.	Кыллахскую
	Рубли.	
Шерстяныхъ, бумажныхъ, шелковыхъ, полушелковыхъ, льняныхъ и кожевенныхъ издѣлій — — —	198,920	187,000

Чаю фамильнаго и кирпичнаго — — —	96,730	110,000
Сахару — — — — —	41,760	60,000
Табаку и издѣлій изъ онаго — — —	29,100	20,000
Другихъ разныхъ колоніальныхъ и бакалейныхъ товаровъ, какъ то: виноградныхъ винъ, свѣчъ и т. п. — —	27,550	18,720
Фарфоровой, фаянсовой, хрустальной и стеклянной посуды	15,733	18,000
Металлическихъ — — — —	16,537	11,000
Муки крупичатой, пшеничной, ржаной и крупы —	13,400	10,000
Мѣховой рухляди — — — —	2,000	9,000
Рогатаго и коннаго скота — — —	—	2,400
Итого . .	441 730	446,120
Въ сравненіи съ 1883 годомъ, когда было доставлено товаровъ на	581,818	636,300
въ отчетномъ году доставлено менѣе на — —	140,088	190,180

Главный запасъ жизненныхъ припасовъ, какъ то: мясо, масло и проч. привозятся на эти ярмарки изъ Якутска и при слабой производительности сихъ предметовъ на мѣстѣ, цѣны на таковыя были въ отчетномъ году довольно высоки.

Въ Вилюйской округѣ торговля производится въ улусахъ: Сунтарскомъ, Мархинскомъ и Нюрбинскомъ селеніи товарами, привозимыми изъ Мухтуи (Киренской округи), а въ г. Вилюйскѣ—изъ Якутска. Отпускная торговля заключается въ пушномъ товарѣ, мѣстнаго промысла: бѣлка, горностай, хорекъ и лисица, и въ произведеніяхъ сельскаго хозяйства, какъ-то: конный и рогатый скотъ, коровье масло, рыба, скотское мясо и сало. Сбытомъ перваго товара служитъ Якутскъ, а для остальныхъ предметовъ Олекминская и Витимская горныя системы.

Валовая сумма торговаго оборота въ г. Вилюйскѣ и его округѣ простиралась въ отчетномъ году до 409,000 р., болѣе противъ 1883 года, когда весь оборотъ былъ на сумму до 340,000 р., на 69,000 рублей.

Въ Колымской округѣ главнымъ центромъ торговли служитъ Анюйская крѣпостца, сосредоточивающая въ себѣ всю, бывающую обыкновенно въ Мартѣ, такъ называемую чукотскую ярмарку. На ярмарку эту съѣзжаются для торговли и взноса ясака какъ тунгусы, чуванцы, такъ и ломуты изъ селенія Анадырска (Гижигинской округи), и другіе разноплеменные чукчи съ разныхъ концовъ сосѣднихъ окраинъ той же округи: Оленные, Носовые и Анадырскіе, а также и русскіе изъ Колымской и Верхоянской округъ.

Результатъ этой ярмарки, на которой, изъ числа привезенныхъ товаровъ на сумму 7787 руб. 60 коп., продано почти все съ самымъ незначительнымъ остаткомъ, въ сравненіи съ 1883 годомъ, когда было продано всего на сумму 5469 рублей, представляется въ отчетномъ году весьма удовлетворительнымъ; въ особенности въ отчетномъ году былъ большой спросъ на русскіе товары, и именно на черкасскій табакъ.

Но несмотря на удовлетворительный исходъ ярмарки, взносъ Носовыми чукчами ясака былъ крайне незначителенъ. Въ отчетномъ году внесено таковаго ясака всего только 15-ю чукчами.

Это уменьшеніе взноса ясака главнымъ образомъ происходитъ отъ того, что Носовые

чукчи, имѣя частыя сношенія съ американскими китобоями, пріобрѣтаютъ отъ нихъ всѣ необходимые въ ихъ быту предметы лучшаго качества, чѣмъ получаютъ за ясакъ отъ русскаго Правительства посредствомъ отдариванія ихъ разными предметами, заготовляемыми Областнымъ Правленіемъ въ суммѣ отъ 100 до 150 рублей.

Улучшенные и разнообразные подарки, съ прибавленіемъ къ нимъ черкасскаго табаку, можетъ послужить, въ данномъ случаѣ, привлеченіемъ большаго пріѣзда въ Анюйскую крѣпостцу чукчей, а чрезъ это и къ увеличенію взноса ясака.

Въ Верхоянской округѣ ярмарка бываетъ съ 1-го Декабря по 1-е Января, и въ отчетномъ году въ г. Верхоянскѣ продано:

Мягкой рухляди на	—	—	—	1075 руб.
Коннаго и рогатаго скота на	—	—	—	1050 „
и Мамонтовой кости на	—	—	—	800 „
А всего на			—	2925 руб.

А такъ какъ этихъ-же предметовъ въ 1883 году было продано на — 7600 руб.
То въ отчетномъ году продано менѣе на — — — 4675 руб.

Отчего послѣдовало это уменьшеніе—свѣдѣній еще недоставлено.

Особенность торговли въ Верхоянской округѣ заключается въ томъ, что мѣстные торговцы сами занимаются развозкою товаровъ, сбывая свои товары на мягкую рухлядь и мамонтовую кость; въ Жиганскомъ улусѣ рыба сбывается приплывающимъ за нею изъ г. Якутска купцамъ, въ обмѣнъ на чай, табакъ и на мануфактурные товары.

Мѣстная торговля изъ лавокъ и другихъ торговыхъ заведеній производится исключительно только въ г. Верхоянскѣ, во всѣхъ прочихъ частяхъ округи она находится въ рукахъ проѣзжихъ торговцевъ, берущихъ свидѣтельства на развозный торгъ. Эти торговцы въ началѣ зимы объѣзжаютъ съ товарами даже самыя отдаленнѣйшія окраины Верхоянской округи. Большинство ввозныхъ товаровъ, преимущественно-же чай и табакъ, торговцы раздаютъ въ долгъ, получая затѣмъ уплату мѣхами и мамонтовою костью, причемъ должники изъ промышленниковъ расчитываются всегда замѣчательно честно, не смотря на то, что всѣ долговыя сдѣлки совершаются безъ всякихъ письменныхъ обязательствъ—на одно честное слово. Лучшіе промышленники въ округѣ находятся въ постоянной кабалѣ у торговцевъ, которые всѣми мѣрами стараются задолжать такихъ людей на возможно большую сумму, такъ какъ вполнѣ увѣрены въ полученіи своихъ денегъ съ изрядным барышемъ. Кромѣ чаю и табаку, безъ которыхъ не можетъ обойтись ни одинъ житель крайняго сѣвера, безъ различія пола и возраста (курятъ табакъ и маленькія дѣти), въ нѣкоторыхъ мѣстностямъ, какъ напр. почти во всѣхъ селеніяхъ Ленскаго архипелага, инородцы имѣютъ склонность къ франтовству и при малѣйшей возможности стараются заводить себѣ костюмы изъ плиса, китайки, бумажныхъ матерій и изъ ситца яркихъ цвѣтовъ; у женщинъ особенно въ ходу бумажные пестрые платки, а у почтеннѣйшихъ изъ племени—считается за обычай имѣть шубу крытую чернымъ сукномъ. Всѣ эти предметы они пріобрѣтаютъ у торговцевъ по неимовѣрно дорогимъ цѣнамъ.

Сложивъ, засимъ, цифры суммъ товаровъ, бывшихъ въ обращеніи въ отчетномъ году на ярмаркахъ области, валовая сумма всего ярмарочнаго оборота составитъ 2,687,720 руб. 60 коп. Изъ этого числа продано товаровъ на сумму 1,472,657 р. 60 к., а именно:

	СУММА.		Цифры 1883 г.		+ Болѣе — Менѣе.	
	Рубли	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.
По округамъ:						
Якутской — — — —	915775	—	922298	—	— 6523	—
Олекминской — — — —	137170	—	188450	—	—51280	—
Вилюйской — — — —	409000	—	340000	—	+69000	—
Колымской — — — —	7786	60	5469	—	+ 2318	60
Верхоянской — — — —	2925	—	7600	—	— 4675	—
Итого —	1472657	60	1463817	—	+ 8840	60

Такимъ образомъ, въ общемъ выводѣ, оборотъ ярмарокъ сей области, въ сравненіи съ общими цифрами 1883 года, увеличился въ отчетномъ году на 8840 руб. 60 коп.

Лицъ, занимавшихся въ отчетномъ году торговлею собственно въ г. Якутскѣ, было:

Мѣщанъ — — — —	137	человѣкъ.
Инородцевъ — — —	127	„
Купцовъ — — — —	41	„
Крестьянъ — — —	31	„
Казаковъ — — — —	17	„
Поселенцевъ — — —	17	„
Чиновниковъ — — —	7	„
Почетныхъ гражданъ — — —	5	„
Иностранцевъ — — —	4	„
Дворянъ — — — —	3	„
Безсрочно-отпускныхъ — —	2	„
Всего —	391	человѣкъ.
А какъ въ 1883 году было — — —	368	„
то болѣе на — — — — —	23	человѣка.

Разныхъ же торговыхъ билетовъ и свидѣтельствъ взято, въ отчетномъ году, всего 523 штуки на 7860 р. 50 коп., а именно:

1-й гильдіи — —	1	свидѣтельство на сумму	455	р.
2-й „ въ мѣстности IV класса	62	„ „ „	2827	р. 50 к.
2-й „ „ V „	4	„ „	125	р.
На мелочной торгъ IV „	57	„ „	495	р.
— развозный — —	3	„ „	45	р.
Приказчичьихъ 1 „	67	„ „	1875	р.
„ 2 „	32	„ „	139	р.
Для членовъ купеческихъ семействъ:				
2-й гильдіи — —	6	свидѣтельст. на сумму	36	р.
Билетовъ на лавки:				
1-й гильдіи въ мѣстности IV класса	1	свидѣтельст. на сумму	10	р.

2-й гильдіи въ мѣстности	IV	класса	67	свидѣт. на сумму	907 р. 50 к.
2-й „ „	V	„	4	„ „	35 р.
По мелочному торгу:	IV	класса	142	„ „	470 р.

На производство торговли въ Іюльскую ярмарку:

Билетовъ 2-й гильдіи	—		25	„ „	312 р 50 к.
„ на мелочной торгъ			30	„ „	90 р.

Свидѣтельствъ приказчичьихъ:

1-го класса	—	—	8	„ „	24 р.
2-го „	—	—	14	„ „	14 р.

Всего 523 свидѣтел. на 7860 р. 50 к., а именно:

По округамъ:

Олекминской	—	—	—	4239 р.
Якутской	—	—	—	1507 р. 25 к.
Колымской	—	—	—	861 р. 75 к.
Вилюйской	—	—	—	805 р.
Верхоянской	—	—	—	447 р. 50 к.
			Всего	7860 р. 50 к.

Въ сравненіи съ 1883 годомъ, когда отъ продажи торговыхъ свидѣтельствъ было дохода — — 9546 р. 60 к.

въ отчетномъ году выручено таковаго сбора менѣе на 1686 р. 10 к.

Въ Якутской области именно въ г. Якутскѣ находится, состоящее во владѣніи на паяхъ одно только каменное зданіе гостиннаго двора, затѣмъ никакихъ коммерческихъ обществъ ни банковыхъ компаній не имѣется.

е) Движеніе населенія.

(Приложеніемъ къ этой статьѣ служитъ вѣдомость № 3).

Движеніе населенія области въ отчетномъ году, въ сравненіи съ предъидущимъ 1883 годомъ, представляется въ весьма благопріятномъ видѣ:

			Въ отчетномъ 1884 г.	Въ предъидущ. 1883 г.	+Болѣе или —менѣе
рожденій	мальчиковъ	— —	3110	3096	+ 14
	дѣвочекъ	— —	3108	2969	+139
въ томъ числѣ	законныхъ	— —	6072	5888	+184
	незаконныхъ	—	146	177	— 31
смертей	мужскаго пола	—	2395	2713	—318
	женскаго	— —	2177	2426	—249
браковъ	— — — —		1504	1445	+ 59

Такимъ образомъ въ отчетномъ году, противъ 1883 года, было рожде-

ній болѣе на	—	—	—	—	153 челов.
а смертей менѣе на	—	—	—	—	567
законорожденныхъ болѣе на	—	—	—	—	184
а незаконорожденныхъ менѣе на	—	—	—	—	31
браковъ же болѣе на	—	—	—	—	59

Исключивъ изъ общаго числа родившихся, 6208 челов., 4572 человѣка умершихъ, естественнаго приращенія въ отчетномъ году было 1646 челов., болѣе противъ 1883 года, когда было — — — — — 926

на 720 челов.

Результатомъ всего этого процентъ приращенія отчетнаго года 0,6, въ сравненіи съ 1883 годомъ, когда было всего 0,37, увеличился почти вдвое.

Независимо сего населеніе области ежегодно увеличивается элементомъ ссыльныхъ и лицами добровольно за ними слѣдующими:

Лицъ, первой категоріи, за исключеніемъ убывшихъ въ отчетномъ году,

увеличилось на	450 муж.	58 женщ.,	а всего	—	—	508 челов.
а послѣднихъ на	29 „	51 „	„	—	—	80
Итого	479 муж.,	109 „	„	—	—	588 человѣк.

За симъ населеніе области въ отчетномъ году увеличилось на 2234 человѣка.

Точное собраніе цифровыхъ данныхъ о численности вообще народонаселенія Якутской области выяснило, что къ 1-му Января 1884 года обитало въ области жителей не 250471 человѣкъ, какъ это было показано въ обзорѣ за 1883 годъ, а 248009 человѣкъ.

Прибавивъ къ этому числу прибыль отчетнаго года . — 2234 челов.

Общее населеніе Якутской области къ 1-му Января 1885 года составитъ цифру — — — — — 250243 челов.

По городамъ и округамъ, а также по сословіямъ и вѣроисповѣданіямъ населеніе это распредѣляется слѣдующимъ образомъ:

а) По городамъ и округамъ:

	Мужчинъ.	Женщинъ.	Об. пола.
Въ городахъ:			
Якутскѣ — — —	3431	2329	5760
Олекминскѣ — —	197	155	352
Вилюйскѣ — — —	179	149	328
Верхоянскѣ — —	156	121	277
Средне-Колымскѣ — —	254	241	495
Итого	4217	2995	7212
Въ округахъ:			
Якутской — — —	71696	70464	142160
Олекминской — —	7317	6296	13613

Вилюйской — — —	36238	33029	68267
Верхоянской — —	6643	6301	12944
Колымской — — —	3124	2923	6047
Итого	124018	119013	243031
А всего въ городахъ и округахъ	128235	122008	250243

б) По сословіямъ:

	Мужчинъ.	Женщинъ.	Об. пола.
Дворянъ потомственныхъ —	65	52	117
„ личныхъ — —	168	192	360
Православно-монашествующаго духовенства	9	—	9
Бѣлаго: священно-служителей —	252	241	493
церковно „ —	40	26	66
Магометанскаго духовенства —	1	—	1
Почетныхъ гражданъ { потомственныхъ	15	7	22
Почетныхъ гражданъ { личныхъ	25	88	113
Купцовъ — — —	71	103	174
Мѣщанъ — — —	1333	754	2087
Крестьянъ — — —	2711	2566	5287
Регулярныхъ войскъ — —	188	39	227
Иррегулярныхъ „ — —	930	628	1558
Уволенныхъ въ запасъ —	44	20	64
Инородцевъ: кочующихъ и осѣдлыхъ	109390	108611	218001
Бродячихъ — — —	7245	6323	13568
Иностранныхъ подданныхъ —	2	—	2
Разночинцевъ — —	76	70	146
Ссыльныхъ (всѣхъ категорій) —	5046	1369	6415
Добровольно за ними прибывшихъ	614	919	1533
Итого	128235	122008	250243

в) По вѣроисповѣданіямъ:

	Мужчинъ.	Женщинъ.	Обоего пола.
Православнаго	125725	120447	246172
Раскольниковъ и другихъ послѣдователей разныхъ христіанскихъ сектъ	890	611	1501
Католическаго	163	21	184
Протестанскаго	45	71	116
Еврейскаго	332	211	543
Магометанскаго	1080	647	1727
Итого. .	128235	122008	250243

Въ общемъ числѣ ссыльныхъ всѣхъ категорій, показанныхъ въ количествѣ 6415 человѣкъ обоего пола, заключается:

	Мужчинъ.	Женщинъ.	Обоего пола.
Сосланныхъ по судебнымъ приговорамъ . . .	1394	260	1654
— административнымъ порядкомъ . .	1144	310	1454
— за скопчество	802	521	1323
— на водвореніе	763	122	885
Отбывшихъ каторжныя работы	507	29	536
Ссыльныхъ неизвѣстныхъ категорій . . .	259	146	405
За государственныя преступленія:			
Политическихъ ссыльныхъ	64	—	64
Лишенныхъ всѣхъ правъ состоянія . . .	37	2	39
Сосланныхъ административно	32	5	37
Высланныхъ на водвореніе съ лишеніемъ нѣкоторыхъ правъ	17	1	18
Итого. .	5019	1396	6415

II. Подати и повинности.

(Приложеніемъ къ этой статьѣ служитъ вѣдомость № 4).

а) Окладные сборы и другіе разные платежи.

Окладные.

Къ 1-му Января 1884 года окладныхъ сборовъ съ налогомъ и другихъ разныхъ взысканій оставалось въ недоимкѣ . 10,283 руб. 82¾ коп.

Оклада на 1884 годъ назначено . . . . 38,946 руб. 80 коп.

Итого подлежало къ поступленію . 49,230 руб. 62¾ коп.

Въ томъ числѣ:

исключено . . . . 1340 руб. 91 к.

взыскано . . . . 26245 — 29¾ к.

Итого . 27,586 руб. 20¾ коп.

Затѣмъ къ 1-му Января 1885 года оставалось въ недоимкѣ . 21,644 р. 42 к.

Недоимка эта распредѣляется по округамъ слѣдующимъ образомъ:

Округи:	За городомъ.		За крестьянами и ссыльными.				За инородцами.		Итого.	
			Полнаго оклада.		Половиннаго оклада.					
	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.
Якутская . .	4021	97	6232	43	2061	47½	5658	38	17974	25½
Олекминская .	580	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	580	14
Вилюйская . .	—	—	418	47	282	29½	1573	12	2273	88½
Верхоянская .	—	—	102	65½	46	77	198	—	347	42½
Колымская . .	59	37	382	59	4	82½	21	93	468	71½
Итого . .	4661	48	7136	14½	2395	36½	7451	43	21644	42

Болѣе противъ предшествовавшаго 1883 года, когда было . . 10283 р. 82¾ к.

на 11,360 р. 59¼ к.

Разные сборы:

Ружный.

Недоимки отъ 1883 года осталось . . . . . 22,920 руб. 74 коп.
Назначено на 1884 годъ . . . . . 24,058 руб. 68 коп.

Итого подлежало къ поступленію . . . . . 46,979 руб. 42 коп.

Въ томъ числѣ:

Взыскано . . . . . 20,562 руб. 14 коп.
Исключено . . . . . „ „ 17 коп.

Итого . 20,562 руб. 31 к.

Затѣмъ осталось . . . . . 26,417 руб. 11 к.

Недоимка эта распредѣляется:

по округамъ:

Якутской . . . 13,267 руб. 63¾ коп.
Олекминской . . . 1,662 — 51 —
Вилюйской . . . 4,061 — 97¼ —
Верхоянской . . . 5,588 — 86 —
Колымской . . . 1,836 — 13 —

Итого . 26,417 руб. 11 коп.

болѣе противъ предшествовавшаго 1883 года на . . 3,496 руб. 37 коп.

Земскіе:

Къ 1884 году состояло въ недоимкѣ . . 103,503 руб. 92¼ коп.
На 1885 годъ назначено . . . 89,833 руб. 99 коп.

Итого подлежало къ поступленію . . 193,337 руб. 91¼ коп.

Въ томъ числѣ:

Взыскано . . . 66,956 руб. 81¼ коп.
Исключено . . . 22,673 руб. 35 коп.

Итого . . 89,630 руб. 16¼ коп.

Затѣмъ осталось 103,707 руб. 75 коп., а именно:

	За мѣщанами.		За крестьянами и поселенцами полнаго оклада.		За инородцами.		ИТОГО.	
	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.
по кругамъ:								
Якутской . . .	3318	50	1947	70	37748	96 1/4	43015	16 1/4
Олекминской . .	—	—	3008	84	3816	16 1/2	6825	1/2
Вилюйской . . .	61	47	—	—	31546	96 3/4	31608	43 3/4
Верхоянской . .	73	64	345	78 1/4	16239	49 1/4	16658	91 1/2
Колымской . . .	269	45 1/2	511	32 3/4	4819	44 3/4	5600	23
Итого . .	3723	6 1/2	5813	65	94171	3 1/2	103707	75

болѣе противъ 1883 года на 203 руб. 82 3/4 коп.

Ясачный:

Недоимокъ отъ 1883 года . . 8029 руб. 24 3/4 коп.
Назначено на 1884 годъ . . 53141 — 44 —

Итого подлежало къ поступленію . 61170 руб. 68 3/4 коп.

Въ то число:

Взыскано . . . 37274 руб. 25 3/4 коп.
Исключено . . . 871 — 56 —

38145 руб. 81 3/4 к.

Затѣмъ осталось . . . . 23024 руб. 87 коп.

Недоимка эта числится за инородцами округъ:

Якутской . . . 16872 руб. 27 коп.
Олекминской . . . 2 — 4 —
Вилюйской . . . 4710 — 35 —
Верхоянской . . . 1205 — 97 1/2 —
Колымской . . . 234 — 23 1/2 —

Итого . 23024 руб. 87 коп.

Болѣе противъ 1883 года на . . . 14995 — 62 1/4 —

По всѣмъ вышеозначеннымъ податямъ и сборамъ къ 1-му Января 1885 года осталось въ недоимкѣ:

1) Окладныхъ сборовъ . 21,644 руб. 42 к.
2) Ружнаго сбора . 26,417 руб. 11 —
3) Земскихъ сборовъ . 103,707 — 75 —
4) Ясачнаго сбора . 23,024 — 87 —

Итого 174,794 руб. 15 коп.

Изъ нихъ по округамъ:

Якутской . . 91,129 — 32 1/2 к.
Олекминской . . 9,069 — 69 1/2 —

Вилюйской . .	42,654 руб.	64½ к.
Верхоянской . .	23,801 —	17½ —
Колымской . .	8,139 —	31 —
Итого .	174,794 руб.	15 коп.

Кромѣ того имѣется недоимокъ по разнымъ другимъ статьямъ, согласно вѣдомости № 4 . . . 45,506 руб. 25¼ коп.

А всего къ 1-му Января 1885 г. оставалось въ недоимкѣ 220,300 руб. 40¼ коп.

А какъ къ 1 Января 1884 года было въ недоимкѣ . 181,670 руб. 31¾ коп.

то къ 1-му Января 1885 года осталось въ недоимкѣ болѣе 1883 года на . . . . 38,630 руб. 8½ коп.

б) Городскіе доходы и расходы.

По малолюдству городовъ области, городовымъ положеніемъ 16-го Іюня 1870 года пользуется только одинъ областной городъ, Якутскъ; другіе же города общественныхъ городовыхъ управленій неимѣютъ и находятся подъ управленіемъ Окружныхъ Полицейскихъ Управленій.

Оборотъ доходовъ и расходовъ г. Якутска, городская Дума котораго состоитъ изъ 30-ти гласныхъ, выразился за отчетный годъ слѣдующими цифрами:

Къ 1-му Января 1884 года числилось недоимокъ прежнихъ лѣтъ	13,326 руб.	43¼ к.
Къ этому зачислено изъ оклада по росписи 1884 г.	8,204 руб.	72 к.
Затѣмъ слѣдовало къ поступленію . .	21,531 руб.	15¼ к.
Въ счетъ сей суммы:		
поступило недоимокъ прежнихъ лѣтъ . .	2,839 руб.	54¼ к.
исключено неоправданныхъ доходовъ . .	2,510 руб.	85 к.
	5,350 р.	36¼ к.
Затѣмъ осталось въ недоимкѣ . . .	16,180 р.	79 коп.
болѣе противъ 1883 года на . . .	2,854 р.	35¾ к.

Оборотъ остальныхъ четырехъ городовъ области, главные источники доходовъ которыхъ заключаются въ деньгахъ выручаемыхъ за торговыя свидѣтельства, патенты, протесты векселей и за засвидѣтельствованіе контрактовъ, представляется за отчетный годъ въ слѣдующемъ видѣ:

	Оставалось къ 1-му Января 1884 года.		Въ теченіи 1884 года поступило.		ИТОГО.		Изъ нихъ израсходовано.		Затѣмъ осталось къ 1885 году.	
	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.
Города:										
Олекминскъ . .	—	—	1895	60½	1895	60½	1895	60½	—	—
Верхоянскъ . .	262	5½	128	87½	390	93	179	86	211	7
Вилюйскъ . .	864	51	385	37	1249	88	144	45	1105	43
Колымскъ . .	275	89½	196	63½	472	53	241	7	231	46
Итого	1402	46	2606	48½	4008	94½	2460	98½	1547	96

Значащійся по г. Олекминску доходъ, въ количествѣ 1895 р. 60½ коп., поступившій отъ засвидѣтельствованія разныхъ контрактовъ по договорамъ и займамъ и отъ выдачи торговыхъ и другихъ документовъ, по мѣрѣ поступленія, пересылался въ распоряженіе Якутской Городской Управы. Такимъ образомъ г. Олекминскъ никакихъ доходовъ собственно для себя въ отчетномъ году не имѣлъ, а служилъ лишь передаточнымъ пунктомъ для увеличенія доходовъ кассы г. Якутска.

в) Акцизные сборы.

По отношенію надзора за акцизомъ Якутская область раздѣлена на два участка. Управленіе перваго находится въ г. Якутскѣ, а втораго въ г. Олекминскѣ.

Всѣхъ мѣстъ, производившихъ продажу въ отчетномъ году, было:

Поименованіе заведеній.	Въ участкахъ.		Итого.	Въ сравненіи съ 1883 годомъ, когда было.	+ болѣе или —менѣе.
	Первомъ.	Второмъ.			
Оптовыхъ складовъ — —	24	9	33	31	+ 2
Ренсковыхъ погребовъ —	26	9	35	37	— 2
Питейныхъ домовъ — —	10	16	26	25	+ 1
Трактирныхъ заведеній —	—	—	—	2	— 2
Буфетовъ { постоянныхъ —	1	—	1	2	+ 3
Буфетовъ { временныхъ —	4	—	4		
Итого	65	34	99	97	+ 2

Такимъ образомъ противъ предшествовавшаго 1883 года, въ отчетномъ году двумя заведеніями было болѣе.

Поступленіе акцизныхъ сборовъ представляется за отчетный годъ въ слѣдующемъ видѣ:

	По участкамъ.				Итого.	
	Первому.		Второму.			
	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.
Акциза съ вина и спирта —	174062	66	87691	58	261754	24
Патентнаго сбора — —	6882	—	3615	—	10497	—
За табачно-акцизныя свидѣтельства и марки на раскурку табаку —	817	50	652	50	1470	—
Дополнительнаго сбора съ упомянутыхъ свидѣтельствъ и марокъ —	180	95½	—	—	180	95½
За проданную соль — —	3503	74	—	—	3503	74
За попудную плату за соль Вилюйскихъ соляныхъ источниковъ —	2023	—	—	—	2023	—

Въ арендную плату за означенные источники — — —	1255	—	—	—	1255	—
За нарушеніе устава о пит. сборѣ	8	—	—	—	8	—
Штрафныхъ денегъ за несрочную доставку соли въ мѣста назначенія	33	31 ½	—	—	33	31 ½
За нарушеніе правилъ табачн. устава	10	—	—	—	10	—
Итого	188776	17	91959	8	280735	25

Въ счетъ этой суммы поступило акциза:

	Съ вина.		Съ соли.		Съ табаку.		Итого.	
	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.	Рубли.	Коп.
По первому участку —	180952	66	6815	5 ½	1008	45 ½	188776	17
„ второму „ —	91306	58	—	—	652	50	91959	8
Итого	272259	24	6815	5 ½	1660	95 ½	280735	25
А какъ въ 1883 году было	255382	16	4414	83 ½	1997	76	261794	75 ½
то въ отчетномъ году + болѣе или — менѣе — —	+16877	8	+2400	22	—336	80 ½	+18940	49 ½

д) Отправленіе натуральныхъ повинностей.

По громадности протяженія области съ одной стороны и по малолюдству ея съ другой (на одного жителя области приходится около 13-ти кв. верстъ), хотя дороги и мосты исправляются обществами, по участкамъ, которыхъ они пролегаютъ, но состояніе большинства изъ нихъ, въ особенности проселочныхъ, находится въ первобытномъ состояніи и вообще вся дорожная повинность, по отсутствію организаціи, сводится къ весьма ничтожному результату.

Квартирная повинность, по малочисленности войскъ и чиновъ въ области, также не составляетъ для жителей области никакого обремененія.

Засимъ, по организаціи и точному выполненію, является въ области единственная натуральная повинность — воинская.

Повинность эта выполняется на основаніи Высочайше утвержденнаго 1-го Января 1874 года положенія.

Призывъ новобранцевъ въ отчетномъ году совершился также успѣшно, какъ и въ предшествовавшіе годы, и случаевъ, кои могли бы оказать вредное вліяніе на ходъ призыва, не было.

Дѣйствія воинскихъ Присутствій въ двухъ участкахъ области: Якутскомъ и Олекминскомъ продолжались: въ первомъ — два дня 17 и 18 Ноября, а въ послѣднемъ началось и кончилось въ одинъ день — 15 Ноября.

Дѣятельность этихъ двухъ Окружныхъ по воинской повинности Присутствій выразилась за отчетный годъ въ слѣдующихъ цифрахъ:

Призыву къ исполненію воинской повинности подлежало:

а) по призывнымъ спискамъ — — —	66	человѣкъ
б) по дополнительному списку А) — —	3	„
Итого	69	человѣкъ.
в) по дополнительному списку Б) — —	4	человѣка.

Въ числѣ внесенныхъ въ призывные списки заключалось:

а) имѣющихъ право на льготу по семейному положенію:

I разряда — — — —	29	человѣкъ.
II „ — — — —	9	„
III „ — — — —	4	„
Итого	42	человѣка.
б) освобожденныхъ отъ службы по 62-й ст. Устава —	1	„
А всего	43	человѣка.

Лицъ, возрастъ которыхъ, согласно 137 и 138 ст. Устава, опредѣленъ по наружному виду — — — 17 человѣкъ.

Вынутію жребья подлежало всего — — 66 „

При осмотрѣ и пріемѣ:

а) освобождено отъ службы въ войскахъ: по болѣзнямъ и тѣлеснымъ недостаткамъ — — — — 4 человѣка.

б) назначена отсрочка по невозмужалости — — 1 „

в) назначенъ къ переосвидѣтельствованію — — 1 „

г) не явилось къ призыву — — — 6 „

По разверсткѣ назначено къ поступленію на службу — 21 человѣкъ.

Въ то число принято въ войска:

а) изъ лицъ, внесенныхъ въ дополнительный списокъ А), подлежащихъ назначенію на службу, безъ жеребья, на основаніи 158 ст. Устава 1 человѣкъ.

б) изъ лицъ, внесенныхъ въ дополнительный списокъ Б), коимъ поступленіе въ войска было отсрочено на основаніи 44 ст. Устава — 2 „

в) изъ лицъ, внесенныхъ въ призывные списки — 18 „

Всего 21 человѣкъ.

Все это число новобранцевъ, состоящее изъ способныхъ къ строевой службѣ и распущенное, на основаніи 155 ст. Устава, по домамъ распредѣляется:

а) По правамъ на льготу:

1) имѣющихъ право на сокращенные сроки службы, по 3 пункту 56 ст. Устава — — — — 1 человѣкъ.

2) не имѣющихъ право на это:

а) по умѣнію только читать и писать или только читать	6	человѣкъ.
б) по совершенной безграмотности — —	14	„
Итого	21	человѣкъ.

б) По росту:

Мѣрою: въ 2 аршина $3^1/_8$ вершка — —	1	человѣкъ.
„ $3^2/_8$ „ — —	1	„
„ $3^5/_8$ „ — —	1	„

мѣрою: въ 2 аршина $4^2/_8$ вершка — — 1 человѣкъ.
„ $4^5/_8$ „ — — 1 „
„ 5 „ — — 1 „
„ $5^1/_2$ „ — — 1 „
„ $5^2/_8$ „ — — 1 „
„ $5^3/_8$ „ — — 1 „
„ $5^4/_8$ „ — — 1 „
„ $5^6/_8$ „ — — 3 „
„ 6 „ — — 1 „
„ $6^2/_8$ „ — — 3 „
„ $6^3/_8$ „ — — 1 „
„ $6^4/_8$ „ — — 1 „
„ $8^2/_8$ „ — — 1 „

Итого 21 человѣкъ.

в) По сословіямъ:

Мѣщанъ и цеховыхъ — — — 4 человѣка.
Крестьянъ всѣхъ наименованій — — 17 „

Итого 21 человѣкъ.

г) По происхожденію:

Русскихъ, малороссіянъ и бѣлоруссовъ — — 20 человѣкъ.
Евреевъ — — — — 1 „

Итого 21 человѣкъ.

д) По вѣроисповѣданіямъ:

Православныхъ и единовѣрцевъ — — 20 человѣкъ.
Евреевъ — — — — 1 „

Итого 21 человѣкъ.

Женатыхъ — — — — 1 „
На основаніи 154 ст. Устава зачислено въ ратное ополченіе 38 „
Выдано свидѣтельствъ о приписке къ призывнымъ участкамъ:
а) лицамъ означеннымъ въ 95-й ст. Устава — 5 „
б) прочимъ лицамъ, обязаннымъ по 97-й ст. Устава получить эти свидѣтельства — — — — 10 „

Итого 15 человѣкъ.

Перечисленныхъ, на основаніи 119 и 120 ст. Устава, изъ одного призывнаго участка въ другой — — — 1 „
Принято на службу на основаніи 151 ст. Устава:
а) подлежащихъ къ переосвидѣтельствованію — 1 „
б) не явившихся по призыву — — — 3 „

Итого 4 человѣка.

Выдано свидѣтельствъ о явкѣ къ исполненію воинской повинности и сдѣлано отмѣтокъ о семъ на приписныхъ свидѣтельствахъ, на основаніи 160 и 161 ст. Устава:

а) объ освобожденіи отъ службы навсегда — — —	5 человѣкъ.
б) о зачисленіи въ ополченіе — — — —	38 „
в) временныхъ — — — —	11 „
Итого	54 человѣка.

Принято письменныхъ жалобъ:

а) на неправильности въ призывныхъ спискахъ —	1 „
б) по назначенію льготъ — — —	5 „
Итого .	6 „
изъ нихъ признано уважительными — —	3 „

Число лицъ, приговоренныхъ ко взысканіямъ за нарушеніе законовъ о воинской повинности по 220 ст. уст. — — 2 „

Дѣлопроизводство присутствій.

Чрезвычайныхъ засѣданій — — — —	20
Входящихъ бумагъ — — — — —	229
Исходящихъ „ — — — — —	212
Дѣлъ, оставшихся не рѣшеными къ отчетному году — —	1
Вновь заведенныхъ дѣлъ — — — —	10
Итого —	11
Изъ нихъ рѣшено въ теченіи отчетнаго года — — —	9
Затѣмъ осталось нерѣшеныхъ — — — —	2 дѣла.

На призывъ, пріемъ на службу и на расходы по двумъ Окружнымъ Присутствіямъ области израсходовано:

Изъ казны, по ст. 164-й устава — — — —	148 р. 82 к.
Изъ земскихъ сборовъ, по ст. 166 и 167 устава — —	100 р. „
А всего —	248 р. 82 к.

Изъ нихъ:

1) на путевое, квартирное и порціонное довольствіе военнаго пріемщика и медиковъ по ст. 164 устава — — — 130 руб. 82 коп.

и 2) на канцелярскіе и прочіе расходы, поименованные въ 3-мъ пунктѣ означенной статьи — — — — — 118 руб.

III. Общественное благоустройство и благочиніе.

а) Казенныя и общественныя зданія.

Въ отчетномъ 1884 году произведены въ области слѣдующія работы:

	Сумма.	
	рубли.	коп.
1) Ремонтировано зданіе Олекминскаго запаснаго магазина на —	586	53
2) Перенесены четыре магазинныхъ корпуса Интендантскаго вѣдомства на — — — — — —	2985	88
3) Исправлено зданіе караульнаго дома при Олекминскомъ Окружномъ Полицейскомъ Управленіи и починена крыша амбара на —	196	74

и 4) Построенъ деревянный временный амбаръ для храненія аре-стантскихъ вещей при тюремномъ замкѣ на	—	—	—	321	89
Итого произведено въ отчетномъ году работъ на	—			4091	4

Кромѣ того начато въ отчетномъ году работъ по постройкѣ и исправленію разныхъ казенныхъ зданій по 9-ти утвержденнымъ смѣтамъ, всего на сумму 10,034 руб. 82 коп.

б) Дороги, мосты и переправы.

Въ послѣдней части предшествовавшаго отдѣла, въ статьѣ объ отправленіи натуральныхъ повинностей, было выражено, что, по громадности протяженія области и малолюдству ея населенія, дорожная повинность, при отсутствіи должной организаціи, не въ состояніи поддерживать всѣ тракты въ надлежащей исправности и большая часть дорогъ находится въ первобытномъ состояніи.

Для характеристики состоянія находящихся въ области путей, нельзя не сказать здѣсь, что шоссированныхъ дорогъ, составляющихъ необходимость густо-населенныхъ мѣстностей, въ области вовсе не существуетъ, а есть только однѣ обыкновенныя грунтовыя дороги. Пролегая по топкой и болотистой мѣстности, проѣздъ по нимъ въ лѣтнее время сопряженъ съ крайними трудностями.

Постоянныхъ мостовыхъ сооруженій, по причинѣ разлитія рѣкъ, въ области не существуетъ, отчего и по отсутствію правильно дѣйствующихъ переправъ, сообщеніе области въ это время совершенно пріостанавливается.

Перевозъ черезъ р. Лену при г. Якутскѣ, отдаваемый казною съ торговъ, производился въ отчетномъ году арендаторомъ Гольманомъ, за плату по 1800 рублей въ годъ и заявленій на неисправный перевозъ поступаемо не было.

Какъ равно не было жалобъ и на неисправное состояніе существующихъ мостовъ.

в) Почтовые тракты и другіе пути.

Всѣхъ почтовыхъ трактовъ въ области три: Якутско-Иркутскій, Якутско-Охотскій и Якутско-Амгинскій, остатокъ бывшаго Аянскаго тракта.

Главному тракту въ области—Якутско-Иркутскому, имѣющему протяженія до 2800 верстъ, много способствуетъ р. Лена. Рѣка эта, служащая продолженіемъ главнаго Московско-Сибирскаго тракта, дѣлается судоходною въ с. Качугѣ, причемъ на Якутскую область приходится 1000½ верстъ. Трактъ этотъ, перевозка тяжестей по которому производится мѣстными жителями, наиболѣе оживленъ весною.

На пространствѣ вышесказанныхъ, приходящихся на Якутскую область, 1000½ вер. находится по этому тракту 44 станціи, среднимъ числомъ въ 22 версты разстоянія каждая. На каждой изъ этихъ станцій содержится по четыре пары лошадей.

Второй трактъ—Якутско-Охотскій имѣетъ протяженія 1025 верстъ, изъ коихъ на Якутскую область приходится 581 верста. На этомъ протяженіи находится 14 станцій, изъ коихъ одна тянется на протяженіи 150 верстъ, а на каждую изъ остальныхъ приходится среднимъ числомъ по 33 версты.

Послѣдній—Якутско-Амгинскій трактъ имѣетъ протяженія отъ Якутска до Аяна 1100 вер., изъ которыхъ только на протяженіи 178 верстъ существуетъ трактъ съ 6-ю станціями.

На каждой станціи этихъ послѣднихъ двухъ трактовъ содержится только по одной парѣ почтовыхъ лошадей.

Но кромѣ почтовыхъ лошадей, на всѣхъ станціяхъ помянутыхъ трехъ трактовъ, находится еще по одной парѣ обывательскихъ.

Независимо почтовыхъ трактовъ, имѣется въ области еще четыре обывательскихъ тракта: Якутско-Вилюйскій и Якутско-Верхоянско-Колымскій и два тракта отъ Верхоянска: одинъ на Булунъ, а другой—на Усть-Янскъ.

Первый трактъ, Якутско-Вилюйскій, имѣетъ протяженія 710 верстъ съ 16-ю станціями, среднимъ числомъ по 64 версты на станцію; второй (отъ Верхоянска до Средне-Колымска) 1415 верстъ съ 10-ю станціями; Булунскій—410 и Устьянскій 360 верстъ. По послѣднимъ двумъ дорогамъ станціи содержатся только въ зимнее время, въ другое же время года, по причинѣ топкихъ болотъ и пустынной тундры, всякое сообщеніе съ сѣверными улусами прекращается.

При переѣздѣ изъ Якутска въ Колымскъ, черезъ Верхоянскъ, необходимо имѣть съ собою запасъ продовольствія неменѣе, какъ на 30 дней. Вообще путь въ Верхоянскъ и Колымскъ, т. е. сѣверныя округи области, по причинѣ длинныхъ переѣздовъ съ большими промежутками жилищъ по дорогѣ, съ остановками въ нежилыхъ зимовьяхъ, называемыхъ поварнями, въ которыхъ имѣются для разведенія огня очаги, сопряженъ большими затрудненіями. Лѣтомъ переѣздъ возможенъ только на вьючныхъ лошадяхъ, а зимою на оленяхъ, пока имѣется оленій кормъ, а затѣмъ на собакахъ, запряженныхъ въ нарты. Лѣтомъ преслѣдуютъ путника тучи комаровъ, а зимою—глубокія снѣга, сильные вѣтра, сопрождающіе ихъ выпаденіе, а густые и продолжительные туманы дѣлаютъ тщетными всѣ предварительные расчеты о продолжительности такого переѣзда.

Путь на сѣверъ пролегаетъ по урочищамъ, рѣчкамъ, подгорьямъ, берегамъ и самымъ озерамъ. Единственными указателями этой дороги служатъ вѣхи изъ хвои, гдѣ она растетъ, въ лѣсу же путь обозначается особыми затесями на деревьяхъ, или-же крестами.

При такихъ условіяхъ почта въ сѣверныя округи отходитъ: въ Верхоянскъ и Колыму только три раза въ годъ: 10 Января, 10 Апрѣля и 10 Августа. Изъ Якутска въ Иркутскъ и обратно почта ходитъ еженедѣльно по субботамъ, и въ отчетномъ году приходъ и отходъ совершался довольно удовлетворительно. Промедленія происходили только во время весенней и осенней распутицъ, т. е. во время вскрытія и замерзанія рѣкъ. Къ возможно скорому и безостановочному движенію почтъ были принимаемы со стороны земскихъ властей надлежащія мѣры, но жалобъ на дѣйствія ихъ подаваемо не было, какъ не было и случаевъ растраты, или похищеній корреспонденцій.

Передача почтовой корреспонденціи казенной, денежной и частной между г. Якутскомъ и тремя сѣверными городами производится на обывательскихъ подводахъ, безъ оплаты почтоваго сбора. Самый пріемъ корреспонденціи и отсылка ея производится Окружными Исправниками. Почты, съ которыми отправляется казенныхъ суммъ болѣе $^5/_т$., сопровождаются двумя казаками, а въ остальныхъ случаяхъ—однимъ, которому деньги сдаются подъ его росписку.

По почтовому же Якутско-Иркутскому тракту имѣются въ области три почтовыхъ конторы: одна въ Якутскѣ, другая въ Олекминскѣ и третья въ селѣ Нохтуѣ, и перемѣнъ въ почтовыхъ трактахъ и на станціяхъ въ отчетномъ году не было.

г) Водныя сообщенія.

Рѣка Лена, прорѣзывая собою непроходимыя дебри Области (тайгу), является единственнымъ путемъ на тысяче-верстномъ протяженіи области какъ лѣтомъ, такъ и зимою, а въ нѣкоторыхъ мѣстахъ, гдѣ почтовыя станціи находятся слишкомъ на дальнемъ разстояніи отъ фарватера рѣки, какъ напр. на первыхъ пяти станціяхъ отъ Якутска,—почта и лѣтомъ

перевозится по берегу на лошадяхъ. Такимъ образомъ рѣка Лена, соединяя въ себѣ оба качества: сухопутнаго и воднаго пути: лѣтомъ—водою, а зимою по льду, являетъ собою какъ бы сухопутно-водный путь.

Въ отчетномъ году, кромѣ гоньбы лодокъ, ходило три частныхъ парохода- по нарядамъ золотопромышленныхъ компаній, и сплавлялись паузки съ колоніальными, мануфактурными и другими товарами; кромѣ того жителями двухъ южныхъ округъ доставляются въ лодкахъ на частные золотые промысла продукты мѣстнаго произведенія, какъ то: масло, соль, хлѣбъ и соленая рыба, привозимая рыбопромышленниками изъ Булуна, а также сплавляются въ Якутскъ плоты съ лѣсомъ и дровами. Лоцманами пароходовъ и паузковъ нанимаются приленскіе жители, хорошо знакомые съ характеромъ рѣки и постоянными измѣненіями ея фарватера.

Правильное сообщеніе по р. Ленѣ устанавливается: лѣтнее—съ проходомъ льда въ Маѣ, а зимнее—по покрытіи ея льдомъ—въ Октябрѣ; въ промежутки же до установленія этихъ путей, сообщеніе совершается на вьюкахъ, или по хребту горъ, или по отлогому берегу рѣки, смотря по удобству. Зимнее сообщеніе по Ленѣ несравненно менѣе дѣятельно, вслѣдствіе чрезвычайно высокой поверстной почтовой платы 4½ коп. съ версты на лошадь.

Кромѣ Лены, къ судоходнымъ рѣкамъ, имѣющимъ примѣненіе къ сообщенію, слѣдуетъ отнести: Алданъ и впадающую въ нее р. Маю. Алданъ составляетъ водный путь въ Удской край; по ней инородцы Якутской округи доставляютъ въ тунгузскія стойбища свои произведенія, ведя съ ними мѣновую торговлю на звѣриныя шкуры, которыя, въ свою очередь, потомъ мѣняютъ на берегу р. Лены плывущимъ на Якутскую ярмарку купцамъ на необходимые предметы для своего быта; затѣмъ р. Колыму, которая служитъ сообщеніемъ Средне-Колымска съ Верхне и Нижне-Колымскомъ, и, наконецъ, Вилюй - служащую доставленіемъ изъ Якутска въ Вилюй купеческихъ грузовъ, привозимыхъ съ Якутской ярмарки, а также и казеннаго хлѣба.

д) Народная нравственность.

(Приложеніемъ къ этой статьѣ служитъ вѣдомость № 5).

Въ теченіи отчетнаго года судебными мѣстами области, сверхъ 29-ти дѣлъ о происшествіяхъ, скоропостижно умершихъ и о найденныхъ мертвыхъ тѣлахъ, разсмотрѣно 868 преступленій.

По сравненію цифръ предъидущаго года съ отчетнымъ, въ семъ послѣднемъ совершено преступленій противъ 1883 года:

а) Болѣе:

РОДЫ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНІЙ.	Цифры отчетнаго 1884 г.	Цифры предъидущаго 1883 г.	Затѣмъ болѣе на
Противозаконное содержаніе и заключеніе подъ стражею — — — — — — —	65	10	55
Присвоеніе и растрата чужаго движимаго имущества	43	4	39
Ложный допосъ, лжесвидѣтельство и ложное показаніе	63	25	38
Неисполненіе законныхъ распоряженій правительственныхъ, полицейскихъ и общественныхъ учрежденій	48	13	35
Ослушаніе полицейскимъ и другимъ стражамъ —	47	21	26
Нарушеніе постановленій о повинностяхъ земскихъ	31	7	24

Произвольное оставленіе человѣка въ опасности —	32	10	22
Случайное полученіе фальшивыхъ кредитныхъ билетовъ — — — — — — —	25	10	15
Оскорбленіе чести, угрозы и самоуправство —	70	58	12
Кража — — — — — — —	78	69	9
Смертоубійство — — — — — —	57	49	8
Нарушеніе горнаго устава — — — —	54	50	4
Нарушеніе постановленій о питейномъ сборѣ —	43	40	3
Клевета и распространеніе другихъ оскорбительныхъ слуховъ — — — — — — —	20	18	2
Нарушеніе устава пожарнаго — — — —	8	6	2
Несоблюденіе порядка въ отправленіи должности —	8	6	2
Мошенничество, обманъ и присвоен. чужаго имущества	41	40	1
Итого	733	436	297

б) менѣе:

РОДЫ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНІЙ.	Цифра 1884 г.	Цифра 1883 г.	Затѣмъ менѣе на
Отлучка и проживательство безъ установленныхъ видовъ — — — —	6	48	42
Бродяжество — — —	28	54	26
Постройка зданій безъ надлежащаго дозволенія	9	34	25
Побѣгъ изъ подъ стражи — —	5	27	22
Составленіе подложныхъ на жительство видовъ	4	25	21
Грабежъ — — —	3	19	16
Разбой — — —	4	13	9
Противозаконные проступки лицъ при храненіи ввѣреннымъ по службѣ казеннымъ имуществомъ	—	9	9
Похищеніе бумагъ изъ архива и другихъ присутственныхъ мѣстъ — — —	—	9	9
Преступленіе противъ чести и цѣломудрія женщинъ	13	18	5
Нарушеніе правилъ установленныхъ для продажи, храненія и употребленія веществъ ядовитыхъ и сильно-дѣйствующихъ — — —	6	10	4
Поддѣлка государственныхъ кредитныхъ билетовъ	11	14	3
Преступленіе и проступки по обязательствамъ вообще	—	3	3
Нанесеніе увѣчья, ранъ и другихъ поврежденій здоровья — — — —	36	38	2
Оскорбленіе присутственныхъ мѣстъ и чиновниковъ	5	7	2
Злоупотребленіе противъ правъ и обязанностей супружества — — —	—	2	2
Итого	130	330	200

в) ни болѣе ни менѣе:

	Въ 1884 г.	Въ 1883 г.	Разница.
Нарушеніе устава питейнаго — —	5	5	—

За симъ въ общемъ итогѣ, въ отчетномъ году совершено преступленій болѣе предшествующаго на 97 случаевъ.

Изъ общаго числа привлеченныхъ къ отвѣтственности осуждено 219 человѣкъ.
а какъ въ 1883 году было — — — 239 „
то въ отчетномъ году менѣе на — — 20 человѣкъ.

По сословіямъ число осужденныхъ распредѣляется слѣдующимъ образомъ:

Почетныхъ гражданъ	—	—	—	1 „
Мѣщанъ	—	—	—	53 „
Крестьянъ	—	—	—	58 „
Поселенцевъ, ссыльныхъ и другихъ сословій			—	107 „
			Итого	219 человѣкъ.

Такимъ образомъ въ отчетномъ году, также какъ и въ предшествовавшіе годы, большинство преступленій совершено ссыльнымъ элементомъ.

Распредѣленіе преступниковъ по возрасту представляется въ слѣдующемъ видѣ:

Отъ 21 до 30 лѣтъ	—	—	—	21 человѣкъ.
— 31 до 40 „	—	—	—	92 „
— 41 до 50 „	—	—	—	100 „
— 51 до 60 „	—	—	—	6 „
			Итого	219 человѣкъ.

е) Расколъ.

Всѣхъ раскольниковъ разныхъ толковъ въ области состоитъ:

	Мужчинъ.	Женщинъ.	Итого.
Скопцовъ — — —	802	521	1323
Пріемлющихъ священство — —	75	61	136
Непріемлющихъ священства — —	13	5	18
Молоканъ и духоборцевъ — —	38	25	63
Итого	928	612	1540

Скопцы расположены въ слѣдующихъ селеніяхъ области:

	Мужчинъ.	Женщинъ.	Итого.
Якутской округи:			
Мархинскомъ — — —	230	215	445
Тостатскомъ — — —	64	40	104
Хатынъ-Аринскомъ — —	66	39	105
Второмъ-Одейскомъ — —	4	22	26
Петропавловскомъ — —	110	80	190
Чурапчинско-Чаранскомъ — —	43	—	43
Олекминской округи:			
Спасскомъ — — —	115	36	151
Троицкомъ — — —	69	33	102
Усть-Чаранскомъ — — —	42	33	75
Ильинскомъ — — —	16	2	18
Въ округахъ:			
Вилюйской — — —	39	21	60
Колымской — — —	3	—	3
Верхоянской — — —	1	—	1
Итого	802	521	1323

Прочіе раскольники, кромѣ старообрядцевъ, которыми, по преимуществу, заселено Павловское селеніе (въ 20-ти верстахъ отъ Якутска), живутъ въ разныхъ селеніяхъ и городахъ области.

Экономическій бытъ сектантовъ, а въ особенности скопцовъ, и именно Мархинскихъ, которые, ведя трезвую жизнь, занимаются хлѣбопашествомъ и производствомъ разныхъ ремеслъ, и вообще благодаря ихъ трудолюбію,—съ каждымъ годомъ улучшается все болѣе и болѣе.

Въ Павловскомъ селеніи существуетъ молитвенный домъ старообрядцевъ—раскольниковъ, но случаевъ воспрещеннаго закономъ публичнаго проявленія раскола и общественнаго моленія не обнаруживалось. Вообще какъ скопцы, такъ и всѣ остальные сектанты, пребывая вѣрными въ своихъ убѣжденіяхъ, никакихъ поползновеній для совращенія въ свою секту православныхъ не проявляютъ, и, имѣя съ ними сношенія лишь по чисто торговымъ дѣламъ, живутъ съ ними въ полномъ согласіи, а къ православному духовенству и мѣстному начальству относятся съ должнымъ уваженіемъ.

Законъ 19-го Апрѣля 1874 года о метрической записи браковъ, рожденій и смерти выполняется сектантами въ точности.

Въ отчетномъ году присоединилось къ православію: три скопчихи и одинъ безпоповщинецъ.

ж) Тюрьмы и ссыльные арестанты.

Якутскій Тюремный замокъ, за неимѣніемъ въ области спеціальнаго помѣщенія для пересыльныхъ, служитъ центральнымъ пунктомъ для содержанія всѣхъ высылаемыхъ на поселеніе въ область ссыльныхъ, впредь до распредѣленія ихъ къ мѣстамъ назначенія ихъ ссылки.

Въ отчетномъ году число находившихся на содержаніи въ Якутскомъ тюремномъ замкѣ арестантовъ, ссыльныхъ и ссыльно-пересыльныхъ было слѣдующее:

	Арестантовъ.		Ссыльныхъ и ссыльно-пересыльныхъ.	Итого.
	Подсудимыхъ.	Тюремныхъ.		
Къ 1-му Января 1884 года оставалось	84	12	9	105
Въ теченіи 1884 года прибыло —	132	8	548	688
Итого —	216	20	557	793
Изъ нихъ:				
Въ теченіи года убыло — —	96	13	536	645
Затѣмъ къ 1-му Января 1885 г. осталось	120	7	21	148

Изъ числа 96-ти убывшихъ подсудимыхъ отправлено въ каторжныя работы и на заводы — — — — 30 человѣкъ.

Выслано къ мѣстамъ причисленія — — — 22 „

Отдано подъ надзоръ:

Полицейскаго Управленія — — — 26 „
Общества — — — — — 8 „
Заключено въ тюрьму — — — — 5 „
Отправлено въ другіе города къ производимымъ о нихъ слѣдствіямъ 3 „
И умерло — — — — — 2 „

Итого 96 человѣкъ.

Главный корпусъ Якутскаго тюремнаго замка по кубическому содержанію воздуха устроенъ на 48 человѣкъ. А такъ какъ число содержащихся въ немъ арестантовъ постоянно превышало эту цифру, то подъ помѣщеніе арестантовъ былъ занятъ флигель, устроенный для пересыльныхъ съ кубическимъ содержаніемъ воздуха на 10 человѣкъ, но такъ какъ съ увеличеніемъ числа арестантовъ и этихъ двухъ помѣщеній оказалось недостаточнымъ, то подъ помѣщеніе арестантовъ былъ приспособленъ имѣвшійся при замкѣ для храненія арестантскихъ вещей цейхгаузъ, съ содержаніемъ воздуха на 24 человѣка.

Такимъ образомъ подъ помѣщеніе арестантовъ имѣется въ настоящее время три зданія:

Главный корпусъ на — — — — 48 человѣкъ.
Цейхгаузъ на — — — — 24 „
И флигель для пересыльныхъ на — — — 10 „

А всего на 82 человѣка.

Но постоянно увеличивающееся число содержащихся въ нихъ арестантовъ, доходящихъ за сто человѣкъ въ день, убѣдило, что и этихъ зданій далеко недостаточно, а потому Г. Якутскимъ Губернаторомъ отъ 28-го Ноября 1881-го года за № 2941, т. е. болѣе трехъ съ половиною лѣтъ тому назадъ, сдѣлано въ Главное Управленіе Восточной Сибири представленіе съ двумя проэктами и установленными смѣтными исчисленіями на постройку въ г. Якутскѣ дополнительной тюрьмы, но представленіе это остается неразрѣшеннымъ.

Между тѣмъ наплывъ пересыльныхъ и число находящихся въ замкѣ подсудимыхъ и заключенныхъ на срокъ арестантовъ постепенно продолжаетъ изъ года въ годъ все болѣе и болѣе увеличиваться, и въ отчетномъ году обыкновенное число содержащихся въ день 105 человѣкъ, доходило до 156-ти, такъ что для размѣщенія всего этого числа приходилось занимать карцеръ и баню, въ которой арестанты нерѣдко страдали отъ угара и получали цынгу, а въ камерахъ, устроенныхъ на 5 человѣкъ, приходилось помѣщать по 10-ти и болѣе человѣкъ.

При этихъ зданіяхъ тюремнаго замка, кромѣ вышепомянутой бани, имѣется кухня и пекарня, а внутри замка находится церковь, во имя Св. Александра Невскаго, въ которой по воскреснымъ днямъ и отправляется для арестантовъ богослуженіе.

Другой тюремный замокъ находится въ Вилюйскѣ, но въ немъ заключенныхъ не имѣется.

Въ городахъ Верхоянскѣ, Средне-Колымскѣ и въ Олекмѣ, на случай временныхъ арестовъ, имѣются по одному караульному дому.

Въ Якутскомъ тюремномъ замкѣ особо-устроенныхъ мастерскихъ не имѣется. Арестанты главнымъ образомъ занимаются производствомъ гильзъ, портняжнымъ и сапожнымъ мастерствами, а внѣ стѣнъ тюрьмы занимаются только копаніемъ могилъ для умершихъ въ гражданской больницѣ, всего въ отчетномъ году было заработано ими 259 руб. 50 коп., болѣе противъ предъидущаго года 205 р. 38 коп., изъ которыхъ $^1/_3$ отослана въ казначейство, а $^2/_3$ употреблены на улучшеніе ихъ пищи. Арестанты содержатся пищею на счетъ казны, по существующимъ на съѣстные припасы справочнымъ цѣнамъ и согласно табели, утвержденной Министерствомъ Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ.

Добровольныхъ пожертвованій на улучшеніе пищи арестантовъ поступило въ отчетномъ году всего 55 рублей.

При поступленіи арестантовъ въ замокъ, они одѣваются въ казенную одежду и обувь, заготовленныя на счетъ казны, на каковой предметъ израсходовано въ отчетномъ году 1800 рублей; собственная же ихъ одежда отъ нихъ отбирается впредь до выхода изъ подъ стражи и хранится съ казенною одеждою.

Изъ суммъ тюремнаго комитета израсходовано 50 руб., на мелочные расходы; кромѣ того тюремнымъ комитетомъ отпущено на всѣхъ содержащихся въ тюремномъ замкѣ 8 пуд. мыла на сумму 144 руб.

Содержаніе каждаго арестанта одеждою, обувью и бѣльемъ обошлось въ годъ 62 руб. 99 копѣекъ.

При Якутскомъ городскомъ Полицейскомъ Управленіи содержалось всего 296 человѣкъ, изъ нихъ 14 по опредѣленію судебныхъ мѣстъ и 282 человѣка взятыхъ по важнымъ уголовнымъ преступленіямъ во время производства надъ ними слѣдствія и за маловажныя преступленія, какъ то безписьменность, пьянство и т. п.; на нихъ израсходовано кормовыхъ денегъ 510 рублей.

Камеры, въ которыхъ помѣщаются арестованныя при полиціи лица, чрезвычайно тѣсны, а потому представляется крайняя необходимость въ ихъ увеличеніи.

Арестантскихъ ротъ, рабочихъ и исправительныхъ домовъ, какъ равно и этаповъ въ области нѣтъ, и пересыльные арестанты высылались изъ Иркутска за сельскимъ присмотромъ, а изъ Якутска ссыльные отправляются въ каторжныя работы подъ конвоемъ мѣстныхъ казаковъ.

Ссыльныхъ всѣхъ категорій въ отчетномъ году состояло 6415 душъ обоего пола (въ томъ числѣ 94 государственныхъ преступника и 64 политическихъ), кои распредѣлены по округамъ:

Якутской	—	—	—	4988 челов.
Олекминской	—	—	—	859 „
Вилюйской	—	—	—	471 „
Верхоянской	—	—	—	64 „
Колымской	—	—	—	33 „
Итого. .				6415 челов.

Въ этомъ числѣ заключаются ссыльные отчетнаго года прибывшіе въ числѣ 503 душъ.

Экономическій бытъ ссыльно-поселенцевъ и другихъ ссыльныхъ весьма неудовлетворителенъ; исключеніе въ этомъ случаѣ составляютъ скопцы и весьма немногіе изъ остальныхъ ссыльныхъ. Къ причинамъ неудовлетворительности и водворенія ссыльныхъ слѣдуетъ отнести причисленіе ихъ къ инородческимъ населеніямъ собственно по малоземельности и малочисленности русскихъ селеній, къ которымъ было бы удобнѣе причислять ссыльныхъ, а также и по необмежеванію инородческихъ земель на случай опредѣленія свободныхъ участковъ для ссыльныхъ.

Распредѣленные по округамъ области ссыльные постоянныхъ занятій не имѣютъ, и самый инородческій бытъ не представляетъ для нихъ почти никакихъ работъ, какъ средствъ къ пропитанію, и напротивъ инородцы всѣми силами стараются избавиться отъ нихъ, соблазняя ихъ выгодами пріисковыхъ заработковъ, куда часть людей и уходитъ; остальные лежатъ тяжелымъ бременемъ на обществахъ, къ которымъ они причислены.

Дряхлые и неспособные къ труду ссыльно-поселенцы, въ числѣ 58 человѣкъ, получали въ отчетномъ году вспомоществованіе изъ экономическаго поселенческаго капитала по 36 р. 50 коп., а 25 человѣкъ имѣютъ пріютъ въ Якутской богадѣльнѣ и содержатся на поселенческій капиталъ. Сосланные на житье и административно ссыльные пособія въ Якутской области не получаютъ.

з) Пожары.

(Приложеніемъ къ этой статьѣ служитъ вѣдомость № 6).

Въ теченіи отчетнаго года было въ области всего 15 пожаровъ, причинившихъ убытка на сумму 6532 руб.

Значительнымъ изъ нихъ былъ пожаръ въ ночь съ 5 на 6-е Октября, истребившій деревянное зданіе Якутскаго Окружнаго Суда, стоимостію въ 5000 р.

Въ сравненіи съ предшествовавшимъ 1883 годомъ, въ которомъ 14-ю пожарами причинено убытка всего 1364 руб., въ отчетномъ году было однимъ пожаромъ болѣе съ суммою убытка на 5168 рублей (т. е. почти въ размѣрѣ суммы убытка, причиненнаго пожаромъ зданія Суда).

Причинами вышеномянутыхъ 15 пожаровъ отчетнаго года были:

Неосторожное обращеніе	—	—	—	12
Поджогъ	—	—	—	1

Дурное состояніе трубъ и печей	—	—	—	1
и отъ незвѣстныхъ причинъ	—	—	—	1
			Итого. . .	15

Это число пожаровъ распредѣляется:

а) По городамъ и округамъ:

въ г. Якутскѣ	—	—	—	—	6
		въ округахъ:			
Якутскомъ	—	—	—	—	3
Вилюйскомъ	—	—	—	—	4
Верхоянскомъ	—	—	—	—	2
			Итого. . .		15

б) по времени года:

въ зимніе мѣсяцы	—	—	—	—	1
„ весенніе	—	—	—	—	4
„ лѣтніе	—	—	—	—	8
„ осенніе	—	—	—	—	2
			Итого. .		15 пож.

За исключеніемъ одного пожара въ 5000 рублей, на всѣ остальные 14 пожаровъ приходится убытка всего 1532 рубля, или по 109 руб., среднимъ числомъ, на пожаръ.

Содержаніе Якутской городской пожарной команды, состоящей изъ 16-ти вольнонаемныхъ служителей и одного брантмейстера, въ отчетномъ году обошлись городу въ — — — — 2908 руб.

кромѣ того:

израсходовано: на лошадей, фуражъ для нихъ, ремонтъ, отопленіе и освѣщеніе зданія команды, а также на исправленіе машинъ и прочихъ пожарныхъ инструментовъ — — — — 3663 руб. 56 к.

А всего израсходовано — 6571 руб. 56 к.

Въ виду недостаточной обезпеченности города на случай пожара, объ увеличеніи пожарной команды сдѣлано представленіе Г. Министру Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ, отъ 5-го Октября 1879 года за № 2346, но разрѣшенія на это представленіе еще не послѣдовало.

и) Различныя происшествія и народныя бѣдствія.

Къ числу народныхъ бѣдствій можетъ быть отнесенъ вредъ, причиняемый жителямъ края волками въ сѣверныхъ округахъ области, такъ какъ, не смотря на принимаемые къ уничтоженію этихъ хищниковъ всѣ извѣстные способы, истребленіе ими скота въ отчетномъ году не прекращалось.

За симъ, если не считать обыкновенныхъ появленій въ области, періодически, оспенной эпидеміи и повальной болѣзни на оленяхъ, о чемъ, впрочемъ, подробно будетъ изложено въ идущемъ вслѣдъ за симъ отдѣлѣ о народномъ здравіи и общественномъ призрѣніи, въ статьѣ объ эпидеміи и эпизоотіи,—никакихъ выдающихся происшествій и народныхъ бѣдствій въ отчетномъ году въ области не было.

IV. Народное здравіе и общественое призрѣніе.

а) Врачи.

Изъ числа положенныхъ по штату 26 всѣхъ лицъ медицинскаго персонала, въ отчетномъ году состояло на лицо только 22, а именно:

	Положено по штату.	Состояло на лицо.
Врачей (въ томъ числѣ медицинскій инспекторъ) — —	7	6
Ветеринаръ — — — — — — —	1	—
Лѣкарскихъ помощниковъ (они же и фельдшера):		
Старшихъ — — — — — — — —	8	8
Младшихъ — — — — — — — —	5	3
Повивальныхъ бабокъ — — — — — —	5	4
Итого . .	26	21

Это наличное число лицъ врачебнаго персонала распредѣляется слѣдующимъ образомъ:

	Врачей.	Фельдшеровъ.	Повивальныхъ бабокъ.
въ г. Якутскѣ:			
Медицинскій инспекторъ — — — — —	1	—	—
окружныхъ врачей:			
Якутской — — — — — — —	1	3	1
Олекминской — — — — — —	1	2	1
Вилюйской — — — — — — —	1	2	1
Верхоянской — — — — — —	1	2	—
Колымской — — — — — — —	1	2	1
Итого . .	6	11	4

Кромѣ того, на частныхъ золотыхъ промыслахъ обѣихъ системъ находится по одному врачу на каждой системѣ съ фельдшерами и одна повивальная бабка.

Такимъ образомъ, кромѣ двухъ фельдшеровъ, оставались въ отчетномъ году незамѣщенными: одна вакансія врача (городоваго), ветеринарнаго врача и одна вакансія повивальной бабки. Отнесеніе обязанностей городоваго врача съ половины отчетнаго года временно исполнялось прибывшимъ въ Якутскъ въ Іюнѣ мѣсяцѣ военнымъ врачемъ. Вакансіи же ветеринара и Верхоянской повивальной бабки и донынѣ остались незамѣщенными.

Этимъ ограниченнымъ составомъ врачебнаго персонала привесена медицинская помощь, какъ о томъ подробно будетъ сказано ниже, въ статьѣ о больницахъ и домахъ умалишенныхъ, 10,530 человѣкамъ. Затѣмъ, кромѣ осмотра съѣстныхъ припасовъ и напитковъ, а также освидѣтельствованія пригоняемаго для убоя на продажу скота и другихъ указанныхъ закономъ мѣръ, принимаемыхъ къ огражденію и охраненію общественнаго здравія, въ отчетномъ году привита оспа 1054 дѣтямъ, а именно:

въ г. Якутскѣ — —	202 дѣтямъ
въ г. Олекмѣ — —	68 „
въ округѣ его — —	195 „
въ г. Вилюѣ и округѣ его —	526 „
въ г. Колымѣ — —	5 „
и округѣ его — —	58 „
Итого . .	1054 „

Въ сравненіи съ 1883 годомъ, въ которомъ оспа была привита 4365 дѣтямъ, въ отчетномъ году привита оспа менѣе чѣмъ на одну четверть, что, впрочемъ, объясняется неполученіемъ свѣдѣній объ оспопрививаніи изъ округъ Якутской (собственно по округѣ), Верхоянской и за вторую половину года по Колымской округѣ.

За симъ, по числу наличныхъ силъ врачебнаго персонала, дѣятельность медицин. чиновъ въ области представляется за отчетный годъ довольно удовлетворительною.

б) Аптеки.

Въ области имѣется одна казенная аптека въ г. Якутскѣ, при Якутской гражданской больницѣ вѣдомства Иркутскаго Приказа Общественнаго Призрѣнія; при ней состоитъ провизоръ. По окружнымъ городамъ состоятъ аптеки при лечебницахъ и, кромѣ того, каждый врачъ имѣетъ при себѣ походную аптеку. Аптеками при окружныхъ больницахъ завѣдуютъ фельдшера, подъ наблюденіемъ врачей. Кромѣ того имѣются аптеки при всѣхъ больницахъ на золотыхъ промыслахъ Олекминской и Витимской системъ.

Такимъ образомъ отдѣльно отъ больницъ не имѣется въ области ни одной аптеки, ни частныхъ, ни казенныхъ, и въ этомъ отношеніи населеніе области находится въ совершенно безпомощномъ положеніи.

в) Больницы и отдѣленіе для умалишенныхъ.

Въ отчетномъ году состояло въ области то же число больницъ, что было и въ предшествовавшіе годы, и въ нихъ, кромѣ военнаго лазарета, по которому о числѣ бывшихъ въ немъ на излѣченіи въ отчетномъ году лицъ свѣдѣній не доставлено, находилось больныхъ:

	Въ больницахъ г. Якутска.		Въ окружныхъ лечебницахъ.				Итого.
	Гражданской.	Тюремной.	Верхоянской.	Средне-Колымской.	Вилюйской.	Олекминской.	
Отъ 1883 г. оставалось больныхъ .	130	7	18	17	15	5	192
Въ отчетномъ 1884 году поступило .	298	50	32	13	12	20	425
Итого было на излеченіи .	428	57	50	30	27	25	617
въ сравненіи съ 1883 г., когда было .	666	71	63	49	33	30	912
менѣе на	238	14	13	19	6	5	295
Изъ вышесказаннаго числа больныхъ отчетнаго года:							
выздоровѣло	345	31	37	19	17	18	467
умерло	44	3	2	1	2	4	56
Итого выбыло .	389	34	39	20	19	22	532
Затѣмъ осталось на 1885 г. . .	39	23	11	10	8	3	94
А какъ положенное по штату число кроватей составляетъ . . .	40	5	7	8	8	8	76
то противъ штатнаго числа кроватей осталось больныхъ+болѣе или— менѣе	— 1	+18	+ 4	+ 2	—	— 5	+18

Такое сравненіе числа оставшихся на излеченіи больныхъ съ числомъ имѣющихся въ нихъ кроватей—наглядно убѣждаетъ, что, не смотря на значительное уменьшеніе въ отчет-

номъ году числа больныхъ по всѣмъ больницамъ области, всего на 295 человѣкъ, число мѣстъ въ нихъ далеко не соотвѣтствуетъ дѣйствительной потребности.

Въ особенности недостатокъ этотъ ощущается въ Якутской гражданской больницѣ. Въ больницѣ этой если къ 1-му Января 1885 года и осталось больныхъ 39 человѣкъ, а не 130, какъ это было къ 1-му Января отчетнаго 1884 года, то это произошло не отъ естественнаго рода уменьшенія больныхъ, а вслѣдствіе положительнаго распоряженія Иркутскаго Приказа Общественнаго Призрѣнія, въ вѣдѣніи котораго состоитъ сказанная больница, не принимать въ больницу больныхъ сверхъ положеннаго по штату сорока кроватей, съ предупрежденіемъ отнести излишній расходъ на счетъ виновныхъ. Въ виду чего, контора этой больницы и постановлена въ необходимость не выходить изъ опредѣленнаго штатомъ числа больныхъ и ограничивается пріемомъ больныхъ лишь въ вышесказанномъ числѣ въ прямой ущербъ остальныхъ больныхъ и въ нарушеніе циркулярнаго распоряженія Г. Генералъ-Губернатора В. С. по этому предмету отъ 12 Декабря 1876 года за № 4982-мъ.

Объ увеличеніи штатнаго числа кроватей этой больницы еще 30-ю кроватями представлено Генералъ-Губернатору Восточной Сибири 28 Іюня 1880 года за № 1586, но на ходатайство это отвѣта не послѣдовало.

Кромѣ вышеозначенныхъ шести больницъ, содержащихся на счетъ казны, имѣется на пріискахъ Олекминской и Витимской системъ 23 больницы на 283 кровати. Въ больницахъ этихъ получило въ отчетномъ году медицинскую помощь 4249 человѣкъ, изъ нихъ 4109 выздоровѣло и 53 умерло.

Независимо сего было въ отчетномъ году больныхъ по частной практикѣ 2273 человѣка, изъ нихъ выздоровѣло 1870 и умерло 267.

Такимъ образомъ въ отчетномъ 1884 году было всего больныхъ въ области:

	Всего.	Изъ нихъ.		Затѣмъ осталось на 1885 г.
		Выздоровѣло.	Умерло.	
въ 6-ти казенныхъ больницахъ . . .	617	467	56	94
въ 23 частныхъ на пріискахъ . . .	4249	4109	53	87
въ частной практикѣ	2273	1870	267	136
Итого . .	7139	6446	376	317

Это число 7139 больныхъ страдало нижеслѣдующими болѣзнями, по сравненію которыхъ съ таковыми же болѣзнями предъидущаго года, въ отчетномъ году противъ 1883 года было:

менѣе:	Цифры 1883 года.	Цифры отчетнаго 1884 года.	Затѣмъ менѣе на
Натуральная оспа — — — — —	1171	765	406
Острый катарръ дыхательныхъ органовъ — —	421	319	102
Перемежающаяся лихорадка — — —	476	395	81
Желчные и слизистые поносы — — —	263	188	75
Венерическая болѣзнь — — — —	493	428	65

Ушибы — — — — — —	859	798	61
Запой — — — — — —	95	57	38
Невральгія, анэстезія и судорожныя болѣзни —	301	268	33
Горячка катаральная, гастрическая и ревматическая	355	324	31
Мѣстныя болѣзни глазъ — — — —	48	17	31
На испытаніи — — — — —	41	11	30
Ревматизмъ и ломота — — — —	569	548	21
Карбункулъ и вереда — — — —	40	23	17
Кровавый поносъ — — — — —	21	5	16
Хроническія сыпи — — — —	22	6	16
Хроническій катарръ кишечнаго канала —	37	22	15
Неправильности въ отдѣленіи желчи — —	21	6	15
Раны отъ огнестрѣльнаго и холоднаго оружія	288	273	15
Воспаленіе мочевыхъ и половыхъ органовъ —	42	30	12
Худосочныя язвы — — — —	52	41	11
Костоѣда и некрозъ — — — —	27	16	11
Воспаленіе зѣва — — — —	199	191	8
Грыжи — — — — — —	13	7	6
Цынга — — — — — —	506	501	5
Умственныя разстройства — — —	37	33	4
Падучая болѣзнь — — — — —	15	1	4
Рожа — — — — — —	17	14	3
Ракъ — — — — — —	5	2	3
Органическія болѣзни сосудовъ — — —	6	4	2
Мѣстныя болѣзни слуховаго органа — —	10	8	2
„ „ большихъ суставовъ — —	4	2	2
Обмороженіе — — — — —	61	59	2
Воспалительныя болѣзни послѣ родовъ —	11	9	2
Чесотка — — — — — —	12	11	1
Итого —	6538	5392	1146

	Цифры 1884 г.	Цифры 1883 г.	Затѣмъ болѣе на
болѣе:			
Воспаленіе подкожной клѣтчатки, нарывы простые и переносные и ноктоѣда — — — —	265	124	141
Боль поясницы — — — — —	95	8	87
Воспаленіе глазъ — — — — —	167	120	47
Воспаленіе брюшечныхъ органовъ — —	57	14	43

Воспаленіе легкихъ, плевры, сердца и сосудовъ	269	288	41
Вывихи — — — — —	43	7	36
Глисты — — — — —	64	35	29
Мѣстныя болѣзни половыхъ органовъ — —	67	42	25
Ожога — — — — — —	83	60	23
Острыя сыпи другихъ наименованій — —	45	23	22
Золотуха, англійская болѣзнь — — —	66	50	16
Анэмія, хлорозъ, лейкемія и діабетъ — —	132	117	15
Заушница — — — — —	25	13	12
Органическія болѣзни дыхательнаго снаряда —	27	17	10
Органическія болѣзни сердца — — —	41	31	10
Органическія болѣзни брюшныхъ внутренностей	95	86	9
Апоплексія и разные виды паралича — —	18	10	8
Маразмъ и старческій антоновъ огонь — —	41	34	7
Брайтовая болѣзнь и другія поврежденія почекъ	8	1	7
Корь — — — — — —	10	4	6
Болѣзни беременныхъ — — — —	43	38	5
Переломы — — — — — —	41	38	3
Воспаленіе мозга и оболочекъ его — —	3	1	2
Бугорчатка — — — — —	19	17	2
Доброкачественныя опухоли — — —	5	3	2
Отравленія — — — — —	2	—	2
Воспаленія спиннаго мозга — — —	1	—	1
Итого	1732	1121	611

53

ни болѣе ни менѣе:	Цифры 1884 г.	Цифры 1883 г.	Разница
Водянка — — — — — —	15	15	—

Нижеслѣдующихъ же, бывшихъ въ предшествовавшемъ 1883 году, въ отчетномъ го болѣзней вовсе не было:

Тифъ и тифоидальная горячка — — —	11	человѣкъ.
Гнойное воспаленіе глазъ — — — —	4	„
Выпаденіе — — — — —	4	„
Сведенія и искривленія — — — —	1	„
Итого —	20	человѣкъ.

Затѣмъ въ общемъ итогѣ противъ 1883 года въ отчетномъ году было больныхъ менѣе на — — — — 555 человѣкъ.

Независимо вышесказаннаго числа бывшихъ въ отчетномъ году въ больницахъ и въ частной практикѣ больныхъ въ количествѣ — 7139 „

было еще амбулаторныхъ больныхъ — — — 3391 „

Итого въ отчетномъ году было всего больныхъ — — 10530 человѣкъ.

А какъ въ предшествовавшемъ 1883 году было больныхъ 11758 „

то въ отчетномъ году было больныхъ менѣе на — — 1228 человѣкъ.

Вышесказанное число больныхъ венерическою болѣзнію, въ количествѣ 428 человѣкъ, находилось на излеченіи:

	Мужчинъ.	Женщинъ.	Дѣтей.	Итого.	Въ томъ числѣ было заразившихся въ отчетный періодъ времени.			
					муж.	жен.	дѣтей.	Итого.
Въ гражданской больницѣ — — —	138	102	24	264	61	34	11	106
Въ другихъ лечебницахъ и частной практики врачей	102	44	18	164	20	5	6	31
Итого	240	146	42	428	81	39	17	137
Въ сравненіи съ 1883 годомъ, въ которомъ было	256	200	37	493	62	47	9	118
болѣе+или менѣе —	−16	−54	+ 5	−65	+19	− 8	+ 8	+19

Борьба съ сифилисомъ, которымъ, по преимуществу, страдаютъ инородцы, затрудняется невѣжествомъ самаго населенія, неохотно прибѣгающаго къ врачебной помощи. Отсюда свѣдѣнія о существованіи и распространеніи сифилиса и больныхъ венерическими болѣзнями представляются весьма не полными, а искорененіе зла идетъ крайне туго.

Для прекращенія дальнѣйшаго распространенія сифилиса, кромѣ освидѣтельствованія женщинъ вольнаго поведенія, производится осмотръ арестантовъ и изолированіе больныхъ помѣщеніемъ ихъ въ лечебныя заведенія, съ замѣною при этомъ старой одежды, которая сожигается, новою, но и здѣсь при полнѣйшей апатіи ссыльнаго элемента къ состоянію своего здоровья, мѣры эти не всегда достигаютъ своей цѣли. Вообще венерическую болѣзнь, къ сожалѣнію, нужно признать господствующею въ области.

При Якутской гражданской больницѣ имѣется отдѣленіе для умалишенныхъ на 6 кроватей, и въ немъ въ отчетномъ году находилось всего 29 челов., двумя менѣе противъ предшествовавшаго года.

Изъ этого числа 29-ти человѣкъ:

выздоровѣло — — — — — 12 человѣкъ.

умерло — — — — — 5 „

Итого выбыло 17 „

Затѣмъ осталось на пользованіе 12 человѣкъ, болѣе противъ предъидущаго года на три человѣка.

г) Эпидемія и эпизоотія.

Появившаяся въ 1883 году эпидемія натуральной оспы въ Верхоянской округѣ продержалась въ округѣ до сентября 1884 года. Отсюда въ Іюнѣ отчетнаго же года она проникла въ Нижне-Колымскую часть округи, въ предѣлы морской тундры, именуемой „край лѣсовъ", въ мѣстность протекающую по морскому прибрежью, гдѣ и нашла себѣ нѣсколько жертвъ между чукотскимъ населеніемъ. Двумя же мѣсяцами ранѣе, а именно въ Апрѣлѣ, болѣзнь эта показалась между инородцами перваго Мадунскаго и Хатылинскаго наслеговъ Якутской округи и продержавшись до Іюня, произвела между населеніемъ также нѣсколько смертностей.

Наконецъ въ отчетномъ году оспа посѣтила и Вилюйскую округу, а именно: наслеги: Кобяйскій, Теинскій, Лючинскій и Кохуйскій.

Во всѣ вышесказанныя мѣста появленія оспы, немедленно были командируемы для подачи медицинской помощи мѣстные врачи, а въ нѣкоторыя мѣстности фельдшера или лѣкарскіе ученики, и вообще, кромѣ опубликованія мѣръ предосторожностей, выработанныхъ мѣстнымъ Комитетомъ народнаго здравія, принимались всѣ мѣры для изолированія болѣзни и прекращенія ея распространенія.

И благодаря дружнымъ усиліямъ медицинскихъ чиновъ, болѣзнь эта ограничилась слѣдующимъ числомъ жертвъ:

	Съ остаткомъ отъ 1883 г. было въ отчетномъ году заболѣвшихъ оспою.	Изъ нихъ.	
		Выздоровѣло.	Умерло.
Въ округахъ:			
Вилюйской — — —	330	285	45
Верхоянской — —	271	131	140
Якутской — — —	144	86	58
Колымской — — —	71 *)	—	71
Итого —	716	502	314
Если взять сравненіемъ цифры 1883 года	1736	818	909
то въ отчетномъ году число жертвъ оспенной эпидеміи было менѣе на — —	1020	316	595

Въ отчетномъ 1884 году новой эпизоотіи не обнаруживалось, а появившаяся съ 1882 года повальная болѣзнь на оленяхъ въ Эльгетскомъ улусѣ Верхоянской округи хотя и продолжала держаться до конца отчетнаго года, но особенно сильнаго распространенія не имѣла.

*) Цифра эта въ дѣйствительности должна быть болѣе, но сколько было именно заболѣвшихъ — свѣдѣній не доставлено.

д) Насильственныя и случайныя смерти.

(Приложеніемъ къ этой статьѣ служитъ вѣдомость № 7-й).

Насильственныхъ и случайныхъ смертей въ отчетномъ году было въ области 136, изъ нихъ 108 случаевъ приходится на мужчинъ и 28 на женщинъ.

Эта цифра составляется изъ слѣдующихъ родовъ смертности:

	Мужчинъ.	Женщинъ.	Итого.
Утонувшихъ — — —	42	11	53
Смертоубійствъ — — —	18	1	19
Сгорѣвшихъ и убитыхъ на пожарахъ —	2	4	6
Замерзшихъ — — —	4	2	6
Скоропостижно умершихъ — —	19	1*)	20
Самоубійствъ — — —	4	4	8
Задавленныхъ и упавшихъ съ высотъ —	3	1	4
Умершихъ отъ града — —	2	2	4
Найденныхъ мертвыхъ тѣлъ — —	3	—	3
Заѣденныхъ до смерти звѣрями —	1	1	2
Умершихъ отъ другихъ случайностей —	10	1	11
Итого	108	28	136

И по округамъ распредѣляется слѣдующимъ образомъ:

	Мужчинъ.	Женщинъ.	итого.
Якутской — — — — — — —	25	10	35
Вилюйской — — — — — — —	24	12	36
Верхоянской — — — — — —	10	4	14
Олекминской — — — — — —	7	1	8
Колымской — — — — — — —	6	1	7
и на пріискахъ Олекминской системы — —	17	—	17
„ Витимской „ — —	19	—	19
Итого —	108	28	136
Въ сравненіи съ 1883 годомъ, когда было — —	136	48	184
въ отчетномъ году было случайныхъ смертей менѣе на	28	20	48

е) Богадѣльни и дѣтскій пріютъ.

Благотворительныхъ заведеній въ г. Якутскѣ имѣется три: двѣ богадѣльни: одна городская, а другая поселенческая, и дѣтскій пріютъ.

*) Отъ пьянства.

По обезпеченности и приносимой пользѣ, первое мѣсто изъ этихъ заведеній занимаетъ Дѣтскій пріютъ.

Пріютъ этотъ, состоя подъ Высочайшимъ покровительствомъ ГОСУДАРЫНИ ИМПЕРАТРИЦЫ, помѣщается въ каменномъ зданіи и содержится на проценты отъ пожертвованнаго на этотъ предметъ капитала, сумма котораго къ 1-му Января 1885 года возрасла до 43,982 руб. 14 коп., и на девидентъ, получаемый отъ ежегодно—разыгриваемой въ пользу пріюта лотереи-аллегри.

Въ отчетномъ году на полномъ содержаніи пріюта состояло 75 дѣтей и съ платою 13, а всего 88 дѣтей.

Въ этомъ числѣ находилось дѣтей:

а) По сословіямъ:

мѣщанъ	—	—	—	27
якутовъ	—	—	—	14
казаковъ	—	—	—	13
чиновниковъ	—	—	—	12
духовныхъ	—	—	—	12
купцовъ	—	—	—	4
поселенцевъ	—	—	—	4
крестьянъ	—	—	—	2
Итого....				88

б) По возрасту:

отъ 7-ми до 9 лѣтъ	—	—	34
„ 9 до 12 „	—	—	42
и болѣе 12 лѣтъ—	—	—	12
Итого....			88

в) По полу.

мальчиковъ	—	—	—	37
дѣвочекъ	—	—	—	51
Итого....				88

Въ сравненіи съ 1883 годомъ, когда самое большее число посѣщавшихъ пріютъ дохо дило до 77, въ отчетномъ году было призрѣно пріютомъ болѣе на 11 дѣтей.

Въ теченіи отчетнаго года выбыло изъ пріюта:

мальчиковъ	—	—	—	23
дѣвочекъ	—	—	—	16
Итого				39 дѣтей.

Затѣмъ къ 1-му Января 1885 года оставалось въ пріютѣ мальчиковъ 12
дѣвочекъ — — — — — 37

А всего....49

Плата преподавателямъ, коихъ въ отчетномъ году состояло въ пріютѣ четыре и од преподавательница, производится поурочная: за уроки пѣнія по 1 руб. 50 коп. и за проч предметы по 1 рублю.

На содержаніе пріюта въ отчетномъ году израсходовано всего 2415 руб. 6 коп., менѣе противъ 1883 года, когда было израсходовано 2615 руб. 68 коп., на 200 руб. 62 копѣйки.

Пожертвованій на этотъ пріютъ въ теченіи отчетнаго года не поступало.

Богадѣльни:

а) Городская.

Богадѣльня эта помѣщается въ городскомъ домѣ и содержится на проценты съ пожертвованнаго разными лицами собственно на призрѣніе лицъ городскаго сословія капитала, суммъ котораго къ 1-му Января 1884 года состояло 7070 руб. 88 коп.

Въ богадѣльнѣ этой въ отчетномъ году призрѣвалось отъ 4 до 5-ти старцевъ и отъ 6 до 7-ми женщинъ и на содержаніе ихъ, вмѣстѣ съ жалованьемъ смотрителя въ суммѣ 144 руб., и другими расходами въ количествѣ 155 руб. 66 коп., израсходовано всего 816 руб. 66 коп., что составитъ, считая круглымъ числомъ 10 призрѣваемыхъ, по 81 руб. 66½ коп. въ годъ на каждаго.

На богадѣльню эту пожертвовано въ отчетномъ году разными лицами всего 30 рублей.

Поселенческая.

Впредь до постройки казеннаго зданія, богадѣльня эта помѣщается въ частномъ домѣ, приспособленномъ на 25 богадѣльщиковъ и одной вольнонаемной прислуги.

Въ богадѣльнѣ этой въ отчетномъ году призрѣвалось 25 человѣкъ неспособныхъ къ труду, увѣчныхъ и престарѣлыхъ поселенцевъ.

Содержаніе этой богадѣльни производится изъ суммъ поселенческаго капитала, и въ отчетномъ году израсходовано:

На содержаніе призрѣваемыхъ — — —	997 р.	12 коп.
На другіе расходы, какъ то: на наемъ вольнонаемной прислуги, покупку коровъ, одежды и обуви и поправку зданія — —	512 р.	
Итого израсходовано	1509 р.	12 коп.

Что составитъ среднимъ числомъ по 60 р. 36½ коп. на одного призрѣваемаго.

V. Народное просвѣщеніе.

(Приложеніемъ къ этой статьѣ служитъ вѣдомость № 8).

а) Учебныя заведенія:

Всѣхъ учебныхъ заведеній въ области было въ отчетномъ году 22, съ слѣдующимъ числомъ учащихся:

	Число заведеній.	Число учащихся.
Мужская прогимназія — — —	1	94
Женская — — — —	1	63
Семинарія, вмѣстѣ съ духовнымъ училищемъ и приготовительнымъ классомъ —	1	106
Начальныхъ училищъ:		
Городскихъ — — — —	5	137

Сельскихъ — — — —	12	179
Элементарная школа — — —	1	30
Дѣтскій пріютъ — — — —	1	88
Итого	22	697
изъ нихъ:		
Въ областномъ городѣ Якутскѣ —	5	387
— другихъ городахъ области —	4	101
— округахъ — — — —	13	209
Итого	22	697

Это число учащихся состоитъ изъ дѣтей:

а) По сословіямъ:

Инородцевъ — — — —	276
Городскаго сословія — — —	141
Казаковъ — — — —	83
Духовенства — — — —	79
Дворянъ и чиновниковъ — — —	67
Сельскаго сословія — — —	51
Итого	697

б) По вѣроисповѣданіямъ:

Православныхъ — — — —	679
Іудейскихъ — — — —	11
Магометанскихъ — — — —	2
Римско-Католическихъ — — —	1
Лютеранъ — — — —	1
Другихъ исповѣданій — — —	3
Итого	697

в) По полу:

Мальчиковъ — — — —	576
Дѣвочекъ — — — —	121
Итого	697

Всѣ начальныя училища и женская прогимназія, на которую изъ суммъ государственаго казначейства отпускается ежегодно пособія только въ количествѣ 850 руб., содержатся на средства городскихъ и сельскихъ обществъ и частныя пожертвованія, и въ отчетномъ году городскими и сельскими обществами израсходовано на образованіе до 14,500 рублей.

На содержаніе духовной семинаріи и училища съ приготовительнымъ классомъ израсходовано въ отчетномъ году 24,031 руб. 64 копѣйки.

Такимъ образомъ, кромѣ содержанія мужской прогимназіи и вмѣстѣ съ расходами

содержаніе дѣтскаго пріюта въ количествѣ 2415 руб., израсходовано въ отчетномъ году на образованіе по всей области болѣе $^{30}/_{т}$ руб.

Въ сравненіи съ числомъ училищъ 1883 года, когда было 23 училища, въ отчетномъ году было однимъ училищемъ менѣе, вслѣдствіе закрытія по приговору общества Синскаго начальнаго училища съ 16-ю учениками, но число учащихся, не смотря на это, было въ отчетномъ году двумя болѣе.

На общее число 250,243 жителей области, въ отчетномъ году было учащихся 697, что составитъ среднимъ числомъ одинъ учащійся на 359 жителей.

б) Народное образованіе.

Городскія народныя училища, имѣя большею частію русскихъ учениковъ, живущихъ въ лучшихъ условіяхъ сравнительно съ сельскими, и болѣе подготовленныхъ учителей, ведутъ дѣло образованія съ большимъ успѣхомъ, чѣмъ сельскія. Послѣднія же мало отвѣчаютъ своему назначенію, чему много способствуетъ какъ отсутствіе при школахъ пансіоновъ, вслѣдствіе чего уроки посѣщаются учениками крайне неисправно, такъ и назначеніе учителями этихъ школъ лицъ съ весьма небольшой педагогической подготовкой.

Учениками этихъ школъ—исключительно инородцы, вовсе неговорящіе по русски, учебниковъ же на ихъ языки нѣтъ, а учителя, въ свою очередь, не говорятъ по якутски; духовенство же къ дѣлу преподаванія въ школахъ Закона Божія относится крайне небрежно и, въ большинствѣ, школъ вовсе не посѣщаетъ, не смотря на получаемую ими денежную ругу. Все это вмѣстѣ взятое, сильно затрудняетъ успѣшный ходъ дѣла въ сельскихъ школахъ и порождаетъ въ инородцахъ апатію къ образованію, заставляя ихъ смотрѣть на школы какъ на новый родъ земской повинности.

Въ виду такого положенія дѣла, отсутствіе въ области Инспектора училищъ, какъ лица, который исключительно посвятилъ-бы себя интересамъ народнаго образованія, представляется крайне ощутительнымъ.

Противодѣйствіемъ образованія въ мужской шестиклассной прогимназіи служитъ, главнымъ образомъ, бѣдность, лишающая учениковъ, въ особенности инородцевъ, даже возможности пользоваться удобствами квартиръ въ учебно-воспитательномъ отношеніи.

Другимъ обстоятельствомъ, тормозящимъ дальнѣйшій ходъ образованія юношества въ области является отсутствіе въ краѣ училища съ полнымъ гимназическимъ курсомъ, при отдаленности ближайшей отъ г. Якутска гимназіи (г. Иркутскъ) на 2800 верстъ.

Въ устраненіе сего, для поднятія здѣсь успѣха образованія, является крайне желательнымъ преобразованіе здѣшней шестиклассной мужской прогимназіи въ гимназію, съ особымъ при этомъ пансіономъ для бѣднѣйшихъ учениковъ, въ особенности изъ инородцевъ.

Что же касается успѣховъ женской прогимназіи, расширившей въ концѣ отчетнаго го-
да программу преподаванія открытіемъ четвертаго класса, то дальнѣйшему развитію этому благому заведенію, къ сожалѣнію, недостаетъ постоянныхъ, правильныхъ доходовъ, такъ какъ, содержась, по преимуществу, на частныя пожертвованія, существованіе ея зависитъ отъ такихъ случайныхъ поступленій, какъ сборъ отъ даннаго на этотъ предметъ любителями въ отчетномъ году спектакля, принесшаго прогимназіи чистаго дохода въ суммѣ 500 руб.

в) Ученыя общества, музеи, библіотеки и проч.

Устроенная въ Августѣ 1882 года на устьяхъ р. Лены, на островѣ Сагастырѣ отъ ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО Русскаго Географическаго Общества, метеорологическая станція дѣятельность свою въ отчетномъ году закончила, и начальникъ оной, поручикъ Юргенсъ, съ открытіемъ навигаціи отправился по р. Ленѣ въ Иркутскъ, для слѣдованія въ Петербургъ,

гдѣ о дѣятельности своей, какъ это видно изъ газетныхъ извѣстій, и сдалъ Географическому Обществу подробный отчетъ.

Съ Высочайшаго соизволенія, для изученія въ естественно-историческомъ, физическомъ и въ другихъ отношеніяхъ прибрежья Ледовитаго моря въ Восточной Сибири, преимущественно къ Востоку отъ Лены по р.р. Янѣ, Индигиркѣ, Алазеѣ, Колымѣ и, въ особенности, острова, извѣстнаго подъ названіемъ „Новой Сибири", ИМПЕРАТОРСКОЮ Академіею наукъ, подъ начальствомъ доктора медицины Бунге и его спутника кандидата естественныхъ наукъ Барона Толя, снаряжена въ отчетномъ году экспедиція, для дѣйствій которой назначенъ 2-хъ лѣтній срокъ.

Кромѣ находящейся при мужской прогимназіи въ г. Якутскѣ библіотеки, заключающей въ себѣ до 1590 названій книгъ изъ 5349 томовъ и естественнаго кабинета съ 41 предметомъ по зоологіи и коллекціи по минералогіи и ботаникѣ, а также обыкновенныхъ библіотекъ при каждомъ учебномъ заведеніи,—другихъ библіотекъ, музеевъ и ученыхъ обществъ въ области несуществуетъ.

57.

ОКРУГИ.	ПОСѢЯНО.																СНЯ								
	Ржи.		Пшеницы.		Овса.		Ячменя.		Гречихи.		Остальныхъ яровыхъ хлѣбовъ.		Итого.		Картофеля.		Ржи.		Пшеницы		Овса.		Ячменя.		Гр
	чет.	ч-к.	чет.	ч-к.	чет.	ч-к.	четвер.	ч-к.	чет.	ч-к.	четвер.	ч-к.	четвер.	ч-к.	пуд.	ф.	чет.	ч-к.	чет.	ч-к.	чет.	ч-к.	четвер.	ч-к.	че
Якутская:																									
На земляхъ владѣльческихъ —	—	—	3	—	—	--	—	—	—	—	19	4	22	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
крестьянскихъ обществъ	—	—	45	—	12	4	293	2	—	2	308	5	659	3	533	5	—	—	193	1	40	—	986	2	—
городскихъ и другихъ —	—	—	1014	3	121	2	4662	2	—	—	1999	3	7797	2	3740	15	—	—	4708	6	755	2	14574	6	—
Итого —	—	—	1062	3	133	6	4955	4	—	2	2327	4	8479	1	4273	20	—	—	4903	—	795	2	15561	—	—
Олекминская:																									
На земляхъ крестьян. обществъ	10	—	15	2	98	—	398	—	—	—	580	5	1137	7	4800	—	40	4	130	—	351	—	1542	—	—
городскихъ и другихъ —	2	7	312	6	396	5	5678	—	—	—	1104	7	7495	1	8717	—	21	--	1570	1	3180	4	25454	4	—
Итого —	12	7	364	—	494	5	6076	—	—	—	1685	4	8633	—	13517	—	61	4	1700	1	3531	4	26996	4	—
Вилюйская:																									
На земляхъ крестьян. обществъ	1	2	1	--	—	—	38	4	—	—	17	4	58	2	64	—	—	—	—	--	—	—	—	—	—
городскихъ и другихъ --	8	—	15	4	3	—	1011	5	—	—	56	1	1094	2	302	—	38	3	33	5	—	6	1147	3	—
Итого --	9	2	16	4	3	—	1050	1	—	—	73	5	1152	4	456	—	38	3	33	5	—	6	1147	3	—
Всего по области —	22	1	1442	7	631	3	12081	5	—	2	4086	5	18264	5	18246	20	99	7	6636	4	4327	4	43704	7	—

Н Я Т О.										
са.	Ячменя.		Гречихи.		Остальныхъ яровыхъ хлѣбовъ.		И т о г о.		Картофеля.	
ч-к.	четвер.	ч-к.	чет.	ч-к.	четвер.	ч-к.	четвер.	ч-к.	пуд.	фун.
—	—	—	—	—	50	—	51	1	—	—
—	986	2	—	1	1418	1	2637	5	380	—
2	14574	6	—	—	8512	—	28550	6	12550	—
2	15561	—	—	1	9980	1	31239	4	12930	—
—	1542	—	—	—	1717	4	3781	—	9600	—
4	25454	4	—	—	4473	5	34699	6	42362	—
4	26996	4	—	—	6191	1	38480	6	52362	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	—
6	1147	3	—	—	145	2	1365	3	1205	30
6	1147	3	—	—	145	2	1365	3	1313	30
4	43704	7	—	1	16316	4	71085	5	66605	30

№ 1-й.

ВѢДОМОСТЬ

о посѣвѣ и урожаѣ хлѣба

въ

ЯКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ.

За 1884 годъ.

№ 2-й.

ВѢДОМОСТЬ

о фабрикахъ и заводахъ въ Якутской области за 1884 г.

Родъ фабрикъ и заводовъ.	г. Якутскъ.			Округъ его.			г. Олекминскъ.			Округъ его.			г. Вилюйскъ.			Всего въ области.		
	Число фабрикъ и зав.	Сумма производительности.	Число рабочихъ.	Число фабрикъ и зав.	Сумма производительности.	Число рабочихъ.	Число фабрикъ и зав.	Сумма производительности.	Число рабочихъ.	Число фабрикъ и зав.	Сумма производительности.	Число рабочихъ.	Число фабрикъ и зав.	Сумма производительности.	Число рабочихъ.	Число фабрикъ и зав.	Сумма производительности.	Число рабочихъ.
I. Обдѣлывающіе животные продукты:																		
Салотопленные . . .	9	1260	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1260	22
Кожевенные . . .	—	—	—	1	1500	2	—	—	—	2	550	3	—	—	—	3	2050	5
II. Обдѣлывающіе ископаемые продукты:																		
Кирпичные . . .	10	5820	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	600	9	2	350	8	16	6770	96
Всего .	19	7080	101	1	1500	2	—	—	—	6	1150	12	2	350	8	28	10080	123

№ по порядку.	НАЗВАНІЕ ПРІИСКОВЪ.	Количество промытыхъ песковъ.	Количество полученнаго золота.				Среднее содержаніе золота на 100 пуд. песку.		Въ числѣ полученнаго золота добыто самородковъ.				ИЗЪ ЭТОГО															
													подъемнаго.										старательскаго.					
													При хозяйскихъ работахъ.				Внѣ хозяйскихъ работъ, т. е. въ свое время.				ИТОГО.				При хозяйскихъ р		
		пуды.	п.	ф.	з.	д.	з.	дол.	п.	ф.	з.	д.	п.	ф.	зол.	дол.	пуд.	фун.	зол.	дол.	пуд.	фун.	зол.	дол.	пуд.	фун.	зол.
	Олекминской системы:																										
1	Максимовскій	7.368.200	47	35	18	—	2	47 1/2	2	39	24	—	2	39	24	—	—	—	—	—	2	39	24	—	—	—	—
2	Романовскій	6.216.300	42	27	94	—	2	61	2	4	45	—	1	20	85	64	—	—	—	—	1	20	85	64	—	—	—
3	Варваринскій	2.282.100	20	25	16	—	3	45	—	35	66	—	—	35	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	66	—	—	—	—
4	Вѣрный	2.360.000	19	1	19	—	3	9 1/4	1	12	18	48	1	12	18	48	—	—	—	—	1	12	18	48	—	—	—
5	Успенскій	3.273.000	17	33	10	—	2	8 3/4	—	13	92	24	—	5	30	—	—	—	62	24	—	5	92	24	—	—	—
6	Петровскій	2.806.000	11	39	16	—	1	61	1	35	86	86	1	35	86	86	—	—	—	—	1	35	86	86	—	—	—
7	Благодатный	1.194.900	7	22	34	—	2	41 1/4	—	13	30	—	—	11	82	72	—	—	—	—	—	11	82	72	—	—	—
8	Ивановскій	1.806 000	6	28	—	—	1	41	—	13	54	83	—	13	54	83	—	—	—	—	—	13	54	83	—	—	—
9	Всеволодовскій	5.459.400	5	35	4	—	—	39 7/10	—	8	10	63	—	6	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	15	—	—	—
10	Радостный	980.000	5	1	1	—	1	93 1/4	—	5	8	18	—	5	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	18	—	—	—
11	Маріинскій	1.386.300	4	15	60	—	1	27 2/3	—	18	56	—	—	12	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	66	—	—	—	—
12	Іосифо-Павловскій	2.386.200	4	5	24	—	—	64	—	22	35	24	—	22	35	24	—	—	—	—	—	22	35	24	—	—	—
13	Пророко-Ильинскій	1 432.200	2	26	74	—	—	68 3/4	—	7	73	13	—	4	10	13	—	—	30	24	—	4	40	37	—	—	—
14	Тихоно-Задонскій	639.000	2	16	82	—	1	44	—	2	6	16	—	8	6	16	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	16	—	—	—
15	Павловскій	1.748.200	2	5	61	—	—	45 1/5	2	2	87	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	70
16	Воскресенскій	614.000	1	39	92	—	1	24	—	11	47	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Вознесенскій	383.700	1	38	64	—	1	92 3/4	—	3	52	—	—	3	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	52	—	—	—	—
18	Негаданный	490.000	1	38	45	—	1	52	—	3	82	89	—	3	82	89	—	—	—	—	—	3	82	89	—	—	—
19	Рождественскій	834.950	1	21	88	—	—	68 1/4	—	21	52	2	—	18	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	40	—	—	—	—
20	Вознесенскій	657.000	1	14	57	—	—	61 1/8	—	20	21	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
21	Королевскій	491.400	1	5	40	—	—	85 1/5	—	12	70	87	—	7	27	48	—	1	23	24	—	8	50	72	—	—	—
22	Привольный	311.400	1	2	30	—	1	29 1/4	—	1	31	72	—	1	31	72	—	—	—	—	—	9	31	72	—	—	—
23	Ненастный	248.400	1	—	3	—	1	52 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Веселый	322.800	—	32	5	—	—	91 1/2	—	15	71	—	—	15	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	71	—	—	—	—
25	Анно-Ивановскій	489.300	—	29	91	—	—	56 7/10	—	29	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Свято-Троицкій	308.400	—	25	70	—	—	76 1/3	—	—	67	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—
27	Иннокентіевскій	180.600	—	25	68	72	1	35	—	7	20	46	—	4	12	26	—	1	18	30	—	5	30	56	—	—	—
28	Успенскій	383.700	—	23	2	—	—	55 1/3	—	1	16	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—
29	Константиновскій	232.800	—	22	22	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Надеждинскій	183.100	—	21	48	48	1	12	—	1	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Осенній	166.200	—	20	15	—	1	15 3/4	—	2	20	—	—	1	5	24	—	—	30	—	—	1	35	24	—	—	—
32	Васильевскій	314.400	—	19	46	48	—	57 1/8	—	—	26	30	—	—	4	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	30	—	—	10
33	Дружный	142.200	—	15	23	—	1	2 3/4	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—
34	Воскресенскій	39.000	—	9	80	90	2	39 1/2	—	3	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	94
35	Александровскій	136.980	—	9	16	48	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Митрофано-Аннинскій	52.000	—	8	—	—	1	45 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Александринскій	75.500	—	6	9	—	—	74 1/3	—	—	56	11	—	—	56	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	11	—	—	—
38	Александровскій	14.400	—	—	45	—	—	30	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
	Итого	48.410.030	219	28	35	18	1	31	17	19	33	24	12	10	34	43	—	3	68	6	12	14	6	49	2	6	76
	Витимской системы.																										
39	Успенскій	8.911.013	231	7	85	—	9	29 4/10	32	4	78	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	4	78	24	—	—	—
40	Благовѣщенскій	12.178.700	94	33	54	—	2	95	9	7	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	48	—	—	—	—
41	Михайло-Архангельскій	2.128.500	25	1	21	—	4	49 1/2	1	39	83	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	39	83	72	—	—	—
42	Елизаветинскій	675.000	9	4	74	—	5	18	1	13	20	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	20	24	—	—	—
43	Михайло-Архангельскій	1.438.300	6	4	36	—	1	59	6	4	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	Скалистый	814.700	3	9	44	—	1	50 1/2	1	38	72	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	Прокопьевскій	631.900	3	2	92	—	1	83 1/4	3	2	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	Гатчинскій	994.000	2	26	70	75	1	3	—	15	83	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	83	32	—	—	—
47	Мартовскій	555.400	2	18	35	—	1	67	2	18	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	Миніатюрный	613.900	2	5	16	48	1	32	—	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	Утесистый	251.000	2	4	4	—	3	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	Пророко-Ильинскій	227.600	1	18	5	—	2	43	1	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	Семеновскій	364.950	—	36	34	48	—	91 3/4	—	5	18	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	12	—	—	—
52	Неожиданный	208.800	—	33	95	—	1	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	Рождественскій	485.400	—	22	26	—	—	42 1/4	—	1	90	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	90	8	—	—	—
54	Степановскій	330.300	—	13	53	60	—	38	—	8	91	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	Надеждинскій	60.700	—	12	28	48	1	90 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Итого	30.870.163	386	15	6	87	4	77 1/4	61	1	57	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	9	4	76	—	—	—
	А всего	79.280.193	606	3	42	9	3	4	78	20	90	64	12	10	34	43	—	3	68	6	57	23	11	29	2	6	76

Примѣчаніе: Свѣдѣній о подраздѣленіи количества подъемнаго и старательскаго золота на добытое при хозяйскихъ работахъ и внѣ оныхъ—по Витимской системѣ не

Г О		Ч И	С Л	А.							
С Т А Р А Т Е Л Ь С К А Г О.											
При хозяйскихъ работахъ.				Внѣ хозяйскихъ работъ, т. е. въ свое время.				ИТОГО.			
ПУД.	ФУН.	ЗОЛ.	ДОЛ.	ПУД.	ФУН.	ЗОЛ.	ДОЛ.	ПУД.	ФУН.	ЗОЛ.	ДОЛ.
—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	23	55	32	—	23	55	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	43	24	—	1	43	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	91	48	—	1	91	48
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	5	86	—	—	5	86	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	3	32	72	—	3	32	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	70	74	—	—	16	70	2	2	87	48
—	—	—	—	—	11	47	8	—	11	47	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	3	12	2	—	3	12	2
—	—	93	24	—	19	24	24	—	20	21	48
—	—	—	—	—	4	20	15	—	4	20	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	29	91	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	91	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	33	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	85	86	—	1	85	86
—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	36	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	71	—	—	1	71	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	80	72	—	—	80	72
—	—	10	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	22	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	94	72	—	—	71	24	—	3	70	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	6	76	74	2	38	45	93	5	5	26	71
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	36	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	38	72	66
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	92	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	35	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	8	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	91	90
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	32	52	60
	2	6	76	74	2	38	45	93	20	37	79	35

ской системѣ не доставлено.

№ 2-й лит. А.

Приложеніе къ статьѣ
„Золотые пріиски“.

ВѢДОМОСТЬ

О добычѣ золота на частныхъ пріискахъ Олекминской и Витимской системъ ЯКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ.

За операцію 1883—4 г.

№ 3-й.

ВѢДОМОСТЬ

о движеніи населенія Якутской области за 1884 годъ.

Города и округи.	Число браковъ.	Число родившихся.									Число умершихъ.			Прибыль или убыль.
		Законнорожденныхъ			Незаконнорожден.			Всего.						
		муж.	жен.	обоего пола.	муж.	жен.	обоего пола.	муж.	жен.	обоего пола.	муж.	жен.	обоего пола.	
Г. Якутскъ . .	41	78	92	170	10	4	14	88	96	184	108	93	201	—17
Округи Якутской .	853	1706	1635	3341	45	48	93	1751	1683	3434	1367	1245	2612	+822
Г. Олекминскъ .	2	4	7	11	—	—	—	4	7	11	1	4	5	+6
Округи Олекминской .	115	231	236	467	3	7	10	234	243	477	77	79	156	+321
Г. Верхоянскъ .	1	2	3	5	1	—	1	3	3	6	3	5	8	—2
Округи Верхоянской .	75	124	135	259	1	3	4	125	138	263	313	278	591	—328
Г. Вилюйскъ . .	—	11	5	16	1	—	1	12	5	17	2	7	9	+8
Округи Вилюйской .	348	814	865	1679	—	—	—	814	865	1679	479	423	902	+777
Г. Средне-Колымскъ .	10	12	10	22	1	2	3	13	12	25	8	3	11	+14
Округи Колымской .	59	52	50	102	14	6	20	66	56	122	37	40	77	+45
Итого въ городахъ	54	107	117	224	13	6	19	120	123	243	122	112	234	+9
въ округахъ	1450	2927	2921	5848	63	64	127	2990	2985	5975	2273	2065	4338	+1637
Всего	1504	3034	3038	6072	76	70	146	3110	3108	6218	2395	2177	4572	+1646

О ПОДАТЯХЪ И НЕДОИМКАХЪ ПО ЯКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

РОДЫ ПОДАТЕЙ.	Слѣдовало вступить.				Вновь причислено.				Исключено.				Взыскан			
	Недоимокъ.		Оклада.		Недоимокъ.		Оклада.		Недоимокъ.		Оклада.		Недоимокъ.		Окл	
	РУБЛИ.	КОП.	РУБЛИ.	КОП.	РУБЛИ.	КОП.	РУБЛИ.	КОП.	РУБЛИ.	КОП.	РУБЛИ.	КОП.	РУБЛИ.	КОП.	РУБЛИ	
I. Подати и окладные платежи.																
Оброчной подати и дополнительнаго къ ней сбора:																
Съ Государственныхъ крестьянъ всѣхъ наименованій .	1242	33	8006	30	2	74	39	67	129	17	464	62	843	7	384	
Съ поселенцевъ полнаго крестьянскаго оклада .	286	16	672	24	204	2	431	55	17	53	10	71	35	74	35	
Съ поселенцевъ половиннаго крестьянскаго оклада .	805	82	1360	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	87	107	1	17	
Итого .	2334	31	10039	8	206	76	471	22	146	70	573	20	985	82	437	
II. Подушной подати.																
Съ Государственныхъ крестьянъ всѣхъ наименованій .	452	85	3042	58	—	—	29	3	1	40	161	23	124	21	144	
Съ ссыльно-поселенцевъ полнаго крестьянскаго оклада	87	36	220	50	154	98	135	90	5	85	2	25	106	55	11	
Съ ссыльнопоселенцевъ половиннаго крестьянск. оклада	253	68¼	452	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	98	44	15¼	6	
Бывшій Государственный земскій сборъ, нынѣ Государственная земская подушная подать . . .	2531	78	13848	18	—	—	8	54	—	78	304	71	2052	72	836	
Бывшій общественный сборъ съ Государствен. крестьянъ всѣхъ наименованій, свободныхъ поселянъ и инородцевъ, или по 6-ти коп. сборъ	604	39	3181	82	—	—	—	84	—	—	88	37	397	79	202	
Итого .	3930	6¼	20745	34	154	98	174	31	8	3	566	54	2825	42¼	1200	
III. Податей разныхъ наименованій вмѣсто подушныхъ и оброчныхъ:																
Налога съ недвижимыхъ имуществъ . .	3056	67	5600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	81	618	55	387	
IV. Сбора по межеванію земель:																
Съ Государственныхъ крестьянъ, свободныхъ поселянъ и инородцевъ	962	78½	1555	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	21	63	560	34½	100	
V. Ружнаго сбора съ тѣхъ же сословій . .	22920	74	24053	76	—	—	4	92	—	—	—	17	7299	86	1326	
VI. Земскихъ сборовъ:																
а) съ торговыхъ свидѣтельствъ . . .	—	—	1889	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	
б) съ податныхъ лицъ	34306	69	53635	61	—	—	42	50	3	—	12673	92	17640	53	3172	
На частныя повинности съ податныхъ лицъ . .	69197	23¼	34250	76	—	—	16	2	2391	58	7604	85	8879	5¼	682	
VII. Ясачнаго сбора:																
Съ кочующихъ и бродячихъ инородцевъ . .	8029	24¾	53139	64	—	—	1	80	—	—	871	56	4668	55¾	3260	
Итого податей разныхъ наименованій и сборовъ	138473	36½	174123	89	—	—	65	33	2391	58	21196	94	39666	89½	9118	
ДРУГИХЪ РАЗНЫХЪ ВЗЫСКАНІЙ.																
Военнаго Министерства.																
Главное Интендантское Управленіе . . .	263	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Министерства Финансовъ.																
Департамента Государственнаго Казначейства . .	1[8]869	58	—	—	342	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	978	19	—	
Департамента Неокладныхъ сборовъ . . .	4692	11	—	—	1261	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	447	21	—	
Департамента Торговли и Мануфактуръ . .	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Министерства Государственныхъ Имуществъ.																
Департамента Общихъ дѣлъ	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Департамента Горнаго	5740	10½	—	—	8647	29	—	—	1704	60½	—	—	—	—	—	
Департамента Земледѣлія и Сельскаго хозяйства .	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Министерства Внутреннихъ Дѣлъ	824	78¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
По вѣдомству Почтъ и Телеграфовъ . . .	136	61	—	—	25	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	64	—	
Министерства Юстиціи	825	13	—	—	88	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	30	—	
Департамента Окладныхъ сборовъ по бывшему временному отдѣлу	6452	85	2961	67	1173	27½	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	89	254	
ВСЕГО .	181670	31	207869	98	11899	59½	710	86	4369	91½	22336	68	45039	36¾	1101	

АСТИ ЗА 1884 ГОДЪ.

Взыскано.				Осталось къ 1 Января 1885 г.					
Недоимокъ.		Оклада.		Недоимокъ.		Оклада.		ВСЕГО.	
РУБЛИ.	КОП.	РУБЛИ.	КОП.	РУБЛИ.	КОП.	РУБЛИ.	КОП.	РУБЛИ.	КОП.
843	7	3845	85	272	83	3735	50	4008	33
35	74	352	9	436	91	740	99	1177	90
107	1	173	—	698	81	1089	67	1788	48
985	82	4370	94	1408	55	5566	16	6974	71
124	21	1446	16	327	24	1464	22	1791	46
106	55	110	25	129	94	243	90	373	84
44	15¼	61	3	209	53	381	25	590	78
2052	72	8368	6	378	28	5183	95	5562	23
397	79	2022	79	206	60	1071	50	1278	10
2825	42¼	12008	29	1251	59	8344	82	9596	41
618	55	3870	15	2438	12	1705	4	4143	16
560	34½	1005	78	402	44	527	70	930	14
7299	86	13262	28	15620	88	10796	23	26417	11
—	—	1889	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
17640	53	31720	69	16663	16	9283	50	25946	66
8879	5¼	6827	44	57926	60	19834	49	77761	9
4668	55¾	32605	70	3360	69	19664	18	23024	87
39666	89½	91181	14	96411	89	61811	14	158233	3
—	—	—	—	263	40	—	—	263	40
978	19	—	—	18233	93	—	—	18233	93
447	21	—	—	5506	7	—	—	5506	7
—	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	77	—
—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	—
—	—	—	—	12682	79	—	—	12682	79
—	—	—	—	720	—	—	—	720	—
—	—	—	—	824	78¾	—	—	824	78¾
14	64	—	—	174	15	—	—	174	15
70	30	—	—	843	23	—	—	843	23
50	89	2544	1	5775	23½	417	66	6192	89½
45039	36¾	110104	38	144160	62¼	76139	78	220300	40¼

№ 4-й, лит. А, Б.

О ПОСТУПЛЕНІИ СБОРОВЪ

ВЪ

ЯКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ.

За 1884 годъ.

РОДЫ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНІЙ.	Число преступленій	Число осужденныхъ.		ВЪ ТОМЪ ЧИСЛ									
				Почетныхъ гражданъ и купцовъ.		Мѣщанъ.		Крестьянъ		Военнаго сословія.		Дру сос.	
		м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	
По уложенію о наказаніяхъ уголовныхъ и исправительныхъ.													
РАЗДѢЛЪ IV.													
Объ оскорбленіи присутственныхъ мѣстъ и чиновниковъ (276—288) . . .	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
О побѣгѣ находящихся подъ стражею (308—317)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
РАЗДѢЛЪ V.													
О несоблюденіи порядка въ отправленіи должности (410—425)	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
РАЗДѢЛЪ VI.													
О нарушеніи постановленій о земскихъ повинностяхъ (540—547)	31	7	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	
РАЗДѢЛЪ VII.													
О поддѣлкѣ Государственныхъ кредитныхъ билетовъ (571—578)	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Случайное полученіе фальшивыхъ кредитныхъ билетовъ (576)	25	7	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	
О нарушеніи горнаго устава (591—622)	54	17	—	1	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	7	
О нарушеніи постановленій о питейномъ сборѣ (665—717)	43	14	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	7	
РАЗДѢЛЪ VIII.													
О нарушеніи правилъ, установленныхъ для продажи, храненія и употребленія веществъ довитыхъ и сильно дѣйствующихъ (866—869)	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
О ложныхъ доносахъ, лжесвидѣтельствѣ и ложныхъ показаніяхъ (939—946) . .	63	10	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	5	
О бродяжествѣ (950—983)	28	9	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	4	
О составленіи подложныхъ на жительство видовъ (975—977)	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
О нарушеніи устава почтоваго (1098—1138)	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
РАЗДѢЛЪ X.													
О смертоубійствѣ (1449—1471)	57	20	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	7	
О нанесеніи ранъ, увѣчья и другихъ поврежденій здоровья (1471—1496) . .	36	13	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	6	
О произвольномъ оставленіи человѣка въ опасности (1513—1522)	32	9	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	3	
О преступленіяхъ противъ чести цѣломудрія женщинъ (1523—1532)	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
О клеветѣ и распространеніи оскорбительныхъ слуховъ (1535—1539) . . .	20	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	
О противозаконномъ задерживаніи и заключеніи подъ стражу (1540—1544) . .	65	8	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	
РАЗДѢЛЪ XII.													
О разбоѣ (1627—1636)	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
О грабежѣ (1637—1643)	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
О присвоеніи и растратѣ чужаго движимаго имущества (1677—1680) . . .	43	15	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	5	
По мировому уставу.													
Неисполненіе законныхъ требованій правительственныхъ, полицейскихъ и общественныхъ учрежденій (29)	48	11	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	4	
Ослушаніе полицейскимъ и другимъ стражамъ (30)	47	14	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	10	
Отлучка и проживательство безъ установленныхъ видовъ (61)	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Постройка зданій безъ надлежащаго дозволенія (65)	9	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	
О нарушеніи устава пожарнаго (88—99)	8	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Объ оскорбленіи чести, угрозахъ и самоуправствѣ (130—142)	70	17	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	9	
О кражахъ (169—172)	78	16	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	11	
О мошенничествѣ, обманѣ и присвоеніи чужаго имущества (173—181) . . .	41	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	
О скоропостижныхъ и найденныхъ мертвыхъ тѣлахъ	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ИТОГО .	897	219	—	1	—	53	—	58	—	—	—	10	

ЧИСЛЪ:					Возрастъ преступниковъ.							
инъ	Военнаго сословія.		Другихъ сословій.		21—30.		31—40.		41—50.		51—60.	
ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—
—	—	—	7	—	2	—	6	—	9	—	—	—
—	—	—	7	—	1	—	5	—	8	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	5	—	1	—	7	—	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	7	—	3	—	10	—	6	—	1	—
—	—	—	6	—	1	—	5	—	7	—	—	—
—	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	5	—	—	—
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	5	—	3	—	7	—	5	—	—	—
—	—	—	4	—	1	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
—	—	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	9	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	9	—	1	—	5	—	9	—	2	—
—	—	—	11	—	3	—	9	—	4	—	—	—
—	—	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	107	—	21	—	92	—	100	—	6	—

№ 5-й.

ВѢДОМОСТЬ

о числѣ и родѣ преступленій

ВЪ

ЯКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ.

За 1884 годъ.

№ 6-й.

ВѢДОМОСТЬ

о пожарахъ въ Якутской области за 1884 годъ.

Города и округи.	Въ зимніе мѣсяцы.			Въ весенніе мѣсяцы.			Въ лѣтніе мѣсяцы.			Въ осенніе мѣсяцы.			Всего въ году.			Причина пожаровъ.			
	Число пожаровъ.	Число погорѣвшихъ дворовъ.	Сумма убытковъ.	Число пожаровъ.	Число погорѣвшихъ дворовъ.	Сумма убытковъ.	Число пожаровъ.	Число погорѣвшихъ дворовъ.	Сумма убытковъ.	Число пожаровъ.	Число погорѣвшихъ дворовъ.	Сумма убытковъ.	Число пожаровъ.	Число погорѣвшихъ дворовъ.	Сумма убытковъ.	Отъ дурного устройства печей и трубъ.	Отъ неосторожности.	Отъ поджога.	Отъ другихъ причинъ
Г. Якутскъ . .	—	—	—	1	1	5000	3	3	630	2	2	340	6	6	5970	—	4	1	1
Округа его . .	1	1	99	2	2	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	169	1	2	—	—
Г. Олекминскъ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Округа его . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Г. Вилюйскъ . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Округа его . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	243	—	—	—	4	4	243	—	4	—	—
Г. Верхоянскъ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Округа его . .	—	—	—	1	1	неизвѣстно.	1	1	150	—	—	—	2	2	150	—	2	—	—
Г. Средне-Колымскъ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Округа его . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Итого въ городахъ	—	—	—	1	1	5000	3	3	630	2	2	340	6	6	5970	—	4	1	1
въ округахъ	1	1	99	3	3	70	5	5	393	—	—	—	9	9	562	1	8	—	—
Всего въ области .	1	1	99	4	4	5070	8	8	1023	2	2	340	15	15	6532	1	12	1	1

Города и округи.	ЛИЦА УМЕРШІЯ НАСИЛЬСТВЕННЫМЪ И СЛУЧАЙНЫМЪ																																			
	Число случаевъ смертоубійства.			Жертвы смертоубійства.						Самоубійцы.		СКОРОПОСТИЖНО УМЕРШІЕ.								Найденныя мертвыя тѣла.		ЖЕРТВЫ СЛУ														
	Дѣтоубійство новорожден.	Смертоубійство.	Итого.	Дѣтоубійство		Смертоубійство		Итого.				Отъ болѣзней.		Отъ пьянства.		Отъ неизвѣстныхъ причинъ.		Итого.				Убито громомъ.		Задавлено и упало съ высоты.		Сгорѣло и убито на пожарахъ.		Умерло отъ угара		Замерзло.						
				м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	муж.	жен.	муж.	жен.	муж.	жен.	муж.	жен.	муж.	жен.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.	м.	ж.
Г. Якутскъ . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Округа его . .	—	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1			
Г. Олекминскъ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Округа его . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Г. Вилюйскъ . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Округа его . .	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	2	2	1				
Г. Верхоянскъ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Округа его . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Г. Колымскъ . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Округа его . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
На золотыхъ пріискахъ:																																				
Олекминскихъ .	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—					
Витимскихъ . .	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Итого въ городахъ и пріискахъ	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	10	1	4	—	6	—	2	1	9	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—					
въ округахъ	—	8	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	2	4	2	3				
Всего	—	8	8	—	—	18	1	18	1	4	4	8	—	2	1	9	—	19	1	3	—	—	—	3	1	2	4	2	2	4	2	4				

ЙНЫМЪ ОБРАЗОМЪ.

ЫЙ СЛУЧАЙНОЙ СМЕРТИ.

от угара	Замерзло.		Утонуло.		Укушено до смерти звѣрями.		Умерло отъ другихъ случайностей.		Всего умерло.		Всего умерло отъ насилія и случайностей.	
ж.	м.	ж.	муж.	жен.	м.	ж.	муж.	жен.	муж.	жен.	муж.	жен.
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
2	2	—	13	4	—	—	1	—	16	6	22	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	2	12	3	—	—	4	1	21	9	24	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
—	—	—	8	1	—	1	1	—	9	3	9	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	6	1	6	1
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	17	—
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	-	3	—	19	—
—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	11	2	42	4
2	4	2	39	10	1	1	6	1	53	20	66	24
2	4	2	42	11	1	1	10	1	64	22	108	28

№ 7-й.

ВѢДОМОСТЬ

о насильственныхъ и случайныхъ смертяхъ

въ

ЯКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ.

За 1884 годъ.

№ 8-й.

ВѢДОМОСТЬ

числѣ учебныхъ заведеній и учащихся въ Якутской области за 1884 годъ.

	Въ областномъ городѣ.			Въ окружныхъ и заштатн. городахъ			Въ округѣ.			Всего.			
	Число заведеній.	Число учащихся.		Число заведеній.	Число учащихся.		Число заведеній.	Число учащихся.		Число заведеній.	Число учащихся.		
		м.	ж.		м.	ж.		м.	ж.		м.	ж.	Обоего пола.
Мужская шестиклассная прогимназія	1	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	94	—	94
Женская четырехклассная прогимназія	1	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	63	63
Начальныя училища Министерства Народнаго Просвѣщенія	1	36	—	4	101	—	12	179	—	17	316	—	316
Духовная семинарія и училище приготовительнымъ классомъ	1	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	106	—	106
Дѣтскій пріютъ . .	1	37	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	37	51	88
Элементарная школа . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	7	1	23	7	30
Итого .	5	273	114	4	101	—	13	202	7	22	576	121	697

Копія.

М.

Колымский
Окружной Исправникъ.

Донесеніе.

30 Апрѣля 1882 года.

Съ представленіемъ полученнаго списка чужи Арафо.

№ 88.

Г. Средне Колымскъ.

Господину Якутскому Губернатору.

21-го числа сего мѣсяца получены были въ Колымскомъ Окружномъ Полицейскомъ Управленіи изъ таковаго же Верхоянскаго два письма и 7 №№ Англійскихъ газетъ на имя Капитана Американскаго парохода „Рэджэрсъ" - Лейтенанта Берри и два письма на имя Доктора названнаго парохода Джонсона, переданныя въ названное Управленіе американцами Гильдерсломъ для отсылки по адресамъ. Капитанъ Берри, о которомъ Ваше Превосходительство изволите знать изъ Донесенія моего отъ

Сѣрякъ:

27 Марта за № 46, в день получения в Нижнеколымск на его имя писем, по расчету времени с дня выезда его из Нижнеколымска, должен быть находиться уже, если не в Устьянске, Верхоянского округа, то в виду Устьянска. - По этому письма на его имя необходимо было отправить в Устьянск. Пересылка писем туда из Среднеколымска прямым путем, оказалась невозможного, по несуществованию прямого сообщения и немедленно должны быть переданы в Устьянск, как обратно через Верхоянск. В день получения здесь писем на имя Капитана Берри находился в Среднеколымске староста оленных чукоч Петръ Ярро, который прибыл сюда из тундры около реки Индигирки, с оленями для продажи жителям г. Среднеколымска, и должен был возвратится обратно на туже тундру. Воспользовавшись нахождением здесь чукчи Ярро, я предложил ему:

67.

несогласится ли онъ послать отъ себя нарочнаго изъ Среднеколымска, на собственныхъ оленяхъ, съ письмами на имя Капитана Берга до первыхъ жилищей Устьянскаго улуса, оттуда же письма эти будутъ доставлены жителями чрезъ М. Ямашку въ Устьянскую Инородную управу. На предложеніе мое чукча Ярара изъявилъ согласіе отправить отъ себя нарочнаго до одного изъ якагирскихъ старостъ Устьянскаго улуса, оттуда уже (уже) письма эти должны быть переданы Якагирскимъ старостою въ М. Ямашку для отправленія въ Устьянскую Инородную Управу. Такимъ образомъ письма на имя Капитана Берга отправлены были изъ Среднеколымска 22го сего Апрѣля. Получивъ согласіе Ярары на посылку имъ нарочнаго, я спрашивалъ его: какое онъ желаетъ получить вознагражденіе за оказанную имъ услугу? но онъ ничего за это непотребовалъ, а просилъ только моего разрѣшенія.

Сто-

Вследствіе чего я считаю своею обязанностію донести объ изложенномъ Вашему Превосходительству и покорнѣйше просить ходатайства Вашего Превосходительства о награжденіи куку Ярро за его содѣйствіе къ доставленію писемъ на имя Капитана Берри, по усмотрѣнію Вашему. При этомъ имѣю честь представить послужной списокъ старосты Ярры и донесть, что разстояніе отъ Средне-Камчатска до мѣста жительства Юкагирскихъ старостъ Устьянскаго улуса, приблизительно около 800 верстъ.

68

Въ заключеніе честь имѣю засвидѣтельствовать Вашему Превосходительству, что письма на имя Доктора Дэксона отправлены мною къ Нижнеколымскому Частному Командиру для пересылки ихъ въ бухту Св. Лаврентія, если только это окончится, въ

настоящее время, возможными.
При чем поручено мною частному
командиру употребить все старание,
чтобы письма эти ныне-же до-
стигли назначения и рекомендо-
вать ему вызвать имеющихся
доставить означенныя письма
до Шалацкаго мысу, а оттуда
доставить их уже въ бухту Св.
Лаврентія чукчи, проживающіе
на Шалацкомъ мысу. Подпи-
сано: Окружной Исправникъ
Кочаровскій.

Съ подлиннымъ вѣрно:
И.д. Начальника Отдѣленія Шадрин

Помощникъ [illegible]

Копія.

I.

М. Н. Д.

ЯКУТСКОЕ

ОБЛАСТНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНІЕ.

Отдѣленіе 1.

Столъ 1.

О награжденіи Колымскаго Исправника Кочаровскаго орденомъ Св. Анны 3ей степ. и старосты 5ти чукотскаго участка Большой тундры Петра Яраро медалью съ надписью за усердіе для ношенія въ груди.

Якутскъ 18 дня 1883 г.

№1662.

г. Якутскъ.

Колымскому Окружному Полицейскому Управленію.

Государь Императоръ по всеподданнѣйшему докладу объ особыхъ заслугахъ оказанныхъ Колымскимъ Окружнымъ Исправникомъ Колежскимъ Ассесоромъ Кочаровскимъ и чукотскимъ старостой 1го участка Большой тундры Петромъ Яраро, при спасеніи экипажей погибшихъ Американскихъ судовъ „Жаннеты" и „Годзерса" въ 17мъ день Марта сего года Всемилостивѣйше соизволилъ пожаловать: Колежска

му Ассесору Кочаровскому орденъ Св. Анны 3й степени, а Чукотскому старостѣ Аграфо медаль съ надписью „за усердіе" для ношенія на груди на Аннинской лентѣ.

Увѣдомляя объ этомъ для зависящихъ распоряженій Окружное Полицейское Управленіе считаю нужнымъ присовокупить, что Высочайше пожалованныя награды будутъ высланы въ Полицейское Управленіе по полученіи изъ Главнаго Управленія Восточной Сибири. Подлинное предписаніе за подписью Губернатора и скрѣпою Начальника Отдѣленія.

Съ подлиннымъ вѣрно:
И. д. Начальника Отдѣленія

Съ подлиннымъ вѣрно
За Столоначальника

Копія

К.

Его Превосходительству, Господину Якутскому Губернатору

Лейтенанта флота Сев.-Америк. Соединенных Штатов Вилькицкаго.

Отношеніе Вашего Превосходительства отъ 5-го числа сего Мая я имѣлъ честь получить и спѣшу представить при семъ сведѣнія, о которыхъ Вы просите сообщить Вам. Вотъ списокъ лицъ, получившихъ знаки отличія отъ Правительства Сѣверо-Американскихъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ за помощь оказанную или потерпѣвшимъ въ экспедиціонныхъ судовъ „Жанетты" и „Роджерсъ":

Исправникъ Кангаровскій въ Вилюйскѣ серебрян. медаль
Исправникъ Ипатьевъ въ Верхоянскѣ золотая медаль
Казакъ Григорій Башкевъ въ Якутскѣ золот. медаль
—.— Петръ Калиновъ въ Якутскѣ сереб. мед.
Бабушкинъ Кон. Ѳо. (умершій) сереб. медаль
Инородецъ Василій Бобровскій въ Жиганск. улусѣ зол. мед.
—.— Иванъ Андросовъ въ Жиган. улусѣ зол. мед.
—.— Констан. Мухоплёвъ въ Жиг. улусѣ зол. мед.
—.— Алекс. Аркасовъ въ Жиг. улусѣ сер. мед.

Инородецъ Мих. Мордовской въ Жиганск. улусѣ сереб. мед.
— . — Тарасей Савинъ въ Жиган. улусѣ сереб. мед.
— . — Николай Винокуровъ } Умершіе — Серебряныя медали —
— . — Николай Долгановъ } Медали переданы ихъ наслѣдниками.
— . — Аѳанасій Бодуовскій въ Жиг. улусѣ золот. медаль
— . — Сем. Сивцовъ въ Верхоянскѣ сереб. медаль
Чукотскій старостa Петръ Ярара въ Колымскомъ округѣ
серебряная медаль.

Медаль и винтовку для послѣдняго, Петра Ярара, я имѣю передать Вашему Превосходительству съ почтительнѣйшей просьбой переслать ему таковыя черезъ Колымскаго Исправника, ибо я не могъ передать ему эти вещи лично, такъ какъ въ то время когда я былъ у него въ Маѳтѣ настоящ. года, то его небыло въ мѣстѣ его постояннаго жительства.

Съ глубочайшимъ почтеніемъ къ Вашему Превосходительству имѣю честь пребыть

Г. Сивцовъ.
Лейтенантъ, И.Р.Фл.

Якутскъ, Мая 3 дня 1886г.

I.

М. В. Д.

ЯКУТСКОЕ

ОБЛАСТНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНІЕ.

Отдѣленіе 1.

Столъ 1.

О сообщеніи списка лицамъ, получившимъ отъ Американскаго Правительства награды.

Мая 1 дня 1886 г.

№ 675.

г. Якутскъ.

Лейтенанту Сѣверо-Американскихъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Господину Шютце.

Верхоянскій Окружный Исправникъ, Вилюйскій Асессоръ Игнатьевъ и отставный пятидесятникъ Якутскаго казачьяго полка Башмаевъ обратились съ просьбами объ исходатайствованіи имъ разрѣшенія на принятіе и ношеніе пожалованныхъ имъ Президентомъ Сѣверо-Американскихъ Штатовъ Золотыхъ медалей съ надписью „за мужество, человѣколюбіе и помощь оказанныя „съ парохода „Санкта", для ношенія на груди.

Вслѣдствіе сего, имѣю честь покор-
нѣйше просить Васъ, Милостивый
Государь, сообщить мнѣ списокъ
всѣхъ лицъ удостоившихся получить
отъ Американскаго Правитель-
ства награды за содѣйствіе
оказанное экипажемъ погибшаго
во льдахъ Ледовитаго Океана
парохода „Жаннета" и сгорѣв-
шаго судна „Роджерсъ," для изго-
дательствованія разрѣшенія на
принятіе и ношеніе тѣхъ наградъ.

И. д. Губернатора Вятки, [illegible]

Начальникъ Отдѣленія [illegible]

Удостоверение

Дано сие Родовичу вдовы Якутского Округа и Области, Намского Улуса 1-го Одейского наслега, Акулине Аввакумовой Зарубиной, в том, что удостоверительно родная сына ея Якута Федора Иванова Зарубина, состоять в 1873 году Февраля 4-го дня, за № 4 в экзаменском Улусе 2-го Сотуминского наслега Верхоянского Округа, по приговору своего общества и по подозрению за разные кражи скота у разных лиц по тому-же без его сознания в подозреваемых кражах по решению Якутского Окружного Суда, без срочно, — отбыл действительно натуральной якут его владения не бывший ни в каких должностях по службе и не имеющий наград, в родовой Управе по суду и следствию не состоящий. Удостоверяет якут Зарубинов. В чем и удостоверяет 1-го Одейское Родовое Управление Намского Улуса с приложением —

печати удостоверяемаго есть родная
сына сознанная и умершаго сего
Федора Иванова Зырянова, родная
вдова Акулина Аѳонасьева Зырянова,
и неимѣющая ни какихъ средствъ
для своей прокормки. 1886 года Мая
5 дня. —

Старостa Аѳонасій Дверстовъ

Родовые Старшины:

Иванъ Ядрѣевъ

Дмитрій Виногуровъ

и Аѳонасій Соловьевъ

За писаря Инородецъ Николай Ровтищевъ

Сія удостовѣреніе по подлинному зовъ-
ренію родоваго Управленія, въ точности
свидѣтельствую 1886 года Мая 6 дня.

Выборный Нѣмецкой Инородной
Управы, Петръ Павловъ Колиногоровъ

Печать описалъ Инородецъ Николай
Ровтищевъ.

Въ дополнительный дознаніе
село Расторгуевское якутскихъ Ака
демическихъ Ивановскій Выряхловъ, на
основаніи завѣренія 1-го Одесскаго
Судоваго Управленія и Выборнаго
Наемной Судовъ Петра Комис
сарова Якутскаго Окружнаго Наем
ческое Управленіе свидѣтель
ствуетъ. Мая 8 дня 1886 года
Якутскій Ивановскій Выряхловъ.

1885 года Декабря 7 дня настоящий
савшийся инородец Верхоянского улуса 1-го Юго
скаго наслега Гоонуръ Аникитевъ Семеновъ
и Лейтенантъ соединенныхъ Американскихъ
Штатовъ Шютце заключили сей контрактъ
о нижеследующемъ: Въ семъ

1.

Я сынъ условился доставить тяжесть
до г. Верхоянска пятьдесятъ пудовъ; а если
окажется менше этого количества то въ
этомъ я не должень спорить, за которое
и придется условія Его Высокоблагородіе
Г. Шютце должень выдать Сто руб., изъ
получить въ г. Верхоянске по доставке
условію

2.

Срокъ доставки обозначенныхъ выше тя
жестей должна быть ни какъ не позже
5 Января будущаго 1886 Шестаго года, въ
какъ утратъ то я отвечаю, а что
если есть что нибудь лишнее, которое
нужно беречь то Г. Шютце должень мне
при сдаче тяжестей указать. объ пропаже
случаи т.е. безъ указанія Г. Шютце или
его предупрежденія тяжкое спасаюсь по
я не отвечаю Убыт. инородецъ

3.

Назначаемые при каждомъ надсмотрщика
казака который даются для наблюденія об
наченныхъ выше тяжестей, по прибытіи обра
казака должна быть по числу верстъ т.е. на
200. верстъ сколько прогоновъ причитается. Бер
доставочного -

4

Во время путешествованія я Семенъ долженъ
исполнять исправочные работы, во время
все почтовыя обязанности свалившіеся въ дорогѣ
улуса

5.

В случаи все выше не выполненія
причитаюсь выше обозначенныхъ неустоекъ

объявленныя таможнею по я отвѣтственную
тою законъ вступи въ полной силѣ и от-
вѣтственности, Іосифовскаго

6.

Сіе условіе довѣренной границы ея обяза
стороны свято и не нарушимо при случа
тимою представить поручителя по себѣ и
полевая

7.

Я Сенгуевъ объявленное выше таможнею довѣрен
принять отъ г. Лейтенанта Соединенныхъ
Американскихъ Штатовъ Шлютце Стю-
карь и заплачаю его Шлютце Вторыхсотъ
которыхъ я отвѣчаю. Іосифъ Свѣтлѣевъ
Сенгуевъ приложенную печать Сѣн-
гуева и по[illegible] бѣ грамотѣву полнаго
его просодо[illegible] руку приложилъ Города
Жены Бурнашева.

Въ удостовѣреніе (сего) дана сія
условія свѣтнаго отвѣтственнаго
по родскаго Вердовскаго уѣзда 1го стана
скаго пастыря Іоанна Сенгуева руганов
Вердовская 2 гильдіи. Купца Анна Фо-
рѣева Васильева приложилъ печа-
тать полнаго об[illegible] просодо[illegible] руку
приложилъ пюрю[illegible] двуз Города
Бурнашева

К исправной душѣ[illegible] объявленія таможенныя
за Іосифа Сѣнгуева руками Коммиссіи
Купецъ Ивановъ Никаноровъ Вердовскій

Согласенъ принять сей капитанъ.

W. W. Schmidt
Лейтенантъ шлю

Контрольный сей въ Якутскомъ
Окружномъ Полицейскомъ
Управленіи Явленъ и въ книгу
подъ № 216 Записанъ; Примѣчаній Подчищенія въ долговъ
Города. Помѣщены въ Числѣ
Декабря. 9-го дня. 1885 года.

Окружный Исправникъ

И. о. Секретаря. Н. В. Кобяковъ

E. O. SHAKESPEARE

OCTOBER 1, 1885

EUROPE

Misc (Special Agents) file

29 Nov. 1885.

Filed under 4 G

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 14 1885
RECEIVED

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack & file.
DEC 14 1885

1885

Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,

Wm Everett

Sir:

I have the honor to state that in pursuance of the object for which I was commissioned by the President, I sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 10th of october 1885 and proceeded directly to Berlin after halting two days in London.

At Berlin I remained a week in consultation with Drs Koch and Gaffky concerning their famous investigations and discoveries in connection with cholera in Egypt and Calcutta in 1883 and in France in 1884. At the same time I supplied myself with the apparatus necessary for the prosecution of my proposed investigations.

After reaching Europe I learned that cholera, as an epidemic, had nearly vanished from Spain, and that it was then more prevalent in Sicily than anywhere else. I therefore concluded to proceed at once to Palermo. I arrived in this city on the 5th of november and the same day presented my credentials to the U.S. Consul, Dr Philip Carroll. Through the kindness of the Consul, I also made the acquaintance of the Brit. Consul, Cav. Corrado G. Laganá, and of the

In closing this preliminary report I feel prompted to refer to the courtesy and assistance which I have received on the hands of the Prefect, Count Bardesono.

In conclusion, I have to report my departure today for Naples, where I propose to remain for a short time to inquire into the circumstances which have made it possible for that city to escape the cholera this year after having been so severely afflicted last year. After which it is my intention to proceed to Rome and thence rapidly to the South of France and finally to Spain.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. O. Shakespear.

Palermo,
Nov. 29th 1886.

virtue head of the Municipal Sanitary Commission, Prof E. Albonese, M.D., besides other persons of influence and information, and began at once the work proper to my mission.

I found that the epidemic, which, during the two months previous to my arrival, had so severely visited this city, was practically ended - a very few isolated cases occurring in the first few days of my presence here being the only vestiges of the scourge. It is proper however, and it is at the same time a pleasure, for me to state that, in so far as the zealous and intelligent assistance and co-operation of the consul and vice consul, and the consideration and accommodation of the local authorities, both civil and medical, could facilitate my labors, everything possible has been done to promote the object of my visit. The observations which I have been able to make concerning the sanitary surroundings of the city and of the people, including habits of life, construction of dwellings, disposal of sewage and supply of water and food, together with data which I shall receive from various departments of the local administration and the information contained in the elaborate and valuable reports upon cholera in Palermo which is soon to be submitted to the Department of State by the Consul, will, it is hoped, prove to be useful. I may nevertheless express the regret that in consequence of my arrival at the end of the epidemic, it has been impossible to make a satisfactory number of anatomical observations.